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THE 38TH REGULAR INFANTRY IN BATTLE.

The brief chronological story of the 38th Infantry of the Regular Army in the battle of the Marne, under Col. U. G. McAlexander, U.S.A., published through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, to which we recently referred, brings to light some of the heroism of our Regular Army, about which little, comparatively, has been said. This one regiment had two German divisions opposed to it, and was left to fight them alone and unaided. It not only fought the German hordes, including the Kaiser's favorite Prussian shock troops, but held them and finally put them to flight. The following extracts from the brief history, written by Capt. J. W. Woolridge, will be of interest. After describing the fighting the 38th had been engaged in previous to July 14, 1918, Captain Woolridge says:

"At ten o'clock on July 15 our front was fairly cleared and we were beginning to feel that it was a great day, when something else happened. Can you, who were not with us, imagine how a prohibitionist feels on a yachting party? Completely surrounded by hell and damnation and can't get off. The enemy had penetrated to our left like the boll weevil through a Southerner's cotton patch and fortified himself with minenwerfers, machine guns and barbed wire. They did not penetrate to our right. No, they simply walked over and wondered how much of a hike it was to Paris. We were then aware of the reason for 'feverish preparations on the part of the French on our right.' Do you remember what we told you? We thought it was to fight, but evidently no such idea ever marred the sweet thoughts of the 131st. Say what you please, make any defense you like. They weren't there. Whence they came or whither they went we know not. On the morning of July 15, 1918, when Col. McAlexander was hurling battalion after battalion of the 38th into the Surmelin valley, the gateway to Paris, and out-fighting, out-maneuvering, out-generalizing the Kaiser's favorites, there were no friendly troops on our right where they had been on the evening of the 14th.

"However, thank God for a real soldier's instinct. The colonel had anticipated and was prepared to meet a right flank attack. Good old Captain Reid was there to meet them when they tried to consolidate their line through our regiment. He met them first with rifle fire, then with the bayonet, and finally with butts. He fought them all over the ridge and down on every side except our side. He never let them set foot on our sector of the Marne and though it cost him nearly his entire command he was there when fresher troops could get to him for relief. On the left we repulsed a heavy rear attack and a light flank attack with a handful of the most exhausted troops in France—old 'G' company reduced to fifty-two men from 251—taking up new positions and fighting off ten to one is a picture that will ever live in the memory of the 38th. Major Rowe made desperate efforts to reinforce, but the Boche, just at that place, had us under direct fire of Austrian 88's, German 77's and one-pounders. You know what direct fire means. Effective forces can't be sent against it, that's all. So, for three days we fought on our flanks, for three

days the German high command gave us all they had in their desperation to open the gateway. The colonel received an order, 'Fall back if you think best.'

"He answered, 'Is it up to my decision?'

"The answer: 'Yes.'

"The colonel's answer: 'Then I hold my lines!'

"God, what a world of torture and yet solace in that answer! What a world of pain and joy! We were shot to ribbons, cut to small sections, unfed, and oh, so tired; but the drive would never have stopped once they consolidated their lines through the 38th. It was Paris for them and a terrible defeat for us if we withdrew and gave them the little Surmelin valley. The colonel had been studying the attack orders taken from captured German officers and knew as no one else knew what it meant to fall back. He was there for a soldier's and did a soldier's duty. He paid an awful price, made sacrifices of officers and men that tore his heart to pieces. But he held the gateway to Paris, and not only that, drove them back across the Marne and followed them across.

"Believe it or not, it was an absolute physical impossibility, but we went right on after them and fought them again at Jaulgonne—still nobody on our right, mind you—where for several days and several nights it steadily rained and where for the same length of time we hammered them with shot and bayonet until they fell back with such impetus that our next big battle was at Fismes on the River Vesle.

"There are not many of us left of the old 38th. There has been considerable talk in French circles about 'regiment d'éclat,' 'unconquerable tenacity,' and the like. Yes, our flag is to be decorated with the Croix de Guerre and it is generally recognized in high French command that 'McAlexander's defense was peculiarly American in conception, plan and execution.' You see we have been under French command and our deeds have not been recounted at home. All the glory goes to the high command. Things like this, though, we keep close to our hearts.

"July 27, 1918.

"Gen. Order 1 (From the Field):

"To the Officers and Men of the 38th U.S. Infantry: The colonel commanding the regiment wishes to praise you for the heroic manner in which you took your baptism of fire on July 15, 1918, upon the banks of the Marne. No regiment in the history of our nation has ever shown a finer spirit or performed a greater deed.

"Let us cherish within our hearts the memory of our fallen comrades. Salute them! Then forward!

"MCALEXANDER."

The two divisions of German troops which fought the 38th Infantry were the 10th and 36th Divisions. The 10th Division was composed of the 6th Grenadier Guards, 47th Infantry and the 398th Infantry. The 36th Division was made up of the 5th Grenadier Guards, 128th Infantry and 175th Infantry. Prisoners were taken from all the above regiments by the 38th.

The 38th Infantry, it is interesting to note, was organized under the Act of Congress June 3, 1916, from the 30th Regiment of Infantry at Syracuse, N.Y. The little story of the 38th can be obtained from Major J. T.

Axton, U.S.A., chaplain Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.

STORY OF 12TH U.S. INFANTRY.

Twelfth U.S. Infantry: Its Story, by "Its Men," published by the officers and men of the regiment through the Knickerbocker Press of New York. It is explained in a preface that it is "the story of a regiment, written by that regiment and primarily for that regiment. But beyond the appeal which it holds for the members of the organization itself, we venture to believe that the book also possesses a large measure of interest for all Americans whose hearts were in the war and whose hopes were centered upon the achievements of American fighting men." The foreword of this handsome volume is written by ex-President William H. Taft. A portrait of Col. Alfred Aloe, commanding the regiment, is its frontispiece.

In a large measure the history of the 12th Infantry is the story of the American Army. Organized in 1738, toward the end of the eighteenth century when the founders of the Republic feared the possibility of being drawn into the Napoleonic wars, the regiment first saw active service in the War of 1812, when the regimental colors were victoriously carried into Canada. The 12th was also present at the battle of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, during which time Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner." Later at the close of the war with Mexico the colors of the regiment floated over the city of Mexico upon its surrender to Gen. Winfield Scott. At the opening of the Civil War the 12th was reorganized by decree of President Lincoln, made part of the Army of the Potomac and was in active service three years, taking a vigorous part in all the major operations of the great struggle. During the period of reconstruction the regiment was stationed at Richmond and at Washington.

But the most picturesque phase of the history of the regiment is its participation in the winning of the West. Throughout those romantic years of our country's history, when military service was associated with remote frontier posts, long marches through alkali wastes and frequent encounters with hostile Indians, the companies of the 12th were scattered over the Western territory. In this service, it may well be said, the company was the unit and the doughboy the pioneer and policeman. The men of the 12th took part in engagements with Apaches in Arizona, the Sioux in Montana and the Modocs in California and Oregon; they built telegraph lines and did patrol duty in various parts of the Southwest and were called for duty in the great railroad strike in Chicago. When war with Spain was declared the 12th was ordered to Cuba and took part in the battles of El Caney and San Juan Hill. In 1899 the regiment went to the Philippines and participated in the guerrilla warfare on the islands of Samar and Luzon.

The book deals more particularly with the activities of the 12th during the war with Germany. The regi-

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Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ment of to-day is essentially a Western organization. In recent years its home has been at the Presidio of San Francisco. For a long period after 1914 it was part of General Pershing's command and during the trouble with Mexico was on duty at the Mexican border. At the outbreak of war with Germany it returned to the Presidio, and in May, 1917, was divided to form two additional regiments, the 62d and 63d. At this time more than one hundred non-commissioned officers were transferred to the National Army as instructors. The three regiments remained at the Presidio until Jan. 1, 1918, when the 12th and 62d were formed into the 15th Infantry Brigade and ordered to Camp Fremont, Calif., where the 8th Division was started. Being the last of the original divisions in the plans of the General Staff, it suffered many changes in commanders, but upon the arrival of Gen. Eli A. Helmick, U.S.A., in the summer of 1918 the prospects of service in France grew brighter. Participation in the Siberian expedition delayed the departure of the 12th, together with other units of the division, until October, 1918, but the regiment was halted at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., by the signing of the armistice. Soon after the regiment was ordered to Camp Stuart, Va., where Col. Alfred Aloe, U.S.A., under whose command the regiment had become, in the words of General Helmick, "in spirit and go a leader among the organizations in the division," was made provost marshal of the port of Newport News and commander of Camp Stuart.

The book, which includes 500 pages, with more than one hundred illustrations, is, apart from the typographical work, the result of the efforts of the officers and men of the regiment and is a most creditable work. The rank and file paid the cost of its production. Not only will officers and men of the Army read it with interest, but laymen also will find in its pages much to hold their attention. Copies may be obtained by addressing "The Adjutant, 12th U.S. Inf., Camp Stuart, Va."

GEN. SCOTT WARNS AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

In a farewell order upon his relinquishment of command of Camp Dix, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., issued the following stirring warning against the menace of Bolshevism and anarchy:

G.O. 11 HQRS. CAMP DIX, N.J., MAY 10, 1919.

Now that after more than forty years in the American Army I am about to retire from the command of Camp Dix and the active list to continue my service to the Government as a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, I take this opportunity to urge upon my comrades the utmost diligence in combatting the greatest danger now confronting the American people, i.e., the effort from within to destroy our Government and subject us to the horrors from which Russia is now suffering.

This poison of Bolshevism is not a remedy for any of the ills of the world—it is merely a disease, a mania for destruction. It purports to be a government by the working class, but it has always resulted in more suffering, starvation and death for the proletariat—a new autocracy without check or responsibility far more cruel than the old. It runs its course like any other disease, leaving the country with its industries and people of all classes prostrate and exhausted until a strong man arises, like another Napoleon, to bring about order and start to rebuild civilization in the only way possible. Our present American Government, under a constitution by a majority of its people of all classes, is responsive to any need for reform its citizens deem necessary, and any person attempting to wreck it should be treated as a rattlesnake, a mad dog or any other enemy of mankind. This disease can best be treated to my mind:

1. By each and every one of us placing himself on the side of justice and seeing to it that no persons of any class, race or color has any cause for legitimate grievance under our flag.

2. By awakening the American people to the danger of the organized anarchy in our midst by means of propaganda and compulsory training for our youth—(a) to Americanize our foreign born population; (b) to fuse together the various strata in our society; (c) to teach discipline and respect for law with consequent decrease of crime; (d) to improve the physical condition of our race; (e) to have always at our disposal trained men for defense or to carry out our international obligations, remembering that the Army is a great school of application, where many trades are taught and experience in organization gained, useful in every career in life.

3. By supporting our judicial and executive officers in the rigid execution of the laws, especially those against anarchy.

4. By supporting our legislatures and demanding the prompt passage of adequate, puncture-proof laws for the speedy punishment in every state of all persons, native or foreign-born, who abuse the liberty of free speech by advocating anarchy in any manner or by attacks upon the constitution and the Government of our fathers under which we have become the freest, happiest and most powerful nation now upon the earth.

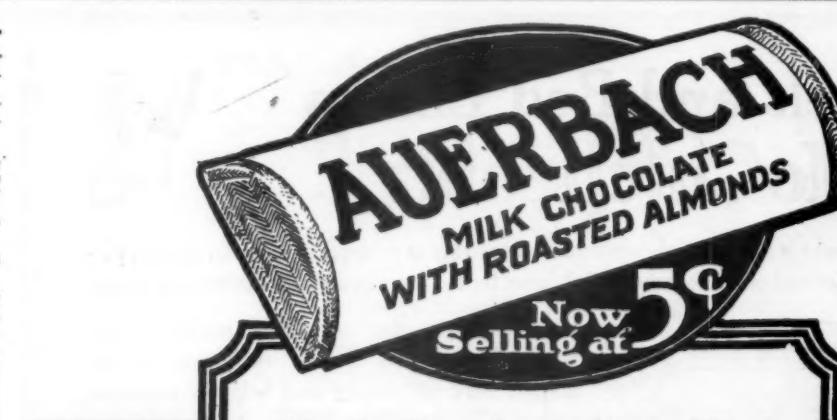
My comrades, you have suffered many privations, made many sacrifices during the war. Many are going back to their life as civilians; your sacrifices must not have been made in vain. You should continue the struggle until good order and civilization is secure.

I thank all the various members of the camp and auxiliary services for their untiring zeal, fidelity and initiative, which have placed Camp Dix in the forefront of the successful camps of this war, and I take my leave of them all with great regret. By command of Major General Scott:

G. H. WHITE, Col., Inf., U.S.A., Executive Officer.

CIVIL WAR GENERALS KILLED IN ACTION.

"Civil War veterans," says the Washington Post, "take great pride in pointing to the fact that 121 general officers died in the Civil War, while no officer in the American Army above the rank of colonel fell in action during the World War. The War Department has kept no separate record of officers in casualties, but statisticians in the Adjutant General's Department and clerks connected with the General Staff statistical division declare that not a general officer, that is, a major general, brigadier general, lieutenant general or general, was killed in battle or died of wounds received in action during the present war. Several high officers suffered from gas attacks, however. On the other hand, War Department records, now musty and dusty, recall the day when general officers rode horseback up and down their lines risking their lives to inspire their men. Between April 15, 1861, and June 1, 1865, the Union Army suffered the loss of seventeen general officers killed in action and nineteen who died from wounds, while the



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Confederate army lost sixty general officers killed in battle and fifteen who died from wounds. Statistics show that the Union forces lost twelve major generals and thirty-four brigadier generals and the Confederacy a general, three lieutenant generals, seven major generals and sixty-four brigadier generals.

"Gen. Albert S. Johnson, of the Confederacy, was killed at Shiloh, Tenn.; Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; Lieut. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill was killed at Petersburg, Va., and Lieut. Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson died from wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va. It is of some comfort to present-day warriors, smarting under this comparison, to take comfort in the argument of changed conditions."

BRITISH HONOR U.S.A. OFFICERS.

A correspondent writing to us from Cologne, Germany, under date of April 19, says: "An interesting ceremony here on April 12, was the investiture of a number of officers of the U.S. Army by Gen. Sir Herbert Plumer, commander of the British army of the Rhine. The function was held in the open air and the weather left something to be desired. The scene was nevertheless a brilliant one. Three sides of a square were formed by the 76th Brigade, Northern Division, under the command of Brigadier General Metcalfe. Among those present was Major Gen. E. M. Lewis, of the American Army, who recently received the K.C.M.G. General Plumer made a short speech referring to the bond existent between the British and American armies and peoples. After the ceremony the troops marched past. The following were the recipients of honors:

"K.C.B., Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman; K.C.M.G., Major Gens. George Bell, William Lassiter, John L. Hines and Charles H. Muir; C.B., Brigadier Generals Craig and Smith; C.M.G., Cols. John C. Montgomery, David H. Biddle, LeVert Coleman, A. L. Conger and W. P. Wooten and Lieutenant Colonel Stebbins; D.S.O., Colonel Williams, and M.C. Lieutenant Ekdahl.

"The British army of the Rhine, which was formerly known as the 2d Army, is finely established in Cologne, and is rightly trying to make up in comfort for the frightful discomfort the army experienced for over four years in shell holes and trenches filled with water and mud, in France and Belgium. In Cologne the British are living high. They have taken all the best hotels in the beautiful city, and also many of the finest residences, some of which are veritable palaces. There are some

officers of the United States Army also on duty here in Cologne, with the British, who are highly pleased with their assignment. If the Kaiser could have realized two years ago that the British would be in possession of Cologne and laying down laws which the Germans must obey, he surely would have died of heart disease ere this.

"The reign of the British in Cologne, I must say, is strictly just and liberal, but firm, and the Germans ought to appreciate it. They are so thick in this respect, though, that I do not believe they can ever appreciate kindness as a whole from an enemy. The British certainly put up a great show here, and at a reception given a few days ago by General Plumer to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, there were easily 100 general officers present. The British army in Cologne issues a daily paper of four pages. Its title is The Cologne Post and the price is 20 pf. German money, which is about five cents in American money. The paper contains the latest important news."

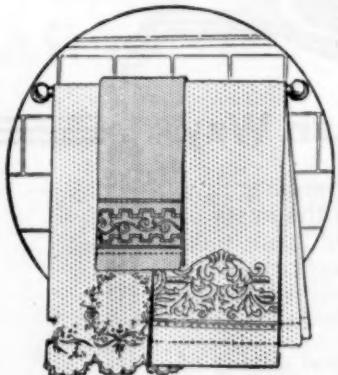
AN AUTOMATIC AIR BOMBER.

What is regarded as one of the most destructive weapons invented during the war has been placed in the secret archives of the War Department at Washington, there to remain, it is hoped even by the inventor, for all time. Secretary Baker at Fort Worth on March 24, in a speech favoring the League of Nations, disclosed the nature of this device, which was being developed by C. F. Kettering at the Dayton-Wright experimental plant up to the signing of the armistice. Mr. Baker stated that under automatic control an airplane carrying a heavy load and operated without human guide had made a trip of 100 miles and landed close to the point it was adjusted to reach; that it was designed as the most horrible instrument of war, and that it was one of the most wonderful pieces of mechanism for war's destructive purposes. The idea was to use a small plane produced at a very low cost, the fuselage being in the form of a torpedo, which was designed to be loaded with "mustard" gas and a heavy charge of high explosive. The radius of action was not quite 100 miles. The machine required no special field for taking off and when "set" was expected to travel a certain distance, when the wings would collapse and the machine drop to earth, that part of the earth the inventor had in mind being the big cities and towns within its radius from the Allied front. The cost of the complete machine was

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said to be less than that of a 14-inch shell. Tests at South Field, Moraine City, Ohio, in October last progressed to a point where it was believed this instrument would be available for the expected offensive in the spring of 1919, and it is said that but for the diplomacy of the testing group at a time when one of the machines got out of control and landed in a farming community the secret might then have come out. The farmers who found it were, however, more interested in searching for the supposed occupant than in a critical examination of the mechanism, which was gathered up by the experts and brought back to the testing field without any civilian being the wiser. While military experts are skeptical of the utility of an automatic aerial bomber, they declare that had the war lasted through this year the enemy's morale might have been considerably shattered were the claims of absolute success for this bomber allowed to become known back of his lines and thereby adding a deeper terror to pervade the minds of the populace.

The idea of this invention recalls the torpedoplane patented by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., in July, 1912, as an important factor in naval warfare. In this a naval torpedo carrying a charge of explosives is carried beneath an airplane, to be released at the will of the pilot and to continue its journey under its own power in a given direction until it reaches its mark. Admiral Fiske received private information from Europe that in 1916 a lieutenant in the British navy made four flights over the land into the sea of Marmora in an airplane under which a Whitehead torpedo was secured and sank four Turkish vessels by the use of 14-inch torpedoes.

GOOD FOOD ABOARD HOSPITAL TRAINS.

The very high quality and variety of food served to patients traveling on hospital trains of the Medical Department of the United States Army, to hospitals nearest their own towns for final treatment, is well illustrated by the meals furnished on the hospital trains leaving Jersey City, N.J. These trains are run under the direction of the Transit Division, whose headquarters are at Hoboken. Only the best food the market can produce is purchased and it is cooked by experts. In special cases special food is prescribed. The following sample of the ordinary menu, served on unit car 12 of a hospital train from Jersey City to Camp Gordon, Ga., recently, will give some idea of the wholesome and tempting food patients on the trains receive:

April 27—Dinner, 12:00 noon: Roast beef, brown gravy, mashed potatoes, stewed corn, cold asparagus, ice cream, cake;

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bread, butter, coffee. Supper, 5:00 p.m.: Roast loin of pork, apple sauce, lyonnaise potatoes, creamed peas, canned pine-apple, bread, butter, coffee.
April 28—Breakfast, 7:00 a.m.: Fresh fruit, cream of wheat with milk, soft-boiled eggs, bread, butter, coffee. Dinner, 12:00 noon: Chicken fricassee, mashed potatoes, string beans, creamed asparagus, canned peaches, assorted cakes, bread, butter, coffee. Supper, 5:00 p.m.: Boiled steaks, country gravy, baked potatoes, stewed corn, canned pineapple, assorted cakes, bread, butter, coffee.

The Medical Department of the Army spares no expense or effort to provide the best there is for patients.

"LEAVE AREAS" IN FRANCE.

A convenient and useful booklet for American soldiers in France has been issued under the authority of headquarters, Leave Areas Bureau, Services of Supply, American Expeditionary Force, and by direction of Col. Charles R. Howland, U.S.A., commanding, who is stationed at Tours. It describes, with many handsome illustrations, the leave area of Lamalou-les-Bains of the A.E.F. in France, in the beautiful Bords de l'Orb region. A "leave area" is a well-known winter or summer resort in France to which a soldier may be sent for not exceeding seven days on Class A, or duty status, leave. On "duty status" means that the U.S. Government pays the expense of his quarters and meals in a contract hotel. He is sent there with the purpose of giving him rest and a change from his military duties. It is not the intent to provide a week of excitement, but one week in which the soldier can rest, get up when he pleases, and from the amusements provided by the Y.M.C.A., or the excursions to places of interest planned by them, select that which he likes best and go or not, as he desires. No military duty is required or expected, but the soldier is required to try to be a credit to the Army he represents, observe the usual military courtesies, observe the area's regulations, which are framed entirely with a view to the comfort and security of all visiting soldiers, and observe the local French laws and regulations regarding cafés, etc. While there they are under the control of the commanding officer of the leave area, who protects the soldier's interests.

To aid a soldier in deciding what points of interest in the area he may care to visit, the booklet contains brief descriptions, accompanied by beautiful photographs of Lamalou-les-Bains and places nearby. These include Mount Caroux, the Saut de Vezoles, the town of Villefranche, founded during the reign of Charlemagne; the ancient town of Boussagues, founded in the twelfth century; Colombieres; La Verniere, on the river Orb;

the old town of Le Poujol, the Chateau de Colombieres, where the lords of feudal times lived and at times saluted forth to war; the hermitage of Saint Michel, now in ruins; Villefranche, with its abbey, which was endowed by Charlemagne in 708 and where many of the great war captain's soldiers, abandoning the sword, put on the robes of friars. Notre Dame de Capimont, which dates from the twelfth century, is another quaint, quiet old place near Lamalou, where the American soldier, tired and worn from his military duties, can obtain the rest and change of thought and scene he seeks.

For the renewed health and vigor which a rest in the leave areas made possible for them, many soldiers have to thank Colonel Howland and the members of his staff, including Capts. Richard J. Ryan, John S. Harris, Jr., William W. Thomas, H. Wall and Lieuts. Clark H. Apted, adjutant, John H. Morrison, Asa R. Newman, Peter H. Hershey, chaplain, Montrose B. Magoffin, M.C., and Ernest P. Whitehead, D.C., U.S.A.

A DEFENSE OF ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Gibner, Med. Corps, U.S.A., camp surgeon at Camp Lewis, Wash., in an open letter published in the Tacoma News-Tribune of May 3, makes reply to criticisms of the Medical Department of the Army, published in the same paper, by Dr. Horace J. Whitacre, of Tacoma, recently lieutenant colonel, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Dr. Whitacre, it is stated, entered the Army in July, 1917, served at Camp Lewis for a year, later organized an evacuation hospital at Fort McPherson, went to France in August, 1918, and served there at a base hospital at Beaune, where there were 20,000 beds. Later he served at Souilly, near Verdun. He was quoted as saying: "A condition existed in the Medical Department during the war that was a disgrace to the country and measures should be taken at once to correct it." . . . "The reason for a lot of the trouble was that men of inferior capacity were over specialists who left their civil practice to serve their country in the Army.

"The Regular Army never held any inducement to physicians and those who enter the medical service in peace times are, for the most part, mediocre.

"The Regular Army man was over his colleague from civil life, holding the higher rank and dictating to the specialist who knew his business much better than did the Medical Corps officer."

In reply to these and other criticisms Colonel Gibner wrote, in part: "You fail to state wherein the rotteness and in what the disgrace. Make some constructive criticism, show us the evil and suggest the means of correction. Before you left the Service you were doubtless aware that the Surgeon General published a bulletin inviting suggestions for the improvement of the Medical Department. Why did you not respond to his invitation instead of bursting into print?"

"Who, but the Regular Army medical officer, was trained in the administration of military hospitals; who else had the knowledge necessary for the proper co-ordination of the various parts of these institutions; who understood so well that most important duty of disease prevention among troops; who knew the means of procuring supplies, for caring for his men, of training them, of handling them under battle conditions, of welding his organization into a working team? The men of inferior capacity did these things, and did them well, so that you, the surgical specialist, and your brethren of the other professional specialties, might devote your entire time to your own work. Who was better fitted to co-ordinate the various parts of the machine than the Regular medical officer, whose training had developed him as a specialist in that line, the management of the various activities of the Medical Department? The manager, in any business, must be in authority, and to have that authority in the Army, the officer must have the rank.

"Do you know the requisites for appointment to the Regular Medical Corps? The standard is high, only the best in character and ability were chosen, they were recruited in their youth from the best medical schools of the country, examined and tried out in a post-graduate course of a year in Washington, D.C. Would you call this mediocre material? The standard was high and called for the best. They chose the life in the Army because they liked it, and thus gave up their chance of making their 'pile.'

"For the most part, mediocre. Do you know aught of the glorious history of the Medical Corps of the Regular Army? Have you ever heard of Beaumont, and his studies on gastric digestion? Have you ever heard of the yellow fever work of Walter Reed, James Carroll, and their colleague, Jesse Lazear, who gave his life in the research they were prosecuting? Have you ever heard of Sternberg, the bacteriologist, afterward Surgeon General? These were all medical officers of the Regular Army. Among the living, have you ever heard of Gorgas, and his work in Havana and Panama? Do you know anything of the work of Craig in malaria and amoebic dysentery? Of Vedder in beri-beri, of Nichols in syphilis, of Russell and his work on typhoid vaccination, of Munson and his studies in hygiene and his work on the soldier's foot and the military shoe, of Ashford and his work on hookworm in Porto Rico, of Edgar King's work in psychiatry, of Keller the surgeon, of the work of Bushnell and Bruns in tuberculosis? Do you call these men mediocre? How about the men handling the big jobs in the present war: Ireland, the Surgeon general, formerly chief medical officer of the A.E.F.; of McCaw, chief surgeon, S.O.S., A.E.F.; of Stark, chief surgeon of the 1st Army; of Kennedy, chief surgeon of the port of embarkation at Hoboken, and others too numerous to mention? It is indeed an honor to be a lesser member of the corps that includes such men as these.

"All honor to the men of our profession in civil life, who came at the call of their country and who gave of their best, and gave it unsparingly, ungrudgingly and loyally, whether the call of duty led them overseas or kept them in this country. But do not forget the Regular Medical Corps of some 600 officers who were the leaven in the great lump of the 35,000 or more called from civil life. Where would you have been without the guiding influence of some one or more of that 600?"

DEMOBILIZING DISCONTINUED AT CAMP KEARNY.

Directions have been issued to the commanding generals of the ports of embarkation at Hoboken and New York and to the commanding generals of Camps Dix, Devens and Jackson, that from and after May 20 no troops will be sent by them to Camp Kearny, Calif., for demobilization, as it is intended to discontinue that

camp as a demobilization center. All California men leaving posts after May 20 will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for demobilization. The commanding general of Camp Lewis has been instructed to send Arizona and California men at his camp to the Presidio of San Francisco for discharge.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Commutation When on Sick Leave.

In a decision of Nov. 19, 1918, the Comptroller decided that "if an officer was on duty in the field and entitled to commutation of quarters and of heat and light . . . and not relieved from the status of an officer on duty in the field before being ordered to the hospital, such commutation would continue during the period he was in hospital. And if at the time of going on sick leave from said hospital his status as an officer on duty in the field remained unchanged, payment of commutation for the time stated is authorized. But if his status as an officer on duty in the field was changed on Sept. 10, 1918, he is not entitled to the commutation claimed." In view of this decision the Secretary of War wrote the Comptroller requesting authorization to amend Paragraph 1301, A.R., by striking out the words "but not" in the third line thereof and substituting therefor the word "and" so that the sentence in question as amended would read: "An officer on duty at a station where he is properly in receipt of commutation of quarters is entitled to the allowance during ordinary leave on full pay, and during sick leave." Replying to this request the Comptroller states, "I am of the opinion that Paragraph 1301, A.R., when amended as proposed will be in conformity with existing laws relating to the subject."

Expenses of Courts-Martial.

A cadet at the U.S. Military Academy, who is away from West Point on authorized sick leave and who is ordered back to the Academy to testify in courts-martial proceedings, is entitled to his actual expenses incurred during such a journey and the same may be charged to the appropriation "Expenses of courts-martial."

Ration Commutation, Navy Nurse Corps.

Replying to a query from the Secretary of the Navy as to what rate of commutation of rations may be allowed members of the Navy Nurse Corps on duty at hospitals at which subsistence in kind cannot be "conveniently or practically issued" the Comptroller states he is unable to find any regulation specifically fixing a rate of commutation of rations for female nurses when stationed at places where rations in kind cannot be economically issued and in attempting to arrive at a decision in the matter turns to the War Department practice in cases of this kind. There, he finds, it is the custom that where such a case arises "commutation is paid under the same schedule as provided for nurses on 'detached duty'" and continues: "I am of the opinion that if a member of the Army Nurse Corps is allowed the regulation allowance of \$1.25 per day when not furnished rations in kind for the reasons stated, the members of the Nurse Corps (female) of the Navy are entitled, by reason of the provision of the Act of May 13, 1908, to the same ration under the same conditions as members of the Army Nurse Corps. . . . This rate of commutation is only allowable in cases where circumstances are such that a mess *cannot* be established and run because of crowded conditions, lack of facilities, or for some such practical reason the Government cannot furnish rations in kind or the facilities to permit the nurses to establish their own mess."

Warrant Officers' Pay on Promotion.

The Paymaster General of the Navy presented the question to the Comptroller, through the Secretary of the Navy, "as to whether officers temporarily appointed to commissioned grades from warrant officers are entitled to pay in the commissioned grades from the dates stated in their appointments?" the specified case being that of a carpenter (permanent) who was appointed an assistant naval constructor (temporary). In his reply the Comptroller states that "since the Act of March 4, 1913, which provides that all officers of the Navy advanced in grade or rank pursuant to law shall be allowed the pay and allowance of the advanced grade or rank from date stated in their commissions, has been held to apply in case of midshipmen and machinists appointed ensigns, gunners promoted to chief gunners, and acting pay clerks to assistant paymasters, I am of the opinion that it also applies in case of a carpenter appointed as assistant constructor (temporary). I am also of the opinion that said Act of March 4, 1913, applies to all officers regularly appointed to commissioned grades from warrant officers, either temporarily or permanently, so as to entitle them to the pay of the commissioned grade from the date stated in their appointments."

Flying Pay While on Sick Leave.

An officer of the Army who was injured in line of duty while on flying duty reported daily to the flight surgeon at an aviation field from Feb. 8 to 22, 1919, inclusive for treatment. On Feb. 22 he entered on thirty days' sick leave and returned to duty March 24. The question is raised as to whether the officer is entitled to flying pay for the period he was absent on sick leave. The Comptroller states that he is of the opinion that the officer "during the thirty days' sick leave granted him to increase the progress of recovery from the injury received . . . was on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights" within the meaning of the Act of June 3, 1918. It could not be conceivable that Congress intended that the increased pay, authorized to encourage applications for flying duty in the Aviation Section and because of the dangers inherent in duty requiring regular and frequent aerial flights, should be discontinued while an officer is recovering from injuries received in the performance of that duty. This construction of the law does not, of course, apply in the case of ordinary leaves."

Retired Officers' Remains.

In a previous decision of the Comptroller it was held that "the appropriation for the disposition of the remains of the Army active list is not available for the expense of preparation and transportation to place of interment of the remains of a retired officer who died while on active duty." In settling the final pay accounts of Frank B. McCoy, late colonel, U.S.A., retired, who died Sept. 27, 1917, while on duty in Boston the Auditor deducted the sum of \$73.90 from the final pay due Colonel McCoy's widow, said amount being transportation furnished to an escort of the remains of said

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officer from Boston to Washington, D.C. In paying this expense the quartermaster at Boston disregarded the above decision, but as a ground for the allowance the attention of the Comptroller has been called to a provision in the Act of July 1, 1918, which provides that during the continuance of the present war the appropriation, "Disposition of remains of officers, etc.," shall be applicable in the case of officers on the retired list of the Army "who have died or may hereafter die while on active duty by proper assignment." The Comptroller states that "there is no question as to the fact that the expense incurred at the time stated in transporting an escort of the remains of Colonel McCoy . . . was unauthorized, but in view of the provision of law in the cited Act of July 1, 1918, the amount of such expenditure is now allowed."

Pay of Chief Nurses in Army.

The War Department was desirous of amending Paragraph 58, Manual for the Medical Department, to read as follows:

"58. Chief Nurses are appointed by promotion from the grade of nurse and while holding such appointment shall receive pay at the rate of \$260 per annum in addition to the pay of a nurse. They shall be appointed by, and at his discretion, be removed by, the Surgeon General, by and with the approval of the Secretary of War; and they shall upon being relieved from duty as such, unless removed for incompetency or misconduct, revert to the grades in the corps from which they were promoted.

"(a) When two or more chief nurses are serving at the same station, one will be assigned to duty as principal nurse, and the others shall serve her as her assistants."

Before promulgating the amended paragraph the Secretary of War was desirous of ascertaining the opinion of the Comptroller as to its legality and in reply the Comptroller writes: "I am of the opinion that a chief nurse when legally appointed as such may be paid the increased pay for such duty while absent on such authorized leave of absence as may legally be granted to members of the Army Nurse Corps."

COLORED OFFICERS AND THE ARMY.

The War Department received letters from Bishop Charles Spencer as chairman of the Commission on After-War Problems of the A.M.E. Church; W. T. Andrews, editor of the Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md., and others, calling attention to an endorsement on the application filed by a colored officer who had been overseas relative to his fitness for admission into the Regular Army. The endorsement, signed by a board of officers appointed to investigate qualifications of candidates, was as follows: "The board recommends that he

be not examined. Reason: Unqualified by reason of the qualities inherent in the negro race: an opinion of the board, based on the testimony of five white officers serving with the 368th Infantry. Negroes are deficient in moral fiber, rendering them unfit as officers and leaders of men."

The letters to the War Department took exception to this and called attention to brilliant achievements of colored officers under fire in the fiercest offensives of the war, and to testimony of General Pershing, Colonel Hayward and French officers of high military standing who had opportunity to know how the colored commanders bore themselves at crucial periods on the field of battle. The memorandum is refuted, the writers assert, by the unbroken chain of valorous deeds and heroism of negroes in all the wars of the Republic from Bunker Hill to Corralliz and in France from Verdun to the siege of Metz.

Dr. Emmitt J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, made this reply, upon authority of the officials having charge of the question at issue, in a letter addressed to Mr. Andrews: "I beg to say that this whole matter has been before the War Department, and I am pleased to inform you that the Chief of Staff has personally directed the commanding general at Camp Meade to revoke the finding; he has also directed that in the matter of colored officers being commissioned in the Army, there is to be no exclusion on account of color. I personally share with you and the entire race the satisfaction of feeling that the finding quoted by you, and which was placed upon the record of the colored officer, will not appear on his permanent record as filed in the War Department."

Dr. Scott adds that this will serve as a reply to the many inquirers who have shown an anxiety to know the status of colored officers who desire to be retained for service in the Regular Army.

THE Y.M.C.A.'S DIFFICULTIES OVERSEAS.

George W. Perkins, chairman of the finance committee of the Y.M.C.A.'s War Work Council, has issued a report on the work of that organization with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, England, Italy and Germany. The executive committee of the Y.M.C.A. sent Mr. Perkins, together with Mortimer L. Schiff, F. S. Brockman and John R. Hall, overseas in December, 1918, for the purpose of making a study of the work done by the association and doing whatever was possible to further its efficiency. The association has been criticized for certain mistakes made in its work. Of this Mr. Perkins, in his report, says, in part: "The Y.M.C.A. undoubtedly made mistakes, but what it tried to do was to respond to every call the Army made on it. It never hesitated to tackle any job it was asked



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to undertake; it did not sidestep any task it was asked to perform. That the workers as a whole were brave and unselfish is shown by the fact that fourteen Y.M.C.A. secretaries were killed and 126 others wounded while on various fronts."

Speaking of the canteen service Mr. Perkins says the difficulties encountered were many. It was not only difficult to get supplies as well as men who were accustomed to handling, selling and accounting for them, but there were times when the war was at its height that it cost the Y.M.C.A. almost as much to get an automobile to France from the United States as the machine itself cost in the States. The same was true of canteen supplies. One day supplies could be sent on a Government ship without freight charges while the next day the only way to obtain them was to pay almost as much for freight charges as the goods themselves cost.

General Pershing on Aug. 20, 1917, asked the Y.M.C.A. to undertake the management of the Army canteens, which it did, but under the conditions mentioned. Mr. Perkins admits that the "Y" at times charged higher prices for canteen supplies than did the Army, but this was at a period when the cost of transportation was exceedingly high and when it was difficult to determine costs accurately. Prices were reduced when costs could be reduced and for many articles the Y.M.C.A. charged lower prices than did the Army Q.M. "The latter fact," he says, "is an additional evidence of how extremely difficult it was during the fighting period to ascertain the cost of articles so as to fix a proper price, for certainly the Q.M. did not wish to make money on sales any more than did the Y.M.C.A. The final results of the Y.M.C.A.'s canteen service will show a substantial loss." Mr. Perkins declared he feels that no higher tribute to the Y.M.C.A.'s work could be paid than the action of the Army in either taking over or co-operating in continuing and enlarging the Y.M.C.A. activities. He believes that the benefits have been so far-reaching that the War Department will continue these activities in peace time, "for many officers have told me that the beneficial effect of these activities on the morale of the Army could hardly be measured. Germany had nothing of this sort, and its absence caused a great loss in the morale of its men."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Northern Barrage: Mine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, edited by All Hands. The U.S. Naval Institute: Annapolis, Md. As the Committee explains in the introductory, "this book is a record of the work and play of the Mine Force of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet during the war against Germany. This force, operating in the North Sea, June to November, 1917, laid the greatest number and completed the most extensive barrage of mines since the dawn of warfare to the present day and lives to tell the tale. If you like us, blow us up; if it's a dud, it's the first we've had." There is no "dud" to be found anywhere in the pages of the volume, hence every chapter, yes, every page, contains a "live one." The book is dedicated to "our escort, the 14th Destroyer Flotilla, Grand Fleet, R.N." A roster of the commanding officers of the Mine Force is given. The speech of Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., on the U.S.S. San Francisco at Portland, England, on Dec. 12, 1918, is reproduced; also messages exchanged between officers of the British Fleet at Scapa Flow and Captain Belknap, of the Mine Squadron, on July 4, 1918, and a number of poems and cartoons are given, but the principal interest is attached to the excellent photographs of officers and crews of the Force, to ships of the Navy, to mine-laying operations, and to scenes in Scotland, where the Force had its base for so long. The book is one that will be read with interest by every officer in the Navy. The publication committee consists of Capt. W. T. Cluverius, U.S.N., chairman; Lieuts. J. R. Frawley, P.C., and W. T. Spencer, M.C., U.S.N.; H. G. Flucke, seaman signalman, U.S.N.R.F., and A. Victor Beals, painter, U.S.N.R.F.

Adventures in Propaganda, by Heber Blankenhorn. Houghton, Mifflin Co.: New York. The author, a captain in the Military Intelligence Division, U.S.A., went to France in July, 1918, with other officers for the purpose of establishing relations with the propaganda boards of Great Britain, France and Italy, and then to

proceed to General Headquarters, American E.F., for the purpose of assembling the machinery for a propaganda drive over the enemy lines during the fall of 1918. These plans were changed by Marshal Foch's sudden swing from defense to attack in the summer, which called for immediate activity of the western front. The Committee on Public Information was expected to collaborate, but the rush of events made President Wilson himself the unique propagandist, and his October message was translated, printed and distributed over the German lines. The author tells how this work was done and so thoroughly that two out of every three German prisoners who came into the American lines during the last three days before the armistice carried the message or other American propaganda that had been dropped over their lines. The book is in the form of letters to the author's wife, in which he tells how he and the other officers carried out their work, with his comments on what was accomplished. There are a number of photographs, some of them illustrating the form of propaganda used by the Germans.

The Years Between, by Rudyard Kipling. Doubleday, Page and Co.: New York. In this volume are contained the best of Kipling's poetical works of the last two decades. It contains all of his reactions to the Great War and the relation of the Anglo-Saxon race to world events. Some of the most striking of the poems are "The Rowers," which was originally published in the London Times in 1912 and tells of the attempt of Germany to embroil Great Britain with the United States by inducing her to join Germany in a naval demonstration against Venezuela; "For All We Have and Are," which made a stir when first printed in 1914, and which told of the sacrifices that England would be called on to make in a war with Germany; "The City of Brass," "The Dead King," "France," "The Outlaws" and "Russia to the Pacifists."

War Aims and Peace Ideals: Selections in Prose and Verse. Illustrating the Aspirations of the Modern World, by Tucker Brooke and Henry Seidel Canby; Yale University Press: New Haven, Conn. The ideals cherished by each nation now seeking its development after the world war are set forth as voiced by their foremost spokesmen in literary and philosophic essays, in poetry, fiction and the drama, chiefly contemporary. The selections are grouped according to nationality, are provided with introductory notices and footnotes and are intended to serve as a basis for class discussion and composition in English courses.

In "Aviation Engines," a little volume by Lieut. John C. Chadwick (J.g.), U.S.N.R.F., published by Edwin N. Appleton, New York, the author sets forth the underlying principles of the internal combustion engine as used in aviation. The actual engines discussed are those that were used most widely by the U.S. Naval Aviation Corps during the Great War. They may be taken as very representative and highly efficient engines, covering the field of American aviation in general at the present time. The rotary engine is not discussed, since its use was discontinued by the Navy, although it was widely used in light foreign planes, particularly those of French design. The author has endeavored to set forth in non-technical language and without the use of mathematics the main features of the principles employed in any internal combustion gasoline engine, and to show their adaptation in the three engines specifically discussed: the Liberty, Curtiss model OXX and Hispano-Suiza. The purpose of the book is to give anyone desiring to operate an airplane a fundamental understanding of engines as used. It is founded on the course of instruction as given in the U.S. Naval Aviation Detachment, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in training pilots for service. It is not intended for purposes of design, criticism or recommendation, but simply for the instruction of the average individual, assuming he knows nothing of a gas engine.

War Risk Insurance Made Plain, by Capt. Warren Dyer, A.G.D., U.S.A., Edwin N. Appleton, Inc., New York. The author, who is camp insurance officer at the training center, Camp Lee, Va., in a useful little booklet presents data relative to new forms of Government insurance and rights of officers and enlisted men honorably discharged from the Service, facts not in all cases thoroughly understood by those whom they chiefly concern. In addition to copies of the various forms which it is necessary to fill out in connection with Government war insurance there is various information relating to allotments and family allowances and what must be done in connection therewith; data on war risk term insurance, the new Government life insurance and facts relating to miscellaneous Army allotments. The

publication is made with the approval of the Secretary of War.

NEW SERVICE PUBLICATIONS.

9th Infantry, U.S.A., Publishes Paper.

The 9th Infantry, 2d Division, Army of Occupation, is publishing a paper circulating among the units which are billeted in the neighborhood of Bendorf, Germany. The title is the "9th Infantry Cootie," the sub-title stating it is "The Closest Thing to a Soldier; It Strikes Unawares and Is Irrespective of Rank." The third issue, which we have received, is filled with local news of interest to the regiment, and it has company departments with the most intimate reporting of incidents and personal events. An item contributed by Col. R. O. Van Horn, commanding the 9th Regiment, states that the majority of his men are for absolute prohibition. In the light of the controversy aroused by an article in the "Watch on the Rhine," the following paragraph from the 9th Regiment paper headed "Discord Has No Chance with the 3d and 4th Brigades" is cheering: "One of the most commendable results of this world's conflict so far as the 2d Division is concerned is the genuine friendship existing between the Doughboys of the 9th and 23d Infantry regiments and our two 'buddies' of the 5th and 6th Marines. There isn't the least particle of camouflage about it either. The proverbial friendship of Damon and Pythias had nothing on that of the Marine and the Doughboy. The spirit of comradeship is in evidence and, too, on the hard fought battlefields the friendship was always there. There are cases galore where the men of the 3d and 4th Brigades gave their lives for each other. And in everything else the 2d Division is second in name only when it comes to esprit de corps."

Transport Kroonland's Daily Paper.

The naval transport Kroonland, "Empress of the Seas," as her admiring officers and crew term her, is being thoroughly abreast of the times, is the home of a daily newspaper known as the Daily Wireless, which while it may not be because of its necessarily restricted size give "all the news that's fit to print," yet presents the gist of it in mimeographed tabloid form. This is made possible by means of radio. Humorous events aboard the big ship are frequently presented in the form of cartoons when a professional newspaper cartoonist happens to be among the troops aboard. Twenty-five copies are posted on bulletin boards throughout the ship each day, while the rest of the edition is placed on sale, the price being two cents per copy. The proceeds are devoted to the welfare of soldiers and sailors. The publication gives no clue to the identity of the editor.

Whizz-Bang, Latest Hospital Publication.

Whizz-Bang is the not entirely inappropriate title of the latest weekly publication issued chiefly in the interest of patients of U.S. Army Hospital No. 10, at Boston, where many patients are under treatment for shell wounds and shell shock, and others, of course, for wounds of other character as well as for sickness. Officers, aids, nurses, corps men and, in fact, every one connected with the institution assist directly or indirectly, in its production, although Col. Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., U.S.A., who is the commanding officer at the hospital, is editor, and Capt. Tracy Farnham, M.C., U.S.A., also of the hospital staff, is "morale officer," whatever post that may be on a newspaper's staff. Contrary to what might be assumed from its title, Whizz-Bang is entirely safe and harmless, a clever, entertaining little publication, not loaded except with matter of interest and non-explosive except in the case of the many excellent jokes it contains. Colonel Clarke has written a bright little salutatory in which he expresses the hope that the paper will be a success and please all who read it.

The 29th Infantry News.

The 29th Infantry News is the title of a regimental newspaper published weekly under the supervision of the regimental chaplain, Capt. Stephen R. Wood, 29th Inf., at Camp Shelby, Miss. The paper is printed on the regimental press and published every Saturday, and is distributed, free of charge, to all who wish it. The chaplain holds regimental services every Sunday morning. The chapel orchestra consisting of Mr. Siebenich, violin; Musician Kirchfield, violin; Musician Bevensee, cello; Musician Hargrave, piano, assist at these services and provide most excellent music. Holy Communion on the first Sunday of every month. Preceding the morning services, Sunday school for children is held in the regimental library. "Among the various activities centering about our regimental library and reading room," says the News, "may be mentioned the following clubs: Reading, travel, history, temperance, son's, book, Bible study, victory, kodak, comrades. Every man of the regiment should enroll in at least one of these and thus get in line with his fellows for better things and also possibly find a more enjoyable and more profitable way of spending his evenings than he now knows. Get a blank at the library or inquire further there. A set of chess men has just been added to the equipment of the library."

FIRE DIRECTION BY RADIO TELEPHONE.

The experiment of adjustment of fire by radio telephony was recently conducted with gratifying success at the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla. Qualified observers, though without previous radio telephone training, conducted shoots using radio telephony instead of radio telegraphy, with gun crews also untrained in this new method. Extracts from the report made on these trials to the Director of Air Service are as follows:

"The radio telegraphic equipment now available for use makes possible the combining of the best features of terrestrial and of aerial observation. In terrestrial observation the B.C. has unbroken communication with his guns, but his visibility is uncertain. In aerial observation communication by radio telegraph was slow, even with expert operators sending and receiving; but the advantage of observing from a great height more than compensated for this disadvantage. The radio telephone gives us unbroken communication both ways, direct with the battery. The advantages are: Elimination of the probability of error, saving the time of relaying the message, and making it possible for the observer to send down corrections rather than observations. In fact, one trained artillery officer can easily conduct the fire of two, or even three, batteries with speed and accuracy. "On April 22 one observer adjusted two guns on a two-gun emplacement in twenty-eight minutes from the

time the plane left the ground until the end of the problem. This was the first time he had ever conducted a problem from the air with the radio telephone, having bothway communication direct with the battery, and the gun crews were also new. It is believed that with trained personnel a precision adjustment can be accomplished in twenty minutes, or a zone adjustment in three or four minutes.

The time required for adjustment with the radio phone was greatly reduced over that required by radio telegraph, due to the following savings: With one-way communication the observer can speak directly to the ground and can transmit the more quickly than with telegraph which is limited to about sixty characters a minute. It eliminates the use of code and the necessity of decoding before transmitting the sensing to the executive. With two-way communication additional time was saved due to the fact that the observer did not have to return to the battery to observe the panels between sensing and was therefore always in a position to observe the target and could give the command to fire as soon as the battery was reported ready."

REDUCTION IN SURPLUS SUPPLIES.

War Supply Contracts.

Only nine per cent. of the war supply contracts in effect Nov. 9, 1918, now remain outstanding, the War Department announces. Up to April 12, 26 per cent. had been delivered and 65 per cent. terminated. Terminated contracts represent canceled and suspended contracts now in the process of liquidation. The saving that will result from terminations depends on the amount paid contractors in settlement. Percentage of contracts terminated, delivered and remaining—were as follows, on April 12: Bureau of Aircraft Production, 74, 24, 2; Ordnance Department, 69, 23, 8; Motors and Vehicles, 66, 29, 5; Military Railways, 64, 29, 7; Machinery and Engineering materials, 44, 32, 24; Medical and Hospital supplies, 38, 45, 17; Clothing, equipment, etc., 25, 51, 24; Signal Corps supplies, 15, 22, 63. Total, 65, 26, 9.

Army war contracts outstanding Nov. 9, 1918, to the value of \$5,650,000,000 had been reduced by terminations and deliveries to about \$350,000,000 on May 10.

Reduction in Ordnance Material.

Delivery of most items of ordnance has ceased, the Statistics Branch, General Staff, announced on May 9. Of 271 important items of ordnance matériel the present program of production has been completed in the case of 190, and thirty-seven others show no deliveries for the week ended April 17. Matériel still under production is in large part artillery or other items of which the cost of completion is small as compared with the value of the complete unit. Monthly deliveries for a selected list of chief items for four weeks ended April 24 were \$15,000,000, as compared with \$104,000,000 for the four weeks just before the armistice; value of proposed additional completions was about \$40,000,000 on April 24.

Sales of Surplus War Materials.

During the week ending May 9, sales of surplus war materials were made amounting to \$77,901,960.18; sales of the preceding week were approximately one and one-half million dollars. The Ordnance Department reported sales of \$45,883,995.74 for week of May 9, over half of which was from the disposal of ammonium nitrate, made surplus when munition manufacturing ceased. It is planned to convert this into dynamite, and the Department of Agriculture has purchased a large quantity for \$10,320,000. The dynamite will be used in clearing land for agricultural purposes, and also in building better roads. The Ordnance Department also sold \$15,000,000 worth of copper.

The Surplus Property Division reported a total sales figure for the week of May 9 of \$31,908,197.58. Two public auction sales of wool were held in Boston; the first sale \$17,019,301 was realized and at the second \$13,765,812. Total sales of the War Department surplus material sold through the Office of the Director of Sales from Jan. 1 to May 9 were \$236,162,143.07, and represent eighty-eight per cent. of original cost to the Government.

Large Sales Overseas.

Recent sales by the Liquidation Commission of surplus subsistence in the A.E.F. totaled \$50,000,000. These sales included 22,000,000 pounds of bacon for \$8,800,000, and were distributed as follows: American Relief Commission, \$10,000,000; Czechoslovakia, \$16,000,000; Roumania, \$14,000,000; Poland, \$10,000,000.

It is planned to sell all horses and mules with the Army in France by July 1. There will then remain overseas 60,000 animals with the 3d Army in the occupied territory. Negotiations are under way for the sale in France of oil and gasoline storage tanks and distributing stations, together with the railroad tank cars and tank trucks used by the Army.

Surplus Army Meat Products.

A meeting was held in Washington recently by the representatives of the War Department and of the packing industries, with the one Supply Officer at Chicago presiding, to discuss means of disposing to the best advantage and with the least disruption of markets of the large quantity of surplus packing house products now held by the Army. These consist of canned roast beef, corned beef, corned beef hash and bacon. Of the roast beef there are 12,000,000 six-pound cans, 17,330,000 two-pound cans, 9,000,000 one-pound cans and 378,000 twelve-ounce cans. There are 5,600,000 six-pound cans, 18,000,000 twenty-four-ounce cans, 9,000,000 one-pound cans and 4,250,000 twelve-ounce cans of corned beef and 20,820,000 in one and two-pound cans of corned beef hash. There are 47,219,620 pounds of bacon, 8,686,000 of which is crated and located in Chicago, Baltimore and Columbus.

These represent combined output of the packing houses for five months during the war when the plants were kept in operation continuously to meet the demand for Army subsistence; a normal production of these plants over a period of two years. After the close of the conference it was reported that the view had been presented that to place this quantity of packed meats on the market at this time would seriously affect prices, and the representatives of the packing industry had strongly advised that all be disposed of for export, to be sold abroad to relieve the food situation in countries now on short rations. Should it be impossible to do this, it was held, the Director of Sales should control the sale, fixing of prices and distribution with the packing industry acting as an agency for its sale.

In regard to this Secretary of War Baker in an informal statement on May 14 said: "There has been a

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misapprehension with regard to the policy of the War Department in disposing of meat supplies. The meats in question are specially prepared meats, in special containers, and of a kind never sold commercially in the United States—roast beef, specially salted pork—which are not articles of ordinary commercial trade in the United States. The cans are not even labeled. The question of disposing of these supplies is not a question of maintaining a price level—the War Department has no interest in that—but of some way to dispose of them. We cannot, for instance, set up retail stores all over the United States to sell Army supplies, and therefore have to dispose of them in bulk. So much of the supplies as are of the ordinary commercial kind in the United States, and which people recognize, we are selling in the United States, selling them in any way in which we can prevent speculation. But specially prepared Army supplies are not known to the commercial public, and would not be available for ordinary commerce here. Some products by repacking could be resold in the United States. There is a possibility that we may be able to dispose of substantial quantities in institutions where bulk purchases are made. All avenues are to be sought out and, so far as possible, food and clothes will be sold in the United States. The market regulates the price; we have no power to set an arbitrary price. There has been no agreement with the meat packers with regard to the distribution of meat supplies, but they have suggested that the most practical thing to do would be to sell these supplies in Europe, instead of disposing of them in this country, because of the fact that they are packed for transportation across the ocean."

PROGRESS OF DEMOBILIZATION.

Arrivals of troops in the United States for April numbered 276,785, making a total of 903,742 since Nov. 11. Officers sailed from the A.E.F. in April numbered 11,610, a total of 40,875 since Nov. 11.

Discharges of commissioned officers in April numbered 12,402, a total of 101,536 since Nov. 11. Discharges of enlisted men in April numbered 303,000, a total of 1,819,000 since Nov. 11.

Discharges of Officers.

Discharges of commissioned officers, by services, through April 30, were as follows:

(a) On duty Nov. 11; (b) discharges during April; (c) discharges Nov. 11 through April 30; (d) per cent. discharged through April 30.

	a.	b.	c.	d.
Chemical Warfare	1,695	92	1,530	90
Coast Artillery	4,580	353	3,357	73
Military Aeronautics	18,661	898	12,814	69
Aircraft Production	1,898	66	1,214	64
Quartermaster	10,122	941	5,836	58
Ordnance	5,925	331	8,233	55
Medical	39,157	2,820	19,792	51
Signal	2,490	183	1,151	46
Adjutant General	1,231	86	488	40
Engineer	10,302	665	4,094	40
Chaplains	2,229	141	786	35
Judge Advocate General	418	22	141	34
Tank	1,237	143	404	33
Motor Transport	2,912	181	909	31
Inspector General	204	4	30	15
Infantry	—	8,603	30,665	—
Field Artillery	—	1,633	12,996	—
Cavalry	—	124	855	—
Miscellaneous	—	116	1,341	—
Total Infantry, etc.	85,373	5,476	45,757	54
Grand total	188,434	12,402	101,536	54

strength from the date of the armistice to May 1 was 71 per cent. The May 1 figures do not include 218 officers and 450 men on detached service or at demobilization camps awaiting discharge. The figures were as follows:

	Nov. 11.	May 1.	Per cent. net decrease.
Cadets	5,775	600	90
Officers	20,586	5,620	73
Enlisted men	164,266	48,451	71
Total	190,627	54,671	71

During the week ended May 1 the decrease in the Air Service personnel overseas was 2,679 as against a weekly average of 1,379 for the five preceding weeks.

Sixty-seven per cent. of the present Air Service personnel was overseas on April 24; the decrease overseas for the week was 834 as against a weekly average of 1,515 for the four preceding weeks.

Reduction in Army Hospitals.

A reduction of bed capacity at various camp hospitals ordered by the Surgeon General of the Army was announced on May 9, in all from 18,949 to 13,450. U.S. General Hospital No. 9 at Lakewood, N.J., will be abandoned on or before June 1. A number of Army hospitals will be turned over to the Public Health Service for care of beneficiaries under the War Risk Insurance Act. These include those at Camp Beauregard, La.; Cody, N.M.; Fremont, Calif.; Hancock, Ga.; Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., and Logan, Texas; G.H. No. 13, Danville, N.Y.; G.H. No. 15, Corpus Christi, Texas, and E. H. No. 4, Polyclinic Hospital, New York. At Camp Custer, Mich., and Camp Kearny, Calif., the base hospitals have been converted into camp hospitals. Hospital activities ceased at Camp Greene, N.C., on March 28, the camp being sold to a civilian company. Base hospitals at Camps Sevier, S.C., and Sheridan, Ala., will be transferred to the P.H.S. when no longer needed by the War Department. G.H. No. 23, Hot Springs, N.C., has been closed; G.H. No. 32 at Chicago will be abandoned Aug. 1; G.H. No. 37 at Madison Barracks, N.Y., will be discontinued and buildings turned over to the quartermaster; at Long Beach, N.Y., G.H. No. 39 is being closed; Demark Hospital No. 5, Grand Central Palace, N.Y., will be closed Sept. 1; Auxiliary Hospital No. 1, Rockefeller Institute, New York, was discontinued April 24, and Demark Hospital No. 52 at Richmond, Va., is to be discontinued.

It was announced by the office of the Surgeon General on May 20 that G.H. No. 18 at Waynesville, N.C., and G.H. No. 35 at West Baden, Ind., have been closed. The hospital at the U.S. Quartermaster Terminal, Sewells Point, Va., is to be transferred to the U.S. Public Health Service.

DOUBLE TIME FOR OVERSEAS SUGGESTED.

Noting that Representative Dent, who was chairman of the House Military Committee in the last Congress, was one of a party of Congressmen making an inspection trip in France on matters pertaining to the military, a lieutenant of the Air Service, addressed a letter to Mr. Dent at Paris. Writing from St. Nazaire, France, April 24, he said: "This prompts me to take a fraction of your valuable time to inquire if the matter has been brought before you with reference to overseas service being counted double towards the required thirty years required for retirement. As a veteran of the Spanish-American War and in consideration of my service over here I am naturally interested in any legislation whereby overseas service may be computed double towards requirement. I am sure many old-timers would willingly volunteer to remain over here indefinitely if given double time, rather than the extra bonuses such as are given by the English army."

According to reports received from the Air Service the net decrease in the total commissioned and enlisted

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TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

The War Department made public this week Circular 248, May 12, 1919, on the subject of temporary promotions in the Army, which supersedes Circular 79, of Feb. 14, 1919, published in our issue of March 1, page 919. The new circular, given in full below, includes Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Circular 79 and modifies Paragraph 4 by the omission of all but the first two lines; it adds to Paragraph 6 "in the United States and its possessions" in the references to degree of demobilization and actual strength as of Nov. 11, 1918. Paragraphs 8—on of Circular 248 are new additions which include in part the provisions of the memorandum issued from the office of the Chief of Staff on March 3 on the subject of promotion, noted in our issue of April 12, page 1129. Paragraph 12 adds the important proviso that "No promotion will be made without the personal approval of the Secretary of War." Following is the text of the new circular:

CIR. NO. 248, MAY 12, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Temporary Promotions.

Circular No. 79, War Dept., 1919, covering promotions for the period of the emergency within the United States and its possessions is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. Promotions will be made to give rank appropriate to command in the case of line officers, or to actual employment in the case of staff officers.

2. This relaxation of the rule with regard to promotion does not invite a departure from the principle hitherto established that promotion cannot be made merely as a reward for past service, however meritorious. The rule is relaxed only to permit the Army which remains undemobilized to be treated as a living organization, with such promotions as would be normal in times of peace to fill vacancies existing as they may arise.

3. Each branch of the line and each staff corps and department will be considered as a whole within the United States and its possessions in computing vacancies.

4. Computation of vacancies will be made by the Chief of the Personnel Branch of the General Staff.

5. Vacancies in the line will be computed on the basis of the tactical organizations in existence in the United States and its possessions.

6. Vacancies in staff corps and departments will be computed on the Tables of Organization in force on Nov. 11, 1918, scaled down to the degree of demobilization of that staff department in the United States and its possessions. In the case of staff corps or departments which have no Tables of Organization, the computation will be based upon the actual strength as of Nov. 11, 1918, in the United States and its possessions.

7. No officer will be recommended for promotion unless the duty upon which he is engaged or to which he is to be assigned is commensurate with the advanced grade recommended, and unless there is no officer of appropriate rank reasonably available for assignment to the duty in question.

8. Recommendations for promotion will be made directly to the War Department as follows:

a. In the case of an officer on duty in a staff corps or department, by the chief of that staff corps or department.

b. In the case of an officer on duty in the Corps of Engineers, the Field Artillery, or the Coast Artillery Corps, by the chief of the arm or corps in which such officer is on duty.

c. In the case of any other officer, by the officer competent to forward communications directly to the War Department.

9. The officer authorized to make recommendations directly to the War Department, will in each case of a recommendation forwarded by him, personally consider the case, make a clear statement of the circumstances and over his own signature make answers to the following questions:

a. Is the promotion to give rank appropriate to actual employment?

b. Is the promotion a reward for past service?

c. Is there no officer of appropriate rank, within your command, reasonably available for assignment to the duty to which it is proposed to assign the officer recommended for promotion?

10. In addition to the vacancies as computed by the Chief of the Personnel Branch, a vacancy to which a promotion may be made may be considered to exist in any grade where the interests of the United States make such a promotion absolutely necessary. Such a case will be rare, but may be considered to exist under the following circumstances:

a. A marked increase in the amount of work handled.

b. A consolidation of groups reducing the total number of officers employed, but increasing the responsibility of individuals available to do the work.

c. Discharge of a senior officer and assumption of his duty by a junior, when it is found, after personal investigation, to be impracticable to transfer an officer of suitable rank for the work.

d. Readjustment of rank due to new duties or new organization.

This authority is not intended as a measure for correcting inequalities in promotion as between individuals, or as between arms of the line and staff corps and departments, which existed before the armistice, nor to promote merely as a reward for past services; but it is granted solely for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Government by giving to an officer the rank necessary to enable him to discharge his duties. When emergency officers are discharged, the vacancy so created should be filled by transfer, if practicable, and by an officer of the Regular Army. A recommendation to fill the vacancy by promotion will be resorted to only in case it is impracticable to fill the vacancy by transfer. Officers will, as far as practicable, avoid making recommendations for the promotion of officers who are soon to be discharged or who, for any other reason are soon to be relieved from their duties.

11. Recommendations for promotion in the line or staff which comply strictly with these instructions may be submitted, after personal investigation by responsible officers.

12. No promotion will be made without the personal approval of the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, Gen., Chief of Staff.
Official: J. T. KERR, Adjutant General.

BILL "TO ESTABLISH MILITARY JUSTICE."

Sen. Chamberlain Will Introduce Bill by Col. Ansell.

Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, who in the 65th Congress was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, announced on May 18 that he would soon introduce in the 66th Congress, which convened in special session on May 19, a bill "to establish military justice" and cure what he regarded as defects in the existing Army courts-martial system. This bill was prepared at the request of Senator Chamberlain by Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, U.S.A., former Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army. It will take the place of a bill which Senator Chamberlain introduced last winter. "The primary principle of the present bill," said Senator Chamberlain, "is to establish military justice and regulate it by law, rather than by mere military command. Accordingly this bill is built on the following basic considerations:

Basic Considerations.

(1). It proceeds in furtherance of the fundamental theory that courts-martial are inherently courts, their functions inherently judicial, and that their powers must be judicially exercised; and it disconveniences and penalizes a disregard of the sacred character of these judicial duties and functions.

(2). It requires that the fundamental principles of right and justice declared to be such by our law and established as necessary to a full, fair, and impartial trial, shall be recognized and observed throughout the court-martial proceeding from accusation to execution.

(3). It abolishes the present intolerable delegations of penal power and, instead of leaving the military commander largely at liberty to determine the offense, the punishment and the procedure, establishes these elements with that definiteness and precision which should characterize the exercise of all penal power.

(4). It endeavors to provide that military punitive action be buttressed in enlightened concepts of justice, be regulated by the principles of justice, and that it give results that can fairly be accepted as justice.

(5). It obstructs a hasty resort to punitive methods, withdraws the hand of the commander who would be arbitrary and stays the power of military authority, that it may be exercised considerately and guided advisedly.

(6). It proceeds upon the principle that military authority itself is subject to the demands of justice, and endeavors to re-establish in the Army a respect for, as it requires an observance of, those methods and processes which are necessary to justice.

(7). It has regard for the fact that our soldiers are citizens, that the military status is but an incident of citizenship and that to it the rights of the citizen should not be unnecessarily sacrificed.

(8). It regards grade in the Army as a requisite of authority only, and not as marking a caste with established rights of preference in matters of justice.

(9). It abolishes star chamber methods of court-martial procedure and declares the records to be public records, accessible to the public as such.

Specific Provisions.

"More specifically the bill is characterized by the following:

(1). A charge must be preferred under a special sense of

responsibility evidenced by an oath, and it may be preferred by a soldier as well as by an officer.

(2). A thorough investigation must be made in which both sides shall be heard before charges are referred or forwarded for trial.

(3). The restraining tendencies established are such as to prevent the trial of trivial charges, to compel a resort to the inferior courts rather than to the general court and to preserve discipline with fewer trials.

(4). The charge shall not be referred to a general court except upon the legal determination (a) that a thorough investigation has been made; (b) that the charge is legally sufficient; and (c) that the evidence is *prima facie* sufficient to sustain it.

(5). The summary court, by reason of its importance in the field of justice and discipline—for by it men are frequently started on the road to ruin—is required to be an officer especially selected for sanity of judgment and judicial temperament.

(6). In order to establish trial procedure according to law the special and general courts-martial are provided with a judge advocate skilled in the law, with a relation to the court like that which the judge usually has to a jury.

(7). The right to counsel is established beyond qualification, and ample provision is made for the procurement of competent counsel, both civil and military. Provision is also made for the assignment of a specially qualified officer to prosecute in the name of the United States.

(8). Membership of the court is fixed by law, instead of governed by the present wide discretion of the appointing authority, the special court to consist of three and the general court of eight members.

(8½). It is provided, in the case of the trial of a soldier, that three soldiers be on the membership of a general court and one on a special court.

(9). In addition to challenges for cause, peremptory challenges are authorized, as well as challenges to the array which are rendered available through affidavits of prejudice. The peculiarities of the military community are demonstrably such as to require this liberalization of the right of challenges.

(9½). Three-fourths of the members of a general court and two-thirds of the members of a special court must concur in a finding of guilty.

(10). The court and the judge advocate shall perform their functions independently of the appointing or any other authority; they shall be answerable only to their oaths and the law of the land subservient to no military commander.

(11). No action can be taken to affect the lawful judgments of courts, except by way of pardon, mitigation, remission, and suspension operating to the benefit of the accused.

Court of Military Appeals.

(12). Trial courts, notwithstanding the legal control of the proceedings herein provided, will commit errors which will be conceded to be such in the light of more deliberate consideration. The Court of Military Appeals, composed normally of civilian judges, is created for the correction of prejudicial errors of law committed in those serious cases resulting in sentences of death, dismissal, dishonorable discharge, and confinement for more than six months.

(13). The Court of Military Appeals is also given a retrospective jurisdiction to review and revise the judgments of courts-martial in the most serious cases tried during the war; this because clemency at best is inadequate to correct unjust convictions and almost completely fails in the face of an unsympathetic attitude on the part of the military authorities.

(14). Offenses are defined and no longer left to the uncertain conception as to the unwritten law military entered into by men unskilled in law; penalties are legislatively prescribed within reasonable limits and not left to be fixed by military command. Specifically:

(a) Those serious military crimes, such as desertion, disobedience to lawful commands, and mutiny, which require the element of fixed and deliberate evil mental attitude and proof of it as such—a matter so generally disregarded during the war—have been defined so as to accentuate the specific intent and the necessity of its proof.

(b) The General Article which subjects all members of the establishment to prosecution for the undefined, unwritten military law, and under which nearly a third of our trials take place has been made more specific by resolving it into those offenses denounced, (1) by the penal code of the United States, and (2) by the penal code of the District of Columbia—with their well defined offenses and penalties—only leaving to be prosecuted under the unwritten law military, (3) those minor infractions of good order and soldierly conduct which merit but a minor court trial and punishment.

(15). The bill establishes legal guidance of court proceedings from beginning to end, and penalizes noncompliance.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, has prepared figures as to surplus Army clothing and equipage in the United States, showing the estimated amounts on hand Sept. 30, 1919, of important items, and number of years' maintenance of each item for an army of 500,000 men. Requirements to Sept. 30, 1919, are figured on the basis of stock figures as of Feb. 1; actual strength of the Army to May 1, and thereafter 500,000 enlisted men; rate of consumption estimated, making no allowance for reclamations; and surplus clothing overseas Sept. 30, 1918, not included in this estimate.

Figures in thousands. (a) Estimated requirements to Sept. 30; (b) estimated stock Sept. 30; (c) years that stock on hand Sept. 30 would maintain 500,000 men.

	a.	b.	c.
Undershirts, summer	1,250	30,593	20.4
Gloves and mittens, leather	348	8,812	17.6
Drawers, summer	1,250	23,970	16.0
Belts, waist	214	3,588	14.4
Drawers, winter	444	12,998	13.0
Coats, cotton	413	6,362	12.7
Undershirts, winter	444	11,445	11.5
Breeches, cotton	833	9,298	9.3
Blankets, all kinds	426	4,974	8.9
Stockings, wl., light	1,240	21,757	8.6
Coats, denim	323	2,589	6.9
Overcoats	220	1,656	6.6
Boots, rubber	43	323	6.5
Stockings, wl., heavy	890	15,092	6.0
Coats, wool	426	2,943	5.9
Leggings, canvas	860	5,726	5.7
Shoes, marching	1,291	7,589	5.1
Breeches and trousers, wl.	860	4,380	4.4
Trousers, denim	426	2,197	4.4
Shirts, flannel	1,291	4,820	3.2
Raincoats, lt. and mounted	426	1,409	2.8
Hats, service	860	2,173	2.2
Puttees, wl., spiral	0	2,618	
Caps, overseas	0	75	
Jerkins	0	592	
Mackinaws	0	124	

Sales of Surplus Material.

During the week ending May 2 the office of Director of Sales reports, sales of surplus war materials were made amounting to \$1,844,070.96. The larger part of this represents sales through the Surplus Property Division, amounting to \$1,623,096.72. The principal items included flour sold to the U.S. Food Administration for \$877,439.02, which it is understood will be shipped to foreign countries; \$573,597.25 from sale by public auction of horses and mules; and Ordnance Department materials sold amounting to \$207,719.10. These figures bring the total sales of War Department surplus material sold through the office of the Director of Sales from Jan. 1 to May 2 to \$159,956,149.23, approximately ninety per cent. of the original cost to the Government.

May 24, 1919.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PEDIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY PERSONNEL.

What has appeared to be a singular deficiency in the various divisions, branches and sections of the General Staff has been brought to our attention by numerous officers of the Regular Army. These officers are attached to the Infantry and Cavalry arms of the Service and, quite logically, they believe these branches are as important as the Coast Artillery Corps, the Field Artillery, the Engineer Corps and the Air Service, and equally entitled to have personnel bureaus. They stress the fact, also, that there is no Chief of Cavalry or Chief of Infantry provided for in our Army organization, and that neither arm is represented among the heads of the different sections of the Personnel Branch of the General Staff; which is in charge of Brig. Gen. Percy P. Bishop, C.A.C., and whose chief executive is Col. James M. Steese, C.E. In charge of promotions and assignments is Col. C. L. Fenton, C.A.C., with Col. T. M. Spaulding, C.A.C., in charge of policies. There is not the slightest disposition to be critical of the impartiality of these heads who are responsible for the administrative functioning of the Personnel Branch of the General Staff. There is, however, a well defined feeling that with matters of officer personnel handled by Coast Artillery and Engineer officers the possibility for the intrusion of inequalities is ever present in determining the requirements of the Infantry and Cavalry arms.

The present situation is regarded as "imposition of duties without representation," and both Cavalry and Infantry officers are firm in the belief that the importance of each of these arms in the Service demands a separate Personnel Bureau to function equitably and to the best interests of all the officers of the Army and of the War Department. Other arms have within their department or corps their own personnel bureaus. If the bureaus are required in the Coast Artillery, Field Artillery, Engineers, Air Service, Ordnance, etc., then why not in the Infantry and the Cavalry? Aside from the feeling that would be engendered among the officers of these two arms that with their own personnel bureaus their interests would be considered from the point of view of the Infantry man or the Cavalry man, it is held to be apparent that the importance of the two arms in the Army organization requires that their interests be separated in order to secure that high standard of efficiency which the General Staff has been trying to attain during the war, and which it succeeded in many ways in attaining. Questions of policy, important matters of promotion and assignment, and the execution of departmental orders affecting the Infantry and Cavalry, are functions as important to each individual officer in these arms as any action can be that bears on their careers. It is considered inequitable that War Department and General Staff functions affecting officer personnel should be through the hands of officers from other arms, if for no other reason than that there would be more complete understanding of each personnel item affecting an Infantry officer if handled by a chief from that arm of the Service, and similarly in the case of the Cavalry. As it is, Cavalry and Infantry officers are hardly to be blamed for feeling that their Army connections are wholly in the hands of officers of other arms.

Chiefs of corps and departments, as is well known, transmit their orders covering assignments direct to The Adjutant General's office, where they are handled

as matters of routine. All other Regular Army assignments are transmitted to the Personnel Branch, Operations Division, of the General Staff; so that an Infantry or a Cavalry officer on approaching the department does not come into contact with a chief of his arm who has a personal interest in him; his contact is with the General Staff, which he feels has no particular concern with an individual officer from any special arm of the Service. In the corps and departments that have personnel bureaus the officer may greet a chief of his own arm and expect a cordial welcome from him. This "community of interest" is certainly of benefit to the Army and the officer personnel, and encourages esprit de corps to an appreciable degree. This entente cordiale between officers in the field and headquarters is denied the Cavalry and the Infantry, when their personal fortunes and interests so far as assignments are concerned are handled by officers of other arms. To bring about a change which officers of Infantry and Cavalry feel will mean consideration of their qualifications and assignments predicated upon fullest understanding that they are urging the establishment of officer personnel bureaus for the Infantry and for the Cavalry.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Gradually the War Department is relaxing in some degree the strictness of its attitude relative to temporary promotions of officers of the U.S. Army, which was described and commented upon in our issue of April 12, page 1129. The department on May 19 authorized the statement that a circular on the subject of temporary promotions "is being published to the Army." As a matter of fact the circular on the subject, No. 248, War Dept., made public this week, is dated May 12. Its text appears on page 1320. The statement authorized by the War Department on May 19 in regard to the circular reads:

Promotions will be made to give rank appropriate to the command in case of line officers or to actual employment in case of staff officers. Relaxation of this rule is to be made only to permit the portion of the Army remaining undemobilized to be treated as a living organization, with such promotions as would be normal in times of peace to fill vacancies existing or which may arise. In computing vacancies, each branch of the line and each staff corps and department will be considered as a whole within the United States and its possessions. Computations of vacancies will be based on Tables of Organization in force Nov. 11, 1918, scaled down to the degree of demobilization. For such staff corps or departments as have no organization tables, computation will be based upon the actual strength as of Nov. 11, 1918. No officer is to be recommended for promotion unless the duty upon which he is engaged is commensurate with the advanced grade recommended and unless there is no officer of appropriate rank reasonably available for assignment to the duty in question. In addition to such vacancies as may be computed by the Chief of the Personnel Branch of the General Staff, a vacancy may be considered to exist in any grade where the interests of the United States make such promotion necessary. No promotions will be made without personal approval of the Secretary of War.

This statement, it will be noted, makes one curious omission. It makes no reference to the fact that Circular 248 still includes the provision of Circular 79, which it supersedes, that "this relaxation of the rule with regard to promotion does not invite a departure from the principle hitherto established that promotion cannot be made merely as a reward for past service, however meritorious." Secretary Baker, much as he himself has probably benefited in his own career by promotion as a reward for past services, is evidently still insistent that a principle recognized in every walk of life, recognition of past meritorious service, shall not be included in the administration of Army affairs. It is an inconsistent attitude, and on a par with the previous demand, suddenly relaxed when attention was directed to it by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, that certificates of recommendation must contain "the further statement that the interests will positively suffer if the promotion is not made."

Circular No. 248, however, probably comes as near the equity Army officers are entitled to as they can hope to receive at this time, and those who are fortunate enough to receive promotion may be grateful to Mr. Baker, for the rule that "no promotion will be made without the personal approval of the Secretary of War" is included in the circular. There has been a gain, however, as the officers interested will realize on reading Circular No. 248.

ARMY VACANCIES AND NO PROMOTIONS.

Stimulation of delayed permanent promotions of Regular Army officers, on which an Infantry officer in France expressed the officer's point of view in our issue of May 17, page 1286, appears to be warranted on a glance over the list of vacancies and the surplus existing in the various grades. The War Department has been working under pressure on important matters, to be sure, with little relaxation since the signing of the armistice. But such pressure could not excuse the delay of nearly one year in making permanent promotions in the Regular Establishment. The condition is mystifying. It will be recalled that when the National Army was formed the appointment of officers detailed from staff corps to higher grades in the National Army caused these officers to revert to the permanent list as supernumeraries in their permanent grade. Very few officers of appropriate grades were detailed in the vacant places of these officers, and in consequence a congestion in pro-

motion resulted. The vacancies as of May 15, 1919, were as follows:

General Staff—Colonels, 1; lieutenant colonels, 7.
The Adjutant General's Department—Colonels, 0; lieutenant colonels, 11; majors, 15.

Inspector General's Department—Colonels, 2; lieutenant colonels, 4; majors, 8.

Quartermaster Corps—Majors, 44; captains, 91.

These vacancies could very well be filled by detail, which would result in the promotion and absorption of officers now surplus in these grades. The surplus in the various grades of the Service as of May 15, which must be absorbed before promotions can be made, was as follows:

Infantry—Colonels, 2; lieutenant colonels, 2; majors, 48.

Cavalry—Colonels, 0; lieutenant colonels, 14; majors, 17.

Field Artillery—Colonel, 1; lieutenant colonels, 3; majors, 7.

Coast Artillery Corps—Colonel, 0; lieutenant colonel, 6; majors, 15.

As to the reason for this condition of a congestion of available officers and proper grades open for their advancement the War Department makes no explanation, perhaps because it is so greatly concerned over its designs for a new Army that it has quite forgotten the Army that is and its officers belonging to the Regular Establishment.

STRATEGIC LOCATION OF MILITARY DEPOTS.

Previous to the end of hostilities in the present war it was the generally accepted military opinion in this country that a great power could land an army on either our Atlantic or Pacific coast. One striking proof of this belief was to be found in a paragraph of the "Statement of a Proper Military Policy for the United States," prepared by the War College Division, General Staff, in 1915. Par. 60 of the statement reads: "As a general military principle, no supply depot, arsenal nor manufacturing plant of any considerable size, supported by War Department appropriations for military purposes, should be established or maintained east of the Appalachian Mountains, west of the Cascade or Sierra Nevada Mountains, nor within 200 miles of our Canadian or Mexican borders, and steps should be taken gradually to cause to be moved depots and manufacturing plants already established in violation of this military principle." By way of an illustration of "the soundness of the general principle of establishing permanent Government arsenals and supply depots at a safe distance from national frontiers" the War College Division pointed to the experience of France during the war with Germany in 1870. Out of six military depots, etc., in France near the German frontier four were captured by the Germans and two cut off from the French armies. The War College Division affirmed that our own case in respects to depots, arsenals, etc., was even worse, attention being especially invited to the proximity to the frontiers of all our arsenals and supply depots except Rock Island, Omaha, Fort Leavenworth, St. Louis and Jeffersonville. The statement adds: "Our handicap if these places were captured cannot be overestimated." That there has been a change of opinion in this matter of the strategic location of military depots, arsenals and manufacturing plants in the United States in the War Department which has found expression since the close of hostilities is indicated by the plans announced by Assistant Secretary of War Crowell (printed in our issue of May 3, page 1222) for the retention of certain facilities and equipment for the manufacture of ordnance matériel. Of the seven arsenals and plants mentioned in that statement only one is within the boundaries of the section of the country noted as strategically correct by the War College Division. As the other six arsenals or depots are east of the Appalachian Mountains and within 200 miles of the Canadian border it would seem to be apparent that the War Department does not consider it likely that we shall be attacked from the east or north if the United States is involved in another war.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO OFFICERS.

Circular No. 20, War Dept., 1919, relating to leave of absence to officers, is rescinded and the following, published in Circular 244, May 8, 1919, War Dept., is substituted therefor: "1. No leaves of absence will be granted to officers who are about to be separated from the Service, except as provided in Circular No. 86, War Dept., 1919, or under exceptional circumstances of illness in the family, or other distress. In the latter case, leaves for a period not to exceed one week may be granted. These instructions apply to emergency officers who are to be discharged in the near future, as well as to officers of the permanent establishment who may resign, or be placed on the retired list, or who may be returned to inactive duty on the retired list. 2. Officers who are to be retained in the Service may be granted ordinary leaves of absence not to exceed one month, when their services can be spared. These instructions apply to officers of the permanent establishment, as well as to emergency officers. In exceptional cases, leaves of absence for longer periods than one month may be granted. In such cases the applications stating the exceptional circumstances will be referred to the War Department for action. Requests for extended leaves of absence when resignation, retirement, or return to the inactive list is to take effect upon the expiration of such leave, will not be approved."

REPORT ON VOCATIONAL SECTION, S.A.T.C.

The final report of the National Army Training Detachments, later known as the Vocational Section, S.A.T.C., has been completed by C. R. Dooley, educational director of vocational instruction, and submitted to C. R. Mann, chairman of the advisory board of the Committee on Education and Special Training. In a foreword to the report, which is quite voluminous and enters closely into technical description of the work accomplished, Mr. Dooley says that during the six months beginning April 1, 1918, the committee trained and delivered to the Army more than 100,000 men. An additional 40,000 were about ready for delivery when the armistice was declared. He adds that "reports received after demobilization from schools, educational directors and military inspectors, containing educational data as to previous education, previous experience, methods of instruction under various conditions, types of instructors, equipments, costs, progress of students, relationship of military and vocational features to each other, etc., present such a vast amount of material that months of careful study would be required to present a thoroughly digested report." Practically all of the vocational staff were released from duty on Jan. 1, 1919, and therefore the report presents the hasty collection of the most important features, with little attempt at careful analytical study. The subjects considered are those relating to the general operating plan, schools in action, administration, special supervision and a general summary. A report containing military comment on the men trained is presented by Capt. Carl C. Helm, U.S.A., statistical officer, personnel division of the committee, made to Major Sherman Peer, U.S.A., chief personnel officer. It is based on 228 reports from as many different commanders of units representing the various branches of the Service, and all are complimentary with but twenty-four exceptions. Of the reports 136 were based on both the military and vocational training, while sixty-two were based on military training alone. These are exclusive of reports from the Ordnance Corps, which are trade test reports.

FINE DISPLAY OF NEW YORK POLICE.

The annual parade of the police force of New York city was held in the Borough of Manhattan on May 17 in a drenching rain, but nevertheless showed the force off to great advantage. With uniforms soaked and the rain beating in the faces of the men the companies marched with splendid steadiness and alignment. Citizens who witnessed the parade must have been highly impressed with the fine looking body of highly disciplined men, and must have also felt assured of the ability of the 5,000 men in the column to preserve order and keep down the lawless. Two battalions in the column were made up of men of the Police Department who served in the U.S. Army during the present war and the service flag carried gave the number of 820 men, who went to the war. In addition to the 5,000 men of the regular force, 4,600 men and women police reserves were in the column. Floats bearing two airplanes had a place in the section devoted to the aviators recently added to the police reserves. The marine division was represented by a float bearing a model of the Patrol, flagship of the marine division. On the side of the float was the legend: "The Marine Division has Welcomed 800,000 Soldiers." The men of a number of the companies in line bore rifles, that they had been instructed how to use. There was also the company of machine gunners, motor cycle division and bicycle division and the splendid mounted force which brought up the rear. The column was reviewed by Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan on Fifth avenue at Eighty-second street. Although Mayor Hylan marched at the head of the parade, it was Police Commissioner Knight who headed the Police Department proper, with Col. Augustus Drum Porter, third deputy, his executive officer, and Capt. William T. Davis, his aid.

DISPOSAL OF ARMY MOTOR VEHICLES.

In answer to the many inquiries concerning the disposition to be made by the War Department of its surplus motor vehicles, it is announced that the major portion of all present surplus is now being transferred to Government departments. A comparatively small supply of used passenger and commercial cars of miscellaneous makes, not adapted for governmental use, will be sold at public auctions to be held at various military posts and camps beginning June 1 next. Over 10,000 motor trucks, passenger cars, ambulances and motorcycles have already been transferred by the War Department to other Government bureaus. Deliveries have been made to the Postoffice Department and the Public Health Service. Of these trucks 5,565 have been turned over to the Department of Agriculture and within a few days shipments of this equipment will be made by the Motor Transport Corps to road commissioners of the states to which allotments have been made by the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture. As fast as the several states place the present consignments in operation the Director of Sales will transfer additional trucks and road-building machinery. The further needs of the Department of Agriculture, the Postoffice Department and the other Government departments are expected to absorb practically the entire surplus of motor vehicles acquired for military purposes. The motor equipment, which is to be disposed of at public auction, will be announced through advertisements in the press local to the communities in which the auctions will be held.

HIGH PRICES FOR ARMY HORSES.

More than \$10 over the average sale price for horses has been the result of the sales of Army horses in the last four months under the direction of Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Director of Purchase and Storage and Quartermaster General of the Army. Furthermore, in the sale of 153,000 animals, the Division of Purchase and Storage disposed of a greater number of horses than are turned over in the normal annual sales for the entire country in four months. The average price for Army mounts was a few cents over \$100. The "Monthly Crop Reporter," issued by the Department of Agriculture, gives the average value in January of horses on the farms of the country as \$84.48. The horses disposed of by the Government were of all classes, from the Cavalry and Artillery, some of them having been bought for service in the punitive expedition into Mexico and for border duty, and not a few of them were small animals which had been accepted in the haste to supply troops. General Rogers has requested the War Department to convene a remount board to consider pro-

viding horses suitable for military service, and the request has been approved. No order assigning officers to the board has as yet been issued, nor has a time been set for the board to convene. Inquiries have been received from European governments concerning the purchase of 110,000 horses and mules in the United States. The amounts desired are: Rumania, 20,000; Poland, 30,000; Serbia, 10,000; Czechoslovakia, 50,000.

WAR RISK BUREAU HEAD RESIGNS.

Col. Henry D. Lindsley, Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, tendered his resignation to Secretary of the Treasury Glass on May 18 and it was accepted at once. Colonel Lindsley's action was the outcome of a letter written by him to Secretary Glass on April 8 in which the director of the War Risk Bureau complained of the Treasury Department's lack of co-operation with the insurance work, declared that it was his settled conviction that the bureau "is on the verge of breakdown and failure," and stated that in looking after the minor details demanded of him by the Treasury Department he had no time left to attend to the important major plans. In announcing his resignation Colonel Lindsley issued a statement in the course of which he said that the Secretary of the Treasury was not keeping the promises made to him (Lindsley) and he felt it was his duty to point out to the soldiers and sailors and their dependents his fears that "the Treasury policy toward the bureau will so cripple its work as to impair their rights under the War Risk Insurance Act and thus cause untold hardship and suffering." In accepting the resignation Secretary Glass also issued a statement in the course of which he expressed his total disagreement with "Colonel Lindsley's estimate of himself." On May 19 R. A. Cholmeley-Jones, until recently attached to the Army's war risk insurance section in France with the rank of colonel, became director of the bureau.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS LEATHER.

A public auction of leather will take place at the Zone Surplus Property Office, 21st street and Oregon avenue, Philadelphia, at one p.m., June 9, when the War Department will offer \$3,000,000 worth of leather which it acquired for artillery harness, pistol holsters, riding bridles, rifle scabbards and stirrup straps. The Director of Sales of the War Department has taken steps to interest the leading tanners of the United States in the auction, but the market is not being left to domestic producers alone. Cables have been dispatched to foreign countries advising of the sale and representatives of leather dealers in Cuba, France, Great Britain and Sweden are expected to be present to compete with American bidders. The foreign buyers and domestic exporters are looked to as the principal buyers as the larger proportion of the product offered is russet harness and strap leather. Russet harness leather has a very limited commercial market in the United States, as the trade here is restricted almost entirely to black leather. Russet harness leather was adopted by the U.S. Army following the Boxer revolution in China, when the American forces which participated in that campaign were made aware of its advantage over the black leather through their contact with the British and French forces by which russet leather was in general use. In several of the European countries the russet leather has a commercial as well a smilitary market.

WORK OF A.E.F. MAKES FAVORABLE IMPRESSION.

In an editorial on "Congress and the Army" in our issue of March 29 we expressed the thought that one possible effect of an actual visit to the scenes of the operations of the American Expeditionary Force by members of Congress would be to make them "converts to the idea that the Army did a good job between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918." Certainly at least one member of the House Committee on Military Affairs who has been abroad visiting the zone of operations in France has come back with a high opinion of the Army's accomplishment. Representative Daniel E. Anthony Jr. of Kansas, in a statement made in Washington on May 17 said that he and the other members of the Committee on Military Affairs while abroad had studied the American strategy and plan of operations from the beginning. "They worked out," he declared, "exactly as planned. It is hard to criticize when you consider that they were working for an Army of 5,000,000 men this year, and that is what they intended to have and would have had if the fighting had continued." Mr. Anthony intimated that in the opinion of the members of the House committee, although there had been some mistakes, these could be excused in light of the tremendous efforts that were being made in anticipation of a war of longer duration.

MR. DANIELS APPRECIATES WOMEN WELFARE WORKERS.

A little courtesy extended to the faithful women workers of the American Red Cross engaged in welfare work for the returning soldiers on the great docks at Hoboken, N.J., by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on his return from abroad on May 17, was highly appreciated by them. As Mr. Daniels, accompanied by his wife, came off the transport Mount Vernon the Red Cross women all formed in line and stood at attention. Mr. Daniels as he passed along the line gave the women a few words of praise and said he felt highly honored at the opportunity to pay them a compliment for the hard work they had been doing for the good of others, and the great self-denial they had shown. These few words were highly appreciated by the Red Cross women, Salvation Army women and women workers of other welfare societies on the docks. Mrs. Eleanor Ellsworth and her husband, Mr. J. S. Ellsworth, direct the canteen work on the docks, and Mrs. David C. Shanks, wife of Major General Shanks, U.S.A., directs the Red Cross workers. These women workers meet every transport that docks at Hoboken or New York city, regardless of hours.

FLIGHT SURGEONS NEEDED.

The medical officers who have served in the Army Air Service as flight surgeons have been particularly active and the importance of their work has been recognized by the Air Service authorities. The Air Service now requires that a flight surgeon be detailed at each of its fifteen active fields. Owing to the discharge of a large number of temporary medical officers, the Air Service needs a number of medical officers of the permanent

establishment, as flight surgeons. Medical officers below the grade of lieutenant colonel, who desire duty of this character, should communicate with the chief surgeon, Air Service, Washington, D.C., who will fill vacancies from among those who volunteer. Flight surgeons have full charge of everything connected with the physical condition and care of the flyer. Many of these surgeons take flying training and become pilots, authority having been granted medical officers to receive this training. When they qualify, they are entitled to all the rights and privileges of aviators including the "wings," and also a twenty-five per cent. increase in pay from the time training is started.

RUMORS ABOUT ARMY DISSIPATED.

Secretary of War Baker explaining the work of American soldiers in building roads in France said an erroneous impression had got abroad, and that while it was true that soldiers are occupied in certain instances in repairing roads, it is only where the roads are in or around American Army camps, or where American Army traffic has torn them up. Mr. Baker also denied the truth of rumors of drunkenness and lawlessness of American troops in Siberia. He said: "General Graves says in recent correspondence that there are all kinds of stories afloat through Siberia about American soldiers, just as there are gossip stories about men everywhere, but that the stories of drunkenness and lawlessness on the part of American soldiers are entirely without foundation. General Graves's report was quite definite on the subject of drunkenness, so these rumors are not to be relied upon."

A MISSING BONUS.

An ex-captain, Reserve Corps, writes: "I have read with interest the various items relative to the efficient handling of the \$60 bonus payments. They must have been written by a true optimist. For my part, I mailed my original discharge papers with claim for the bonus and return address, some nine weeks ago. After waiting approximately seven weeks my hopes of getting the 'sixty' rather fell, but in an effort to at least get back my original discharge paper, I wrote again to the zone finance officer. This time I merely requested the return of my discharge paper. I have received no reply to either letter, although the original one was sent some nine weeks ago. Is there any way that I can force sufficient attention from this highly efficient bureau and recover, at least, my original honorable discharge?"

INFORMATION ABOUT RETURNING TROOPS.

All persons who are seeking information about the arrival of transports at Hoboken, N.J., and New York city, and the particular units on the transports should apply to the Manhattan office of the port of embarkation instead of telephoning Hoboken headquarters: The information office of the port of embarkation, Thirty-third street and Eighth avenue, Manhattan, is now open for telephone inquiries at all hours, night and day, every day in the week, for the purpose of answering inquiries of the public regarding incoming transports and returning troops. The telephone number is Farragut 6500. The above announcement was made on May 19 by Capt. Edward S. Murphy, U.S.A., information officer of the port of embarkation, at Hoboken.

OVERSEAS SERVICE CHEVRONS' TIME.

The Secretary of War has issued directions that the computation of time for overseas war service chevrons shall include all time from the date of departure from the Port of Embarkation, U.S.A., to date of arrival at Port of Debarcation, U.S.A., both dates inclusive. That is, every person who has been overseas for the Army in any capacity, entitling such person to overseas chevron or chevrons, will be entitled to have included in the computation of his or her overseas service, all the elapsed time from going aboard the ship to leave the United States until landing from the ship upon returning to the United States. These instructions are retroactive. The commanding general of the A.E.F. is being informed of the above.

PREVENTION OF SMALLPOX AND TYPHOID.

Precautionary methods to prevent the spread of smallpox and typhoid fever are to be taken by the Medical Department of the Army with respect to the new troops now being enlisted. Orders have been issued by the Surgeon General that all men immediately upon re-enlistment shall be vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox and immunized or reimmunized against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers. This action is taken in view of the difficulty in establishing to the satisfaction of the responsible medical officer the fact of the completion of previous vaccination or immunization within a definite period. All men upon re-enlistment are to be vaccinated to assure the impossibility of the spread of these diseases.

WEST POINT OFFICERS' CLASS FOR OVERSEAS.

Secretary of War Baker has announced that the 200 members of the student officers' class at West Point will be sent abroad upon the completion of their year's work at the U.S. Military Academy in June. This class is composed entirely of the 1921 class of officers who were graduated Nov. 1, 1918, and who were sent back to West Point for a post-graduate course after having been commissioned as second lieutenants in the Army. The Secretary said these officers would be sent to France as replacement officers, and for the purpose of allowing them to observe the operation of the American Army while still mobilized.

GENERAL PERSHING THANKS THE RED CROSS.

General Pershing has written to Lieut. Col. George H. Burr, American Red Cross Commissioner to France, expressing his personal appreciation and the gratitude of the officers and men of the American Expeditionary Force for the service the Red Cross has rendered the Army since the arrival of the first American contingents, "and which has constantly increased in variety, magnitude and value." Its relief work for American prisoners of war, he added, has been of incalculable value.

GENERAL MARCH'S WEEKLY INTERVIEW.

Progress of Demobilization.

In the course of his weekly interview with the Washington correspondents on May 17, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, said:

"The demobilization of the U.S. Army to include late reports received this morning now totals 2,101,029 officers and men. The officers discharged 109,527; enlisted men 1,991,502. The detailed report gives the demobilization by demobilization centers up to and including yesterday, the sum total being slightly less than the early figures this morning. Men to the number of 41,920 have been given commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, who have seen service during this war. Of these 22,505 have made applications for appointment in the Regular Army. The number of men now left in France has dropped cleanly below the million mark. Including May 15, the number of troops remaining in France, officers and men and members of the Army Nurse Corps, was 943,005. The enlistment figures, now amounting to 23,000, were given out yesterday, and it is of interest to note that the men who are enlisting for three years have made a distinct gain on the men who are enlisting for one year; the number of three-year enlistments being 18,687, up to and including the 13th; and one-year enlistments, 14,570.

"The Reserve Officers' Training Corps has been re-established, and we now have 317 colleges and larger high schools in the United States, with a total enlisted strength of 100,817. In order to be a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, a man must be physically fit, must be over fourteen years of age, and there must be 100 students of that category at the institution where the organization is authorized. The Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps is at the universities and colleges, and the Junior Reserve Corps is at the larger public high schools. It may be interesting to know that during the Victory Loan Campaign, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps subscribed for \$31,000,000. This is perhaps the largest single contribution from any Army source.

"We have had an estimate made of war expenditures of the United States for the entire period of the war, and the figures indicate that the amount spent, due to the military program, by all departments is \$23,363,000,000. An estimate of the normal expenditures of the Government is placed at \$2,069,000,000, leaving \$21,294,000,000 as the war expenditures, and of the total the War Department has spent, roughly \$14,000,000,000, about two-thirds of the entire amount spent by the entire United States.

Transporting Troops Overseas.

"Last week a very interesting question was asked me by one of the newspaper men about the tonnage of the United States in the first part of the war, and the number of men carried by them as a commentary on the problem of what a foreign nation could land in America as set forth in a study which was submitted by the War College to the Congress in 1915. I promised to look up the figures and give a statement about them. On May 1, 1917, the Army owned a troop fleet of ten vessels with an estimated deadweight tonnage of 52,725 and a troop capacity of 10,830 men. All these were boats which it would have been possible in an extreme case to put into transatlantic service, but of that group of old vessels only one, the Buford, was permanently put into this service. Between April 6 and Sept. 1 (1917)—the first six months—the deadweight tonnage of the United States Army increased from 0 to 46,000 dead-weight tons."

General March here gave an epitome of figures prepared by the Statistics Branch as to troops carried eastward overseas, by months, for which we substitute the full table, as follows:

U.S. Army Trans-Atlantic Troop Fleet *T.D.W.		Troops Carried Eastward U.S. Flag Ships.	
1917.	1917.	1917.	1917.
April 6	0	April 6-30	0
May 1	0	May	11,023
June 1	0	June	12,261
July 1	46,000	July	5,427
Aug. 1	46,000	August	5,458
Sept. 1	46,000	September	14,813
			39,002
1918-19.		1918-19.	
Nov. 11	390,000	Nov. 11-30	12,190
Dec. 1	472,000	December	73,277
Jan. 1	702,000	January	76,306
Feb. 1	802,000	February	124,093
March 1	884,000	March	183,757
April 1	925,000	April	247,763
			717,486

*Transported during war.

†Carried on commercial liners.

General March continued: "Beginning with Nov. 11, 1918, the date of the armistice, and running through the six months up to and including April, we had carried westward 717,486 men. The 390,000 total deadweight of Army ships on Nov. 11, included the Leviathan and other German ships which were taken over during the war. The rapid increase in the troop fleet since that time is due almost entirely to the making over of cargo ships into troop-carrying ships. Up to April 1 cargo ships of 538,000 tons had been converted into troop-carrying ships. These ships formed fifty-eight per cent of the troop fleet in tonnage although not in carrying capacity."

About the War Department statement in 1915. A pamphlet having the title, 'Statement of a Proper Military Policy for the United States': This statement contained an estimate of the number of troops which could be landed on our shores, provided there were no interference. Germany had the most; the estimate as to her was 387,000 men in sixteen days, and an additional 440,000 in another thirty-one days. It was stated that these men could carry with them 176,000 horses and all the necessary equipment, munitions, supplies and other impediments for three months. In about the same space of time it was estimated that France could land 404,000 men; Austria 180,000 and Japan 238,000, all with large numbers of animals and the necessary impediments for three months.

"Our experience in this war shows that these alleged facts are quite impossible. We have learned that you cannot mobilize ships, men and supplies with the ease and speed calculated in the statement. Ship performances can not approach the performances assumed. Our fast troop ships have averaged close to thirty-five days for a complete turn-around to France and back; our cargo ships seventy days. The statement assumes that all ships, including cargo, would average thirty days for that distance. This statement shows how lacking we were in knowledge of the problem of shipping large

armies overseas. There was no experience of our own or of foreign countries to guide us. The transportation overseas of the American Army is an achievement that is literally unprecedented.

How Our Divisions Advanced.

"There has been prepared a statement from a minute study of what happened in France, of the amount of advance on the front line by our divisions—that is, each division that advanced at all in the fighting; and the divisions in the order of the amount of ground they gained during the fighting follow:

77th	77.5 km.	1st	51. km.
2d	60. km.	89th	48. km.
42d	55. km.	3d	41. km.
The 77th made 9.14% of the entire advance of the American forces. Each of these six divisions advanced more than 5% of the entire amount of advance.			
80th	38. km.	36th	21. km.
26d	37. km.	79th	19.5 km.
32d	36. km.	82d	17. km.
33d	36. km.	55th	12.5 km.
91st	34. km.	27th	11. km.
37th	30. km.	28th	10. km.
30th	29.5 km.	92d	8. km.
5th	29. km.	29th	7. km.
90th	29. km.	81st	5.5 km.
4th	24.5 km.	7th	1. km.
	21. km.		

"The 77th is the Division which was organized in New York city, and has recently come back under General Alexander. The records show that the 77th made its greatest advance on the Vesle in the Argonne-Meuse battle, going through the Argonne forest for a distance of sixty kilometers, from Sept. 26 to Nov. 11. The 42d Division is the Rainbow Division, which you all know, and it was commanded while abroad largely by General Meneher. The 2d, 1st and 3d Divisions are Regular Army Divisions. The 89th Division was raised in Kansas, Missouri and Colorado and was commanded during most of its advance in France by Major Gen. William M. Wright."

In response to a question as to whether the Chief of Staff wished to say anything "about the War Department's plans for a permanent military policy" General March said, "we are not prepared yet to make an announcement about that."

Progress of Demobilization and Enlistments.

Reports show, General March said, that according to the latest data on hand the following discharges of officers and men have been accomplished. Discharges from returned overseas contingents are included.

Officers, 109,527; enlisted men, 1,991,502. Total, 2,101,029. Enlisted men ordered demobilized since Nov. 11, 1918, 2,177,000.

Overseas troops returned to the U.S.: Officers, 40,866; enlisted men, 352,180. Total, 399,046.

Officers and enlisted men sailed from Europe since Nov. 11, 1918: Officers, 44,722; enlisted men, 978,584. Total, 1,023,306.

Total enlistments to date, 33,911.

The detailed report showing troops returned from overseas since Nov. 11, 1918, follows:

Casualties	Officers	Enlisted men
Sick and wounded	3,397	126,931
Divisional and organization	3,350	108,515
	34,119	622,734
Total	40,866	358,180
Grand total	399,046	

The detailed report showing enlistments reported to date reads:

Reported daily from depots and depot ports to include early returns for May 16, 1919. 12,709

Reported weekly from camps, up to and including week ending May 10, 1919. 31,202

Total 33,911

Included in the above total of enlistments are the following: For service in the A.E.F., 8,056; Philippines, 1,656; Panama Canal, 100; Hawaiian, 850; Siberia, 14; Alaska, 8.

THREE-YEAR COURSE FOR WEST POINT.

The curriculum at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point will hereafter consist of a three-years' course, following a recent recommendation of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., approved by Secretary of War Baker on May 18. The adoption of this recommendation as made by the Chief of Staff directs the Superintendent of the Military Academy to have the Academic Board submit as soon as possible a revised

course of study to embrace three years, the change to be accomplished by "telescoping" the present curriculum rather than by cutting off the first or the last year's course. The proposed change is based upon the theory that the three academic years at West Point amount to at least as much as the four years required at a corresponding civilian institution, and upon the plan of carrying on specialization work for Army officers in post-graduate institutions. These specialized schools, while already in existence before the war, came into particular prominence during the period of the emergency because of the excellent work done by them in preparing Regular Army and Reserve officers for their duties at the front. The General Staff plan for the reorganization of the West Point curriculum has doubtless come largely as a result of the manner in which such institutions as the schools of fire for Field Artillery and Coast Artillery, the schools for engineers and the ground schools for aviators, as well as specialized schools for the various staff corps, equipped officers for their individual duties.

The memorandum outlining the plan of General March, which is dated May 12 and has been approved by the Secretary of War, reads as follows:

Memorandum for the Secretary of War:

Subject: Length of Course of Study at the U.S. Military Academy.

1. After careful study and exhaustive discussion with the most eminent civil and military educators, I have reached the definite conclusion that the course of study at the U.S. Military Academy should be three years. Anything less than this would be too short a period to stamp its graduates with the characteristic attributes of West Point and would involve a complete and inherent change in the basic principles of the institution. Anything greater than this is unnecessary to accomplish thoroughly the fundamental purpose of the school, namely, to give sufficient mental training and develop a suitable moral character to serve as an adequate foundation for later expansion.

2. In the discussions that have occurred in the consideration of the question, a basic error has been allowed to creep in which has undoubtedly had marked influence and tended to produce erroneous impressions. This consisted in considering the length of course, rather than the number of work hours therein, the criterion of accomplishment. The cadet day with its greater number of hours of work, its fewer hours of recreation, its minimum of vacations, its summers of duty, yields an output at least one-fourth greater than that of the average college day. In other words, a

three-years' course at West Point is at least the equivalent of four years at a corresponding civil institution. Complete unanimity prevails throughout the educational world that beyond this point special and post-graduate courses must be employed in order to acquire the specific knowledge which the expert in any line demands. Such post-graduate schools are an integral part of our military educational system, and taken together with West Point and the higher military schools of application, constitute the most comprehensive military educational system ever inaugurated.

3. In substituting a three for four-years' course, the change should be accomplished by telescoping the present curriculum rather than by cutting off the first or the last year's course, as suggested by the Academic Board. It is possible to do this without any material alteration in the scope of the course, by delimitations in various subjects and by devoting less time to repetition and review work. At present a cadet frequently goes over the same field four times. In many cases this is unnecessary.

4. No change from the present entrance requirements will be necessitated, so that boys with a high school education will be competent to enter the institution.

5. It is therefore recommended:

(1) That the course of instruction at the U.S. Military Academy be fixed at three years.

(2) That the Superintendent be directed to have the Academic Board submit as soon as possible a revised course of study to embrace three years, the revision to be accomplished in accordance with the principles contained in Paragraph 3.

P. C. MARCH, Gen., Chief of Staff, U.S. Army.

Approved: NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

RETURN OF SECRETARY DANIELS.

Need for American Naval Program.

On his return to the United States aboard the troop transport Mount Vernon on May 17, Secretary of the Navy Daniels gave an interview to the reporters when he landed at the port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J. Among other things Mr. Daniels said:

"The American naval program as passed by the House was one to be carried out absolutely unless the League of Nations should make some decision requiring a change in it. There was no bluff about it. If the league does not stop competitive building, it should be carried out. If it does stop building I will take up a revision of the program with Congress. We had conferences with the admiralties of three nations—France, Great Britain and Italy—and exchanged views very fully. As a result the party returns with much first hand information of the developments as a result of war experience and of the best foreign opinion as to the technical naval policy on the sea, under the sea and in the air. The result of our interchange of views will be taken up with our own officers of experience for consideration before the matured and well digested opinions of the department are presented to Congress with reference to future policies and the character of the ships to be constructed."

"Our experts went on board the Hood, the newest and biggest type of capital ship, studied her construction and compared it with our own. The Hood cost \$40,000,000 and Great Britain is not building any more of her type."

"There was a strong advocacy found abroad of taking all the German navy out and sinking it. The other idea was to proportion it among the other nations, either according to losses or the strength of navies. Admiral Benson took the view of the supporters of sinking the ships, as it would be a great moral lesson. There was some sentiment in France and other countries against sinking the ships on the ground that to do so would be a waste.

A Visit to Scapa Flow.

"Upon our arrival in Great Britain, where our dreadnaughts and destroyers co-operated so well with ships of that great naval nation, we were taken at once to Scapa Flow, long the rendezvous of the concentrated sea power of Great Britain and America. In that protected spot for months our dreadnaughts made up a division of the British Grand Fleet. I found that the British naval force holds their American associates in the same respect and esteem our naval officers and men entertain for the invincible sea fighters of that nation. It was a pleasure to be domiciled aboard battle cruisers which had seen service in the Jutland battle and obtain first-hand views from men who had made that battle so hot for the Germans that they never risked another encounter.

"A tour around the German surrendered fleet had dramatic interest, though the vessels looked so tame in captivity there was nothing dramatic about them. The drifters daily sailed about, as the police, to be assured of a safety already well assured by making them impotent. In the distance lay the powerful battle cruisers of Sir Roger Keyes' fleet, but these concentrated powerful craft were only potentially guarding the captured ships. Three trawlers constituted the mobile police force. To what a low place has the mighty German navy fallen! These German vessels were built for operation in the North Sea. They are heavily armored, but are not coal carriers. They were not built for long cruising purposes and are not adapted to our use. None of our ammunition would fit their guns. If we should take them and manufacture ammunition for them it would take some time and it is a question whether when this was done the ships would be an asset or a liability."

Discussions of Naval Policy.

"The large naval arsenal and dockyard and models of the latest French battleships were visited," Mr. Daniels continued, "and studied and opinions exchanged between our own and French naval experts. In Paris like conferences were held with M. Leygues, Minister of Marine; Admiral du Bon, chief of staff of the French navy, and heads of technical bureaus. All questions of construction and of naval policy were freely and fully discussed. At Paris we had the advantage of having with us Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, Naval Adviser to the Peace Commission. In Rome we found cordial welcome from Admiral del Bono, Minister of Marine, and the forward-looking leaders of the Italian navy. Long conferences arranged by Admiral del Bono were held at the Ministry of Marine between the three American and Italian bureau chiefs. The Italian officers expressed their views fully and with the greatest frankness. The original and progressive policy of construction which distinguishes Italian naval statesmen was of value and deep interest."

Praise for the Army.

Secretary Daniels then said he was going to Washington on the first train, and added: "The first thing I shall do when I reach Washington will be to call on Secretary Baker and tell him that my trip convinced me the Army is as worthy of the country's gratitude as is the Navy. And that is the sense of appreciation. There is a great sentiment 'over there' over what our

Navy has done. I talked with Field Marshal Haig and others who were full of praise for our Army, particularly for the "pep" our men put into the war. All agreed that the American boys showed an initiative and a resolve to have the fight over with. They had grim business to do and they sought to do it in a hurry. The uppermost thought in the minds and hearts of all our soldiers across the sea is a burning desire to come home. The one thing the boys talk about is "going home."

With Secretary Daniels were Mrs. Daniels, who made the trip abroad with him, and the technical chiefs of the Navy Department. They were Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Also in the party was Secretary Daniels's aid, Comdr. Percy W. Foote, U.S.N.

PROMOTION IN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As to promotion of Medical officers of the Army, Bulletin 10, War Dept., June 26, 1918, provides for promotion of Medical officers upon the completion of five years of service. Section 3, G.O. 168, War Dept., based upon Act of Congress approved Oct. 6, 1917, entitles first lieutenants of the Army to promotion after one year of service. G.O. 122, War Dept., Dec. 10, 1918, rescinds G.O. 168, War Dept., 1917, and provides that promotion of first lieutenants of Medical Corps will hereafter be made as provided in Section 10, approved June 3, 1910.

That is to say, a lieutenant in the Medical Corps (Regular) will have to serve as a first lieutenant for five years before he is eligible to promotion, under the present dispensation regardless of what may be done for the officers of the National Army who now rank him. In 1917 a great many Medical officers of the Regular Corps who had had only three years of service were promoted to the grade of major. The law under which this was done is not available, and I cannot quote it, but it should not be forgotten.

Take my own case. I have spent about twenty years in the Service as a Medical officer and vacated my commission as a major in the Medical Reserve Corps in December, 1917, in order to accept a lieutenancy in the Regular Army Medical Corps. Under the provisions of G.O. 168 I expected to be promoted within one year after said date of acceptance of commission as first lieutenant. It would seem now that under the decision of the Secretary of War (see G.O. 122) I shall have to serve about four years more before I am eligible to promotion, despite the fact that I took the examination for said promotion and passed same in October, 1918.

This is the status of first lieutenants in the Regular Medical Corps at the present time. I trust that "Old Timer," who wrote on the subject in your issue of April 26, will comfort himself with the thought that he is serving his country without any immediate prospect of promotion or increase of pay. Where aesthetic considerations of this kind are involved no man should look or hope for reward and should, like the old Roman general mentioned in Tacitus, leave the future welfare of his family to the benefice of the state.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, M.C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Regarding promotions to captain in the Medical Corps you recently said: "The requirements of five years' service as a first lieutenant was set aside for the emergency," and one year's service as a first lieutenant was required. Under these conditions about five hundred officers entered the Regular Army as first lieutenants, most of them coming from the Reserve on active duty. Some of them gave up majorities and many of them gave up captaincies and further chances of rapid advancement in the temporary forces. A large number had served over eleven months of their year when on Dec. 2, 1918, the requirement was changed from one year to five. Is that justice? When is the emergency over?

It seems to me, after looking over the legislation proposed last year, that there is a possibility, and a considerable one, of temporary officers being taken in at their present rank. I know that in one student company five officers passed examination for the Regular Army. They were high-class men. Before their commissions came they were promoted. They gave up the promotion. They were still first lieutenants after eighteen months' service. I know of twenty officers in the same company not eligible for the Regular Army on account of age, physical conditions, etc., who within eight months of service were majors or lieutenant colonels. What will be the effect on the lower five hundred of the Army if this proposed legislation is passed and these officers taken in at their present rank or any rank above them?

REGULAR.

The National Defense Act, under which the Medical Corps, Regular Army, is constituted, provides for "commissioned officers proportionally distributed among the several grades as in the Medical Corps now established by law. The total number of such officers shall approximately be equal to, but not exceed, except as hereinafter provided, seven for every one thousand of the total enlisted strength of the Regular Army authorized from time to time by law." The Act of June 3, 1918, as it applies to the Medical Corps, requires five years' service as first lieutenant before promotion to captain, but there is no requirement as to time to be served in grade for promotion to grades above captain. The promotions to major, Medical Corps, referred to by our correspondent, "Regular," were doubtless made because there were vacancies in the grade of major; and later when the Act of Oct. 6, 1917, became effective providing that "during the existing emergency first lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army and of the National Guard shall be eligible for promotion as captain upon such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War," lieutenants were promoted to captains without five years' service. For the present, at least, the National Defense Act controls the disposition of the officers of the Medical Corps when the emergency is over, and no doubt the War Department in issuing G.O. 122, Dec. 10, 1918, was looking toward the early necessity of complying with the requirements of the act, "that when in time of war the Regular Army shall have been increased by virtue of the provisions of this or any other act, the Medical officers appointed to meet such increase shall be honored." Discharged from the

service of the United States when the reduction of the enlisted strength of the Army shall take place." The Army Directory gives the present authorized number of majors of the Medical Corps as 475, and shows an actual strength of 352 majors.

As we have heretofore noted, the Reorganization bill introduced in the latter days of the 63rd Congress, and which did not pass, would authorize lineal promotion to captains and promotion by selection to grades beyond in the Medical Corps. Original appointments would be in the grade of first lieutenant. Present law does not authorize retention of higher rank in the permanent establishment by the emergency officers. They must be discharged with the demobilization of the emergency Army. Their future prospects of appointment and promotion depend upon the size of Army decided upon by Congress, and such amendment of existing laws relating to appointment and promotion as may be found necessary and be authorized by Congress to meet the needs of the Medical Department for our Army.—*Editor.*

WAR GRATUITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Apparently our beloved American Congress must run strongly to thrifit. I am moved to this observation by the contemplation of a letter just received from a British artillery captain friend, who has gone out of the British service. I quote it for the elucidation of officers who see in the distance the approach of the large, stern party with the large, shiny axe to terminate their connection with Uncle Sam's Army:

"On discharge we are entitled to a gratuity, based on the number of years of commissioned service, thus: 124 days' pay for first year of commission, and sixty-two days' pay for each succeeding year or part of a year, the pay being that of the rank held at the time of relinquishing said commission. My gratuity totaled 178 pounds 5 shillings (\$891)."

In other words, a British captain who has served one year in the army of that sadly "busted" nation, draws four months' pay, and draws two months' additional pay for each additional year. Our own captain, regardless of whether he served a month or from April, 1917, to April, 1919, gets the magnificent sum of ten days' pay on discharge, awarded him by the appreciative Congress of the richest country on earth, which hadn't even started to "feel the drain that England has stood for four years, and which faces a prosperous and certain future. Even Canada, little Canada, after four years of war drain, has a scale about like England, and paid her men better than ours were paid into the bargain.

The measly "gratuity" of \$60 given the American soldier on discharge even in the case of the enlisted man amounts to but two months' pay. A suit of civilian clothes comes to not far from the same figure, and surely more with the hat and shoes.

Turned over to an officer, it is merely the nickel given to the little boy to run away and play now that he's run the errand. I wonder who informed that aggregation, the 63rd Congress, that an officer, although paid far higher while in the Service, is entitled to only the same picayune bonus on discharge. Does any member of this aggregation know of one officer who profited by the war financially, and profited merely from the magnificent salary paid by the Government? If personal experience is any criterion, and that of those whom I know personally, most officers leave the Army with less than a month's pay to the good. Most of them made sacrifice of business relations and positions to enter the Army, and then were gouged and nicked from the crack of the starter's pistol. From the first dip into pocket to provide uniforms at \$60 per throw, to paying railroad fare to the place of first assignment—in my case more than \$100—the officer was fair game from the time he got his commission. Not that the poor enlisted man was not in much the same boat when it came to leaving position or business—but if it was considered right and proper to pay the officer at a higher rate in the Army, then why not the bonus on a scale of pay and time served, and not a flat sum?

CAPTAIN.

WELFARE WORK AND MORALE.

Welfare Office, Camp de Souge, France.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Permit me to voice my hearty approval and the approval of thousands of others of the letter in the issue of Feb. 15 entitled "A Plea for the Army Wife." We who are having to suffer and have the responsibility of morals and virtue fail to see the wisdom in trying to keep up the morale of the A.E.F. by sending over third class entertainers that are lowering the morale of the men to such an extent that there is now a united effort to reform the entertainers on the part of welfare workers. If our wives could be given a few of the passports how much better it would be. But those who issue the orders know little of the real hardships of this war, for they have their families with them. Some of us who have been over here for months and years were hoping our peace conference leaders would leave their wives in America in order that they may know some of the hardships we have endured. Here, as usual, we were disappointed.

They tell us that France is not wanting the wives to come over. We hope this is not true. Surely the ones who can better combat legalized vice as practised over here should not be denied their God-given privilege to "keep up the morale of one man" as "An Army Wife" writes. Such an influence for good as the Army wife will have, will not be limited to her husband but will be felt by thousands of others.

The man who does more welfare work than others is the Army chaplain. But he is not allowed to return. He is detached as his unit falls. Of course he is important to the Service or his labor would not be needed in France. Yet he is the most underpaid officer in the Service, for his pay is based on the old 1904 law, while all other officers have received promotions and Congress has provided increased rank for all other professional men. True, most of our best chaplains will return to civil life, as they cannot remain in the Army under present laws.

How can the preachers of religion and morals render their best service to homesick men when to add to their hardships they are compelled to remain in France to serve others while the men they have suffered with and learned to love sail for America? Why not allow their families to come over to aid in this most important work of the present war—trying to save the lives and souls of our men who have been on the altar of sacrifice?

Here is hoping and praying that public sentiment will

demand what so far has been denied those who are deprived of a home. And may the ones that make a home soon be given at least an equal privilege with others.

WELFARE OFFICER.

Since our correspondent wrote, the order forbidding women who have relatives in the A.E.F. to go abroad has been rescinded, as was noted in our issue of May 7, page 1208.—*EDITOR.*

WAR AND OTHER DECORATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

When it was decided that all land combatants belonged to the United States Army, many induced men were glad to change the letters representing the states from which they had been drafted to "U.S.A."; thus putting them on a level with the volunteers who went. There's a difference between went and sent. The style of man who waits for a bounty because he enlists, also a premium for enlisting, is of the sent class.

In 1782 Brig. Gen. John Paterson, and in 1863 Major Gen. Joseph Hooker did more than anyone to promote *esprit de corps* by devising tape chevrons, colored ribbons and sashes, shoulder pieces, head-gear attachments, military decorations, flags, guidons, corps devices, division symbols, coloration of latter, crosses, diamonds, leaves, insignia, medals, badges, rosettes, clasps, pins and distinctive marks by means of which the status of a soldier was evidenced. All of which created an *esprit de corps* feeling. Senator Charles Sumner caused these to be removed from our battle flags, also their obliteration from the Army Register—more's the pity!

We are now overwhelmed with devices ridiculous duplicates of which are peddled on our public streets for small sums. Prices vary from eleven cents for a cross, medal, ribbon combination. Unworthy people can buy, and do buy and wear, synthetic insignia. Combatants attached to certain uniforms find slackers imitating their garb.

The desire for titular appellations is not confined, or restricted to those who seek the bubble reputation, even at the cannon's mouth." Some worthy persons never cited for extraordinary heroism in action have been awarded insignia usually restricted to the Army, Navy, Marine or Life-Saving Corps. The list includes diplomats, financiers, industrial leaders, instructors in chemicals, aerial or submarine service, bachelors of divinity, or laws, or music, or surgery, or arts, or music. Some are architects or engineers, masters of science, philosophy, theology, divinity, or humanity. In foreign countries people have, for generations, been wearing insignia and decorations of orders to which they belong, hence their rules and regulations have become fixed. But in democratic America, aside from our permanent military, naval and marine establishment; our Treasury Department, whereof the Life-Saving Service is a part; our hereditary patriotic societies, and our targeters and war-born organizations, we have not paid much attention to these things. Some of our returned soldiers look like kaleidoscopes illuminated by melted rainbows!

P. R.

CANAL ZONE RAILROAD RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

By an order of the Railroad Administration, soldiers and sailors on furlough in the United States are given a special rate on the railroads of one cent a mile. This is on roads in which the Government holds net one cent of stock, but which are merely taken over for the period of the emergency. Nevertheless the soldiers and sailors serving in the Canal Zone must pay two and one-half cents for every mile when riding on the Panama Railroad, although that road is owned, locomotive and tender, by the Government. It is, moreover, one of the most profitable railroads under the jurisdiction of the United States, for while most "State" roads take periodic trips into receivership, no one ever heard of the Panama Railroad ever suffering a deficit.

For several years each soldier on the Zone was given one pass each month from his station to any other on the line and return, which distance, even if a man was stationed at a terminal, could not exceed 100 miles. But even these meager passes were withdrawn because the railroad demanded too much money from the Army quartermaster for this slender privilege.

There are few places to which a soldier can go for recreation on the Zone: Colon, Panama, Tocora and interesting jungle trips are absolutely forbidden. With voluntary allotments, insurance and Liberty Bonds, a soldier draws very little pay, and two and one-half cents a mile is very nearly prohibitive, even of short trips. Yet private railroads are compelled to carry the soldier at very low rates in a land where he is at home. In a foreign land, as the Canal Zone is in all real ways, the soldier exists unseen, almost unheard of in the "States" and a Government agent adds insult to injury with a polite railroad holdup—after he has walked endless miles guarding the greatest canal in the world.

LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY,
Gatun, Canal Zone.

FURLOUGH TO THE RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Speculation is rife among the enlisted men of the Regular Army who have completed their terms of active service, as to the prospects of being furloughed to the Reserve when peace is declared. If one stops to consider the condition existing to-day, that enlistments in the permanent Army were stopped for nearly two years and that a standing Army of 500,000 is desired, he will see that the chances of being placed on the Reserve when peace is declared are very small.

A man who has been retained in active service beyond his term of active service on account of an emergency, in my opinion, comes under the provisions of the same paragraph (59). Regulations for the Regular Army Reserve, as does the Reservist who has been called to the colors. This paragraph reads: "In the event of actual or threatened hostilities the President may mobilize the Regular Army Reserve in such manner as he may determine and thereafter retain it, or any part thereof, in active service for such period as he may determine the conditions demand."

The terms of active service of all those enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, will be completed by Oct. 30, 1920, and

if all were furloughed to the Reserve, the only enlisted personnel on active duty after that date would be those enlisted or re-enlisted since Feb. 28, 1919, for three years, and those enlisted or re-enlisted for one year after Nov. 1, 1919.

At whatever strength the Regular Army may be fixed, approximately that number must, I believe, be obtained before there will be a general release of enlisted men whose terms of active service are completed.

REGULAR.

NOTES OF CONGRESS.

Deficiency Appropriation Bill Passed by House.

The first Service appropriation bill passed in the House at the extraordinary session of the 66th Congress was a special deficiency measure providing a total of \$45,044,500 for paying overdue allotments and pensions. The bill was written on May 22 by the Appropriations Committee instead of waiting to report the General Deficiency bill, the House taking a recess while this was being done, and it was then passed without a roll call. Of the total sum appropriated, \$2,429,500 goes for the administration of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, \$39,615,000 for allotments, and \$3,000,000 for pensions.

View of Certain Congressmen.

Representative Julius Kahn, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, was not expected back in Washington until some days after the opening of the session and in his absence there could be no formal organization of the committee. Several other members were with Mr. Kahn, and it was expected that it would take several days for the body to get down to a working basis. In spite of the chairman's absence, however, it was well known that he intends to commit himself to a plan which will be announced when in Paris, which calls for a small Regular Army and a system of universal military training. Whether Mr. Kahn's views will prevail in the committee room and on the floor of the House is problematical. In case they do, it is certain that there are members of the Senate who will champion the cause of universal service. Senator Chamberlain, the retiring chairman of the Senate committee, and Senator New, also a member of the Military Committee, have already expressed their approval of such a plan. It is evident that whatever legislation providing for the reorganization of the Army is enacted will come as the result of long and careful deliberation by both Houses. The immediate attention of Congress will be given to the passage of appropriation bills for the Services, which, in order to become effective before July 1, must be hurried through Congress. Every effort will be made by leaders in both Houses to prevent any vital questions of policy from being decided by means of legislative riders attached to the supply bills. This doubtless means that Army reorganization, while a matter of the utmost importance, and one which requires the earliest practicable solution, may have to wait until after the end of the present fiscal year.

The outlook for the solution of the Navy's problems indicates that such policies as the determination of the permanent size of the Navy, the extent of personnel and the construction program will have to be decided by Congress in a much shorter time than can be allowed for Army reorganization. The Naval Appropriation bill is held to be the logical place for determining these questions, and it is not expected that they will be decided separately from provisions involving the routine administration of the Navy. Neither Secretary Daniels nor Representative Butler, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has made a definite statement of the steps either will take in guiding the draft of new legislation. During the committee discussion of the Naval Appropriation bill at the last session of Congress Mr. Butler stood opposed to the adoption of the provisions for the second three-year building program, but with others of his Republican colleagues changed from opposition to support upon the urgent message which purported to have come from the President as to the naval program. This does not necessarily indicate the chairman's continued reversal of his views against rapid naval expansion as indicated by a statement he made in an interview on May 21. While he said he could announce no plans with regard to the action of the committee until all members had been appointed, he added: "We will start to consider the old appropriation bill from the first word and then we will write it over."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H.J. Res. 4, Mr. O'Connell.—Directing the President to appoint Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., an admiral, with pay and allowances of that grade, and who shall not be placed upon the retired list except upon his own application; and whenever such office shall be vacated by death or otherwise the office shall cease to exist.

H.J. Res. 23, Mr. Emerson.—To pay to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor and marine the additional sum of \$300.

H.J. Res. 27, Mr. Walsh.—United States Coast Guard. That, in accordance with the intent of the Act approved Jan. 29, 1915, "to create the Coast Guard by combining therein the existing Life-Saving Service and Revenue-Cutter Service," the Coast Guard shall cease to operate as a part of the Navy, and resume its operations under the Treasury Department from and after the date of the adoption of this joint resolution.

H.R. 100, Mr. Osborne.—That officers commissioned from civil life to ranks in the National Army of the U.S. since April 7, 1917, shall be paid mileage at the rate then in effect for officers already in the Service, namely, seven cents per mile, on joining their first stations. That telegraphic instructions from the office of The Adjutant General to officers so commissioned to report to their first stations, when attached to officers' mileage voucher, shall be accepted as authority for the payment of such mileage claims by disbursing officers of the U.S. Army. That these claims shall be paid from moneys heretofore appropriated for the War Department of the United States for expenses incidental to the conduct of the present war. That the provisions of this act shall be in effect from and after its passage.

H.R. 238, Mr. Dyer.—To amend Secs. 10 and 37, National Defense Act, providing for the personnel of the Medical Department of the Army.

H.R. 296, Mr. Blanton.—To promptly demobilize all men in every branch of the Service whose purpose was to serve only for the duration of the war and who have made application for discharge.

H.R. 364, Mr. Igoe.—Providing for the discharge of sailors and marines who enlisted since April 7, 1917, and before Nov. 1, 1918.

H.R. 381, Mr. Gould.—Providing a penalty for those who wear or display medals of honor, decorations, and so forth, unless such medals or decorations were duly awarded them by military procedure.

H.R. 393, Mr. Ferris.—Granting to all members of the

military or naval Service in the present war six months' pay, subject to deduction for bonuses heretofore received.

H.R. 485, Mr. Dyer.—That hereafter the annual pay of officers of the Army of the several grades herein mentioned shall be as follows: Colonel, \$4,500; lieutenant colonel, \$4,000; major, \$3,500; captain, \$2,900; first lieutenant, \$2,500; and second lieutenant, \$2,200.

PERIOD OF EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS.

Lieutenant General Bullard to Retain Rank.

Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who arrived in this country this week, will not have to give up his temporary rank as lieutenant general by virtue of his return to the United States. The Judge Advocate General of the Army submitted his opinion in reply to a request from Secretary Baker for a determination of the status of General Bullard upon his arrival in this country. This opinion, rendered on May 22, will affect all American Army officers who enjoy temporary promotions to the rank of general or lieutenant general. In arriving at the conclusion that General Bullard's rank does not automatically change because of the severing of his connection with the Army Corps which he commanded, the Judge Advocate General merely cited the section of the War Risk Insurance Act of Oct. 6, 1917, which so extended the powers of the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917, as to provide the creation of the ranks of general and lieutenant general and for the terms for which officers should hold such rank. Section 8 of the Selective Service Act provides, in part, as follows: "That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint for the period of the existing emergency such general officers of appropriate grades as may be necessary for duty with brigades, divisions and higher units in which the forces provided for herein may be organized by the President, and general officers of appropriate grade for the several Coast Artillery districts." Section 9 of this act provides "the appointments authorized and made as provided by Section 8 of this act shall be for the period of the emergency, unless sooner terminated by discharge, or otherwise."

The Judge Advocate General's opinion follows: "The President, in the exercise of the authority conferred upon him by said Section 8, appointed Robert L. Bullard, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a lieutenant general in the Army of the United States for the period of the emergency. Having been commissioned a lieutenant general in the manner prescribed by the act, and his appointment having been confirmed by the Senate, his commission remains in force during the existing emergency unless sooner terminated by his discharge therefrom by direction of the President."

In the light of the above decision, it rests clearly with the President to determine when, and in what manner, the temporary rank of officers in ranks higher than that of major general shall terminate within the period of emergency. In view of the fact that Secretary of War Baker has recommended to Congress that the three officers of the rank of general shall be given permanent commissions in that rank, and the fact that he has promised his support for measures providing for the continued increase in rank for officers who have successfully enjoyed temporary promotions, it is not deemed likely that General Bullard, or General Liggett, the other lieutenant general, U.S. Army, will be discharged from their emergency commissions until the period of the emergency has been declared terminated.

It is to be noted that the status of these officers is different from that of those who have been promoted temporarily to already existing grades. In the latter case the War Department can, by regulations, determine the time at which "demotions" are to be made. In the case of the officers whose commissions were created by act of Congress, the President alone can effect their discharge from the temporary grade.

NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICE.

Secretary Daniels Favors Air Experiment.

Secretary Daniels committed himself to the support of a recommendation for substantial appropriations by Congress for aeronautical experimental work for the Navy in an interview on May 22. When asked whether he had determined what use he would recommend for the Zeppelin type of dirigible, Mr. Daniels said he planned to discuss it with the General Board before he made any request for funds to construct airships of that type. He indicated, however, that the Navy chiefs have been considering the performances of the rigid dirigibles and have concluded that the Navy would make use of the latest developments and inventions for the improvement of lighter-than-air machines. In speaking of the aerial program of the Navy, the Secretary said:

"I am going to recommend to Congress a large appropriation for experimental purposes. I prefer a lump appropriation for aviation rather than a sum which must be spent according to prescribed estimates. Aviation is a science which is so liable to change that what we may think we need now we may find later on we don't want at all."

Navy Board Favors Rigid Dirigibles.

At a conference of chiefs of bureaus and the General Board of the Navy at the Navy Department on May 22 the matter of constructing a fleet of rigid dirigible aircraft was considered. The conclusions reached at the conference were not disclosed, but it was understood that the bureau chiefs were in agreement with the General Board, which is said to favor the rigid type of lighter-than-air ships and their development for use in connection with the fleets. The extraordinary flight of the lost C-5 Navy airship has done much to bring about an opinion among Navy experts that rigid craft of similar dimensions and equipment can easily make the flight across wide expanses of sea with maximum loads. The advantage of the lighter-than-air type over the airplane or seaplane, officers said, is that even though dirigibles meet with serious mechanical difficulties they can remain in the air for an indefinite period while damage is being repaired. On the other hand, mechanical disarrangement forces the airplane or seaplane down to land or water.

Small Dirigibles Ordered for the Army.

With the cessation of hostilities the Balloon and Airship Division of the Air Service has been able to turn its attention to the development of dirigibles. Orders have been placed for several small sized dirigibles and delivery of these ships has begun. Officers to pilot these ships are being trained both in this country and abroad. For the present the work has been confined exclu-

sively to the non-rigid type of airship, although experimental work with the rigid type is contemplated.

THE NAVY TOUR ABROAD.

Few Foreign Ideas Found Adaptable to U.S. Navy.

Secretary Daniels, Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair; Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, have been exceedingly busy since their return on May 17 from their tour of France, Italy and Great Britain, and aside from the Secretary's interview on the day of his return, noted on page 1323, have had little opportunity to give interviews to discuss what they deemed of the most technical value in naval construction and guns which they had inspected abroad. It is known, however, that the party found few ideas considered adaptable to the U.S. Navy.

In Italy the conferences with the chiefs of the Italian navy were of the broadest and freest character, in fact in Rome the party experienced a welcome that was of the heartiest and which resolved itself into what might be termed "heart to heart" talks which developed a cordiality and willingness in co-operation that was positively unique. The French, it was found, have developed few new things naval wise during the war, though the party had access to everything the French navy had to show. In England the inspections were of the widest possible latitude and the new craft, particularly the Hood, were gone over minutely, also the construction of the Zeppelin type of lighter-than-air craft. The composite ship, it is hinted, is already regarded even in England as a mistake, and it is predicted that no further craft of that type will be laid down. Development of "mother" ships for use of seaplanes and airplanes is still in its infancy overseas, though the general principles of design are regarded as sound. In gun construction it is said little relatively new, either in guns, their mounts, projectiles or explosive charges, was noted. Great Britain, it is reported unofficially, has not yet mounted her new 18-inch naval gun and is unlikely to mount this size gun on her battleships for some time to come; the British navy during the war preferring to depend upon its 16-inch guns. The device used for protection against torpedoes, commonly known as the "blister," is still in an experimental stage and will require considerable development before it can be regarded as invulnerable against mines and torpedoes. The consensus of the Navy officers who made the tour is understood to be that the United States must, to a very large extent, still depend upon its own initiative for naval development, though there are numerous incidents of war experience afloat that will have an influence on the construction of ships. There seems to be an undercurrent of opinion that in the battle cruisers, the construction of which Secretary Daniels stopped on going abroad, the United States has designed the highest type of this class of warship, though it will never displace the super-dreadnaught type.

Mr. Daniels Reticent on Naval Policy.

The nearest Secretary of the Navy Daniels would come to making a statement of the policy the Navy Department will adopt with respect to asking for legislation at the current session of Congress, during his first interview after his return to Washington, was his remark: "I take it that the bill which was unanimously reported from the House Committee at the last session will be the foundation of Navy legislation for this." Mr. Daniels declined to comment further upon the requests the Navy Department would make of Congress or to say whether his plans for beginning the construction of what would eventually be the world's largest navy had been changed. He said he would correspond with the Committees on Naval Affairs of the two Houses of Congress as soon as they were organized and express his views to them. In reply to a question as to whether he would still urge the construction program called for in the House bill of last session, Mr. Daniels said: "Until I take the matter up with Mr. Butler, of the House Committee, I would rather not say anything about it."

U.S. ARMY OVERSEAS STILL UNDER FOCH.

Secretary of War Baker on May 22 declined to make any statement as to what part the American Army would play in the event of Germany's refusing to sign the peace treaty. Mr. Baker said he would not "speculate on futures," and indicated that it was the Supreme War Council's duty to determine what part the troops of the allied and associated powers should play in the event of a renewal of hostilities. He said he had not heard of the recall of Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett and Major Gen. John T. Hines, U.S.A., from their proposed trip to London, reported in press dispatches. Mr. Baker said, however, that he had expected General Pershing to visit England before the end of May, according to a conversation he had with the commanding general while in France, but that General Pershing had not yet taken the anticipated trip. When asked whether the American Army was still at the disposal of Marshal Foch, the Secretary said: "So far as I am informed the American Army is still under Foch's command."

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR OFFICERS' FAMILIES.

Instructions are being sent to the commanding generals of nineteen cantonments and three aviation fields, authorizing the setting aside of buildings already constructed and not at present required for troops, to provide temporary accommodations for the families of officers and non-commissioned officers. This authorization is being sent to the commanding generals of the following camps: Meade, Dix, Eustis, Upton, Merritt, Devens, Humphreys, Knox, Bragg, Dodge, Funston, Grant, Custer, Travis, Jackson, Pike, Gordon, Sherman and Taylor; and to the commanding officers of the following aviation fields: Chanute, Mitchell and Kelly.

SELECTION BOARD FOR PAY CORPS, U.S.N.R.F.

Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, Pay Corps, U.S.N., is president of the selection board which is to recommend officers of the Pay Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve Force, for advancement. Other members of the board are Rear Admirals Samuel McGowan, Christian J. Peoples and Charles S. Williams and Capt. Thomas H. Hicks, U.S.N. Lieut. William E. Ryan, U.S.N., will be recorder. The board begins its sessions on May 27. The recommendations will be of officers above the rank of lieutenant commander. The board will also recommend for transfer to and promotion in another class those officers found qualified for some other class of the Naval Reserve Force.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. William Stephenson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was placed on the retired list on May 14, 1919, on reaching the age of sixty-two years. He was born in Maine, March 3, 1856, and received the degree of M.D. from Columbia University in 1880. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army in 1883, and during the war with Spain he was appointed major and brigade surgeon of Volunteers. Colonel Stephenson was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1908 and was last on duty at Governors Island, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Clement, Jr., Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service on May 16, 1919, for disability incident to the Service. He was born in Virginia, Dec. 23, 1868, and first entered the Regular Army as a private in Troop K, 5th Cavalry, April 25, 1889. He received his first commission, that of second lieutenant of Infantry, Oct. 31, 1894. He became a colonel in the National Army Aug. 5, 1917. Colonel Clement is a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line, and a graduate of the Army Staff College.

Major Alfred Hasbrouck, Coast Art., U.S.A., was on May 15, 1919, retired for disability incident to the Service. He was honorably discharged as a temporary colonel on the same date. Major Hasbrouck was born in New York, Dec. 4, 1879, and entered the Regular service May 8, 1901, as a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps. He had previously served during the Spanish and Philippine wars as a first sergeant and lieutenant in the 26th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in Philippine campaigns, and during the present war as a temporary lieutenant colonel and colonel. He is a distinguished graduate of the Coast Artillery School.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. James E. Bell, Inf., U.S.A., on duty with the A.E.F., died of disease in France, as reported in a casualty list. He was born in Illinois, Feb. 20, 1879. He served as a private in the 1st Illinois Volunteers from May to July, 1898, and entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant of Infantry July 9, 1898. He was an honor graduate of the Army School of the Line, and also a graduate from the Army Staff College.

To Comdr. John R. Sanford, Pay Corps, U.S.N., who passed away on May 1, 1919, at the Agnes Memorial Hospital in Denver, Colo., as noted in our issue of May 10, Lieut. Allison J. Hayes, chaplain, U.S.N., on duty at U.S. Naval Hospital at Fort Lyon, Colo., pays a tribute in the Fort Bulletin published there on May 7. Commander Sanford had served at Fort Lyon as supply officer for some two years, and up to the time of his illness which resulted in his death. Lieutenant Hayes praises the efficiency of Commander Sanford, his high regard for the welfare of subordinates, his sound judgment and marked courtesy and kindness. "Sympathy from the entire command at Fort Lyon with his many friends in this vicinity," says Lieutenant Hayes, "is extended to his wife and two daughters and his mother in their bereavement. And that human sympathy that helps assuage our sorrow in our deepest trial is given in the hope that it will help and sustain those near and dear to him in this hour of their grief."

Lieut. Charles L. Ostridge, U.S.N.R.F., of Watertown, Mass., and Q.M. Herbert Hartenstein, of Reading, Pa., were drowned on May 19 when a Navy seaplane fell into the ocean off Orleans, Mass. Members of the Orleans coast guard and a rescue party from the air station at Chatham made unsuccessful efforts to resuscitate Hartenstein, whose body was first recovered. Ensign Everett P. Walsh, U.S.N.R.F., the third member of the seaplane crew, was rescued by another machine. The men were from the naval air station at Chatham.

Lieut. William Martin, U.S.N., retired, died at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., April 28, 1919.

Ensign F. M. Fowler, U.S.N.R.F., of Salem, Mass., and Chief Quartermaster Eyer were killed at Pensacola, Fla., May 17, 1919, in the fall of a seaplane into Pensacola Bay.

Mr. Walter Erlenkotter, a son of the late Lieut. Col. Charles Erlenkotter, N.G.N.J., and a brother of Lieut. Col. Herman Erlenkotter, Field Art., U.S.A., died at his home in Weehawken, N.J., on May 14, 1919, in his thirty-second year. Mr. Erlenkotter was vice president of the Seaw Chemical Company, of Irvington, N.J., and was a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology. He is survived by his mother, a sister and three brothers.

Miss Susan Mayo, sister of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., and for more than forty years a teacher in public schools at Holyoke, Mass., died there on May 18, 1919. Admiral Mayo arrived in Holyoke for the funeral. Miss Mayo was born seventy-seven years ago in Burlington, Vt., the third of nine children of Capt. Henry Mayo and Elizabeth (Eldridge) Mayo. She took up her work as a teacher in Holyoke in 1876. She retired about five years ago and was the first Holyoke teacher to be retired with pension under the teachers' retirement fund. She was a woman of wide reading and traveled a great deal. She leaves two sisters, Mrs. Henry Tenant, of Milton, and Miss Lucy Mayo, of the Holyoke Public Library staff, and four brothers, Charles Mayo, of Holyoke; Warren S. Mayo, of Jersey City; Admiral Henry T. Mayo and Edward T. Mayo, of Philadelphia.

Mr. William Trutch Preston, principal assistant engineer of the United States Engineer District, Seattle, Wash., died of pneumonia at his residence, 1206 Summit avenue, May 14, 1919, after a brief illness. Few men had a greater share in the engineering problems and the upbuilding of the Northwest than Mr. Preston. In 1880 he went to the Canadian Northwest as a civil engineer in charge of important work in driving the Canadian Pacific Railroad through the mountains to the coast, and he had a leading part in the mastery of Fraser River Canyon, which stands as a monument to his skill. He took part in the construction of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad during 1887-1889, the building of which was a great step toward the present growth of Seattle. From Aug. 20, 1896, to the date of his death Mr. Preston was continuously employed in the service of the United States. He was connected with fortification work in the Boston district and with river and harbor fortification work in the Seattle district. The major portion of the fortification works in the coast defenses of Puget Sound was constructed under his immediate supervision. He was also closely connected with the construction of the Lake Washington ship canal and many other important public works. From Jan. 15, 1918, to Jan. 25, 1919, he was in charge of the Seattle district as district engineer. The duties of this position, like those of all other positions occupied

by him, were executed with thoroughness and devotion to the public interests entrusted to his charge. Mr. Preston was born at Lockport, Ill., April 24, 1859, and was married at Portland, Ore., in 1886, to Mary Allerton Soule, of Halifax, Plymouth county, Mass., who survives him. He also leaves a brother, George Hyde Preston, a resident of Seattle since 1884. Mr. Preston's father, John Brower Preston, also a noted engineer, was surveyor general of the territory of Oregon from 1851 to 1855. "Mr. Preston's professional attainments, ability and good judgment," writes a correspondent, "make him a serious one to the Engineer Department. His high qualities of mind and character commanded the respect of all who knew him, and his death causes a feeling of great personal loss to those who have had the pleasure and good fortune to have been associated with him."

Mortimer N. Wisdom, father of Mrs. Roland M. Brainard, wife of Commander Brainard, U.S.N., died at New Orleans, La., on May 16, 1919.

Mr. John Horan, father of Mrs. D. J. Sabini, died at Long Branch, N.J., on May 14, 1919.

DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department announces under date of May 19 the names of the following officers who have died in this country or places not mentioned in the printed casualty lists:

Capt. Morton C. King.

Lieuts. Harry B. Randolph, Robert Zimmerman and Harold W. Hibner.

NAVY DEATHS.

The following deaths in the U.S. Navy were reported by the Navy Department this week:

May 16—Lieut. Frank Bruce, U.S.N., killed in explosion of mine. Next of kin, wife, Mrs. Annie Bruce, Calif.

May 17—Ensign Francis Malcolm Fowler, U.S.N.R.F., killed in seaplane accident at Pensacola, Fla. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Mary F. Fowler, Salem, Mass. Chief Q.M. Norton Dyer, U.S.N.R.F., killed in seaplane accident at Pensacola, Fla.

May 19—Q.M. 1st Class Herbert Hartenstein, U.S.N., killed in seaplane accident at Chatham, Mass.

Lieut. Dean E. Lochman, U.S.N.R.F., killed in seaplane accident at Coco Solo, C.Z. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Annella Lochman, Salem, Mass.

Lieut. Chester Lee Ostridge, U.S.N.R.F., killed in seaplane accident at Chatham, Mass. Next of kin, mother, Elizabeth Ostridge, Watertown, Mass.

Ensign Jesse L. Easterwood, U.S.N.R.F., killed in seaplane accident at Coco Solo, Canal Zone.

A. G. Gassel, U.S.N., killed in seaplane accident at Coco Solo, C.Z.

May 21—Mach. Philip Vincent Lynch, U.S.N.R.F., death due to mercurial poisoning.

PRAISE FOR GEN. H. H. BANDHOLTZ, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, a well known officer of the Regular Army, who has so ably conducted the office of the Provost Marshal General of the A.E.F., has received well deserved commendations in letters from Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F.; Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., commanding the 1st Army, A.E.F., and Major Gen. J. G. Harbord, U.S.A., headquarters Service of Supply, A.E.F. The maximum strength of the Provost Marshal General's Department, A.E.F., was as follows: Military Police companies, 1,161 officers and 30,466 men; P.W. Escort companies, 244 officers and 10,204 men; making a total of 1,405 officers and 40,670 men. The prisoners of war in care of the Provost Marshal General's Department numbered 907 officers and 47,373 men.

General Pershing in his letter of March 28 to General Bandholtz praises the work of the officers and men for the services they rendered during the period of active hostilities and since the signing of the armistice, and speaks of the difficult conditions they worked under, in a country whose laws and customs differed fundamentally from their own. General Pershing says that they maintained the best relations with the civilian population and in all respects upheld the good name of their countrymen. "From the basic ports to the firing line," he adds, "they have respected the American Government and its laws to the mutual benefit and well-being of all concerned. Forced to wait while others sailed for home, they will continue, I feel confident, to fulfill their duties in the same conscientious manner as in the past. To every individual member of the department I wish to extend my personal thanks and the thanks of their comrades of the A.E.F."

Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett in his letter of April 17 to General Bandholtz says: "During all of the operations of the 1st Army the Military Police played a most important part. One of the main factors of success in these operations was traffic control and circulation. The growth of the Military Police Corps in efficiency, appearance and military bearing has been evident throughout the 1st Army. Beginning with a very small organization, the corps has by leaps and bounds become one of our most efficient organizations."

Major Gen. J. G. Harbord's letter, dated April 10, after he had returned to his headquarters from a visit to Givres, Mehun, Verneuil, Bourdeaux and St. Nazaire, conducting a party of French officers consisting of Marshal Pétain, Generals Castelnau, Maistre, Degoutte, Herr, Viellemont, Toulorge, Hely d'Oissel, etc., said: "In practically all places visited by this distinguished party of French officers the appearance, dress, conduct and general bearing as indicated good discipline of the Military Police was the subject of their favorable comment. This was particularly noticeable in the two principal ports visited—Bordeaux and St. Nazaire. I felt a great pride in the notice taken by these generals of the Military Police, and share in their admiration and approval of this snappy, courteous, intelligent body of men. The Military Police are performing a very real service through their efficiency and are a credit to the American Expeditionary Force."

ARMY HOSPITALS TO EXHIBIT.

Army hospitals carrying on physical reconstruction activities are sending to Washington exhibits of their work which will be assembled and exhibited at the convention of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City, June 9-14. The exhibit will be a series of articles, pictures and descriptions showing the continuous progress of patients' recovery. It will also show the patient's condition, his education, his social and vocational history and the progress he makes from the diversional

bed work to ward and shop activities. The articles comprising this exhibit will become the permanent property of the Surgeon General's Office.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Col. Thomas Crimmins, U.S.A., and Mrs. Crimmins announce the engagement of Miss Mercedes Crimmins, the Colonel's sister, to Lieut. David Challinor, Air Ser., U.S.A. Miss Crimmins, a daughter of the late John D. Crimmins, of New York, returned recently from France, where she served with the American Red Cross for eight months. The wedding will take place in June at Firwood, the country place of Miss Crimmins at Noroton, Conn.

Miss Helen Goodier, daughter of Col. Lewis E. Goodier, U.S.A., now stationed at San Francisco, and Mrs. Goodier, and Major William R. Schmidt, Inf., U.S.A., were married in San Francisco on May 15. The ceremony took place at St. Luke's Church and was attended only by relatives. The couple have left for the East, where Major Schmidt, who is a West Point graduate, is attached to the faculty of the University of Illinois. The bride served for twenty months as field officer in the office of Colonel Goodier, Judge Advocate, and was mustered out of the Service the day before her marriage. Major Schmidt was stationed at the Presidio before going to Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tisdale Dean, of Portsmouth, Va., announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Isabelle, to Capt. Parry Weaver Lewis, U.S.A. Miss Dean is a debutante of this year. Captain Lewis graduated from West Point in August, 1917, and has since been on the staff of Brig. Gen. James T. Dean, U.S.A. He has recently returned from a year's service overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Campbell have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Adele, to Capt. Lawrence Bascom Meacham, U.S.A., on May 24, 1919, at five o'clock at the Cathedral Church of Saint John the Divine, New York city.

Capt. Selden Day Buchenel, U.S.A., and Miss Amy Clare Hutton, daughter of the late Mr. John Hutton and Mrs. Hutton, of New York city, were married May 21, 1919, in St. James Church, New York city. The bride was given away by her brother, Lieut. John L. Hutton.

Lieut. Comdr. B. V. Meade, U.S.N., and Mrs. Anna H. Gillette were married at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city, May 14, 1919.

Lieut. Robert Bowman Matthews, U.S.N., of Washington, D.C., was married on April 8, 1919, at St. Michael's Church, Cork, Ireland, to Miss May O'Brien, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien, of that place. The ceremony was a very quiet one, attended only by relatives and intimate friends and was followed by a wedding trip through Ireland and England. Lieut. and Mrs. Matthews will arrive in the United States about June 1.

Lieut. George W. Fowler, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was married to Miss Florence Louise Butts, May 17, in Easton, Pa., the Rev. Edward F. Eneveyer performing the ceremony. Lieutenant Fowler and his bride will spend a few days at Monomoy Inn, Cresco, Pa., in the Poconos. They will then go to Washington, where Lieutenant Fowler is on duty. The home station to which he is attached is the zone supply office in Boston, Mass. He has been in service for the past twenty months.

Lieut. Julius L. Piland, U.S.A., and Miss Etelia Berrien Riley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester H. Riley, were married at Larchmont, N.Y., May 17, 1919, in St. John's Church. The Rev. Richard Cobden officiated. The best man was Lieut. Robert L. Johnson, U.S.A., on duty at West Point. The bridesmaids were Misses Flora Piland, sister of the bridegroom; Margaret Bennett, Lydia Belle Bennett, Helen Lac, Alice Brevoort Towle and Mary Brevoort Towle.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary E. Howe, daughter of Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, of Cambridge, Mass., to 1st Lieut. Nathaniel C. Nash, Jr., Ord. Dept., U.S.A. Lieutenant Nash is on duty at Camp Devens as small arms inspector. He is a graduate of Harvard University, A.B. 1907, LL.B. 1910.

Mrs. Benjamin M. Guggenheim, of New York city, announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Benita Rosalind Guggenheim, to Lieut. Edward B. Mayer, Air Ser., U.S.A. The ceremony took place in the home of Mrs. Guggenheim, No. 270 Park Avenue, on May 15. Lieutenant Mayer recently returned from overseas, where he served with the A.E.F.

Among the interesting engagements announced is that of Miss Pauline Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, of New York city, to Lieut. Cleveland E. Dodge, U.S.A., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, of New York city. Miss Morgan is a member of the Junior League and the Colony Club. Lieutenant Dodge was graduated from Princeton in 1909 and is a member of the Century, University and Squadron A clubs. He recently returned from France, where he served with the A.E.F.

Mrs. Walter Wells Curtis, sr., of Columbus, Ga., announces the engagement of her daughter, Emmet, to Lieut. Harold Strong Kelley, U.S.A., the wedding to take place May 28.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Dorothy French Melcher, of Brookline, Mass., and Lieut. Herbert Campeneach, U.S.N., of New Haven, Conn. The wedding is to take place at the Church of the Advent, Boston, on Saturday, June 7, at 4:30 o'clock.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Lieut. J. Douglas Baker, U.S.M.C., and Miss Alice E. Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Brown, of Los Angeles, Calif. Lieutenant Brown is now stationed at Paris Island, S.C.

GENERAL BARNETT HONORED BY FRANCE.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt on May 17 announced that Major Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, has been honored by the French government with the appointment of commander of the Legion of Honor. The fact that Major General Barnett had been selected was stated by General Colardet, military attache of the French Embassy, in a letter to that officer in which he said: "The French government has recognized in this way the splendid services you have rendered in organizing and training that admirable body of men, the Marine Corps, which so magnificently lived up to its traditions and added new glory to its annals." This is the second time the French gov-

erment has conferred distinction upon the corps, the first occasion being when it officially changed the name of Bois de Belœu to Bois de la Brigade des Marines, in recognition of the brilliant work of the Marines in Belœu Wood in June, 1918.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

A daughter was born to Major E. I. Sharp, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sharp at New Orleans, La., on May 18, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. John E. Enright, U.S.A., have Miss Eleanor Kent, of Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, as a guest in their Washington home.

The present address of Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S.A., retired, is Redlands, Calif., where he recently arrived from Oakland, after motoring by easy stages via the Bouquet canon route.

The Misses Susanne and Minnie Veeder, daughters of Commodore Ten Eyck DeWitt Veeder, U.S.N., retired, have gone to their country home at Greenwich, Prince William county, Va., where they will spend the summer.

Major and Mrs. S. J. Chamberlin, U.S.A., left Washington for New York on May 20. Major Chamberlin has been ordered from duty in the office of the Chief of Transportation Service to duty at the Port of Embarkation Hoboken, N.J.

Major Gen. George Bell, Jr., U.S.A., of the 33d Division, who arrived at New York from France on May 16, was the guest of Major Henry S. Hooker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hooker at dinner at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York city, on May 17.

Rear Admiral W. F. Worthington, U.S.N., retired, and family, have been guests at the Maryland Hotel, San Diego, for the past two weeks. They have been so pleased with the San Diego Bay region that they have taken a summer home at La Jolla.

A son, Timothy Asbury Pedley, was born to Lieut. T. A. Pedley, Jr., 14th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Pedley on May 15, 1919, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Lieutenant Pedley is on duty in Chicago with the Junior R.O.T.C., in the public high schools.

Mrs. Hunter Liggett has arrived at New York city and is staying at the Belmont Hotel, Forty-second and Park avenue, where she will remain until her husband, Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., returns with the 3d Army of Occupation, which he is commanding.

Mrs. Gerald C. Brant, wife of Colonel Brant, Air Ser., U.S.A., has just returned from a seven weeks' visit at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, where Colonel Brant has been in command. Mrs. Brant and the three children have made their home at the Presidio of San Francisco during the war, but they will join the colonel about July 1, after the closing of the school term.

Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., and Mrs. Merriam are residing at the Denne, 625 Ocean avenue, Long Beach, Calif., for the summer. Their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gillespie, of San Francisco, are expected on May 20 to make a few weeks' visit with them and later will go to Lake Tahoe, a California mountain resort.

Brig. Gen. L. S. Upton, U.S.A., commanding the 57th Brigade, returned from France on the Calameres on May 14 after twenty-three months' service in France. Mrs. Upton joined him in New York, and they will spend a month at Lewiston, N.Y., prior to going to Camp Kearny, Calif. Ralph Upton will join them on June 1 upon completion of his studies at the Principia School, St. Louis, Mo.

Major J. E. Spingarn, Inf., U.S.A., who has recently returned from France and received an honorable discharge from the Service, was accorded an enthusiastic public reception, in which about 500 people took part, in his home town, Amenia, Dutchess county, N.Y. Major Spingarn has seen service with the 311th Infantry, 61st Infantry, headquarters 6th Army Corps, and with a board of officers traveling in France, Italy, England and Germany.

The Belgian government has awarded decorations to officers of the Army as follows, according to a press message from Washington: Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, the grand cordon of the Order of the Crown of Belgium; Major Gen. Henry Jersey, General Staff, and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Director of Embarkation, grand officers of the Order of Leopold, and Col. Constant Cordier, General Staff, commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium.

Mrs. Clyde Gray West entertained May 14 at a luncheon given at her apartment in the Rudwall, Portsmouth, Va., in honor of Mrs. M. C. Wade, wife of Lieutenant Wade, U.S.N., who is now staying at the Hotel Monroe. Pink roses and peach blossoms formed an attractive centerpiece. The guests included Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Newton Long, Mrs. Julia Duvall, Mrs. Alexander A. Vandergrift, Mrs. Ovid C. Foot, Mrs. J. F. S. Morris, Mrs. D. Faunce, Mrs. Florida Hall and Mrs. Elizabeth Potter, of Chicago.

At the annual meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., on May 17 in Washington, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Rear Admiral George W. Baird, U.S.N.; senior vice commander, Capt. Frederick W. Mitchell, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, Brig. Gen. Richard H. Pratt, U.S.A.; recorder, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U.S.V.; registrar, Mr. Grahame H. Powell; treasurer, 1st Lieut. William B. Thompson, U.S.V.; chancellor, Major Gen. John L. Clem, U.S.A.; chaplain, Rev. George F. Dudley; council, Col. J. F. Reynolds Landis, U.S.A.; Dr. John P. Filebrow; Brevet Col. Archibald Hopkins, U.S.V.; Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N.; Brevet Major S. Willard Saxton, U.S.V.

The first organization meeting of California Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, was held at the University Club, San Francisco, Calif., May 8. Organization was completed by the adoption of a constitution and the election of the following officers: Commander, Lieut. Col. Allen G. Wright, C.A.C., U.S.A.; vice commander, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Crocker, U.S.N.; secretary, Lieut. Erwin E. Richter, U.S.A.; treasurer, Lieut. Lincoln S. Wilson, U.S.A.; registrar, Ensign Harry H. Dempsey, U.S.N.; judge advocate, Bradner W. Lee, of Los Angeles; surgeon, Major Henry S. Kiersted, M.C., U.S.A.; and chaplain, Chaplain George H. Nielsen, U.S.A., Los Angeles. Membership in the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States is limited to those who have served in or are the direct lineal descendants in the male line of any commissioned officer that served in any of the foreign wars the United States has been engaged in.

A son, Albert William Draves, Jr., was born to Capt. A. W. Draves, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Draves at Brooklyn, N.Y., on May 16, 1919.

A daughter was born to Lieut. Col. Clift Andrus, U.S.A., and Mrs. Andrus, at Fayetteville, N.C., on May 16, 1919.

A son, Harrison Mangan, was born to Major W. D. Mangan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mangan at Nogales, Ariz., on May 12, 1919.

Mrs. J. Emmet Betts, wife of Major Betts, U.S.M.C., spent the past week visiting in New York and has returned to Fredericksburg, Va.

A son, Richard Milton Stacey, was born in Denver, Colo., on May 9, 1919, to Lieut. R. K. Stacey, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stacey.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at the commandant's quarters at the Washington Navy Yard on May 16.

A daughter, Mercelia Brown Roberts, was born to Lieut. John E. Roberts, Pay Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Roberts, at Norfolk, Va., on April 23, 1919.

A daughter, Virginia Mildred Claggett, was born to Lieut. B. W. Claggett, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Claggett at New York city on May 16, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Samuel G. Shartle, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington on May 15 in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Newton Baker.

Major Gen. and Mrs. John L. Chamberlain, U.S.A., have purchased the residence, 1824 Jefferson place, Washington, which they will occupy in the early summer.

Mrs. Calvin H. Cobb, wife of Lieutenant Commander Cobb, U.S.N., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Beaumont, at her residence, 2529 South Twenty-first street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. McMillan Gibson has left Washington and will go to Boston, where she will be the guest of Major Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., who are now stationed there.

A daughter, Amy Katherine Williston, was born to Capt. E. P. Williston, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williston on April 20, 1919, Easter Sunday, at Santa Rosa Hospital, San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Bert E. Cooper, wife of Major Cooper, entertained at dinner in San Antonio May 7 for Mrs. John M. Benquet, a sister of Mrs. Cooper, who is visiting from Port Laraca, Texas.

By virtue of seniority, Major Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, 1st Division, U.S.A., had the distinction of commanding the Army of Occupation in the Coblenz Bridgehead from April 29 to May 2.

Mrs. R. C. Moore, wife of Colonel Moore, Engr. Corps, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. William O. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., at her home, 2409 South Twenty-first street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Major Gen. and Mrs. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., are now in Guayaquil, Ecuador, and have with them their son-in-law, Major William D. Wrightson. Gen. and Mrs. Gorgas will return to Washington about July 1.

Mrs. W. N. Harris, mother of Lieut. Latham Harris, U.S.N., is attending the National Council of the Colonial Dames at the Washington Hotel, Washington, as a delegate from the North Carolina Society, Colonial Dames of America.

Miss Jane Wilkes, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., has left her apartment at the Farragut, Washington, and with her niece, Mrs. Lockwood Jones, has gone to Saluda, Western North Carolina, where she will spend the summer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart Truesell, U.S.N., announce the birth of a son, Charles Edgar Truesell, on May 14, 1919, at Chelsea, Mass. Mrs. Truesell is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Black, during Lieutenant Truesell's absence in foreign waters.

The University of Wyoming, in a recent issue of its bulletin, dedicates it to the fathers and mothers of those members of the university who entered the Federal service and aided in winning the war. A number of young women are included, some of them having done hospital work, served with the Red Cross or elsewhere. One hundred and eight officers who served in the Army are either alumni of the university or were students when the United States entered the war. Of these two became colonels, three lieutenant colonels, and three majors. Several graduates of the university are also graduates of the U.S. Military Academy or of the Naval Academy.

The home of Col. and Mrs. G. A. Wieser, U.S.A., at Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, was the scene of an enjoyable bridge party on May 12. The 3d Infantry orchestra rendered a program from the veranda, which was decorated with willow branches, roses and flowers of all hues. The tables were arranged along the veranda and overhanging were Japanese lantern shades, which softened the glow of the incandescent lights. Mrs. Wieser was assisted by her mother Mrs. Emma Field, and Mrs. C. B. Schmidt and Mrs. J. D. Beck. The first prizes were won by Mrs. Joseph DeBona and Mrs. L. L. Schofield, and a guest prize by Mrs. Shearer. A dainty breakfast was served at one o'clock.

Red Cross headquarters in Washington received a cablegram from General Pershing on May 13 expressing the gratitude of the American troops in France for the devoted service of the Army nurses enrolled through the Red Cross, according to a press message from the capital. "The successful organization by the Red Cross," said General Pershing's message, "of our nursing forces for war can hardly be overestimated. All of us in the American Expeditionary Force have only gratitude for these devoted women who cared for our comrades and brought many back to life and health. To the late Miss Delano, Director of the Department of Nursing of the American Red Cross, we owe a special debt of thanks and admiration."

Harold A. Patterson, son of Col. William H. Patterson, Inf., U.S.A., was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry April 29, 1919, by A.E.F. orders. After the United States entered the war Lieutenant Patterson, then a sophomore at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., left that institution with the remark that any young man, physically fit and with red blood in his veins, who did not voluntarily join a combatant arm of the Service, should forfeit the respect of all who knew him. He joined the 53d Infantry (in which regiment his father was then lieutenant colonel) a few days before it embarked to join the A.E.F., and served with it in the Ypres. He was later sent to the candidates' school at Langres, from which he graduated in January, 1919. This young officer, not yet of age, was in the Philippines with his parents during two tours of duty and is the grandson of an officer of the Civil War.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwin T. Pollock, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at the Café St. Mark, Washington, on May 17.

A son was born to Lieut. Comdr. Samuel J. Ziegler, Jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Ziegler at Philadelphia, Pa., on May 21, 1919.

Mrs. Jonas H. Ingram, wife of Commander Ingram, U.S.N., with her children, is spending some time at Old Point Comfort, Va.

Mrs. Frank B. Fryer gave a pretty luncheon for Mrs. G. A. Nugent last week at her home on Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. McRitchie, mother of Lieut. Comdr. D. G. McRitchie, U.S.N., has returned to her home in Washington after visiting in Portsmouth, Va.

Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Carson, U.S.N., have taken an apartment at 90 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, N.Y., during the Idaho's stay at the navy yard.

Capt. William S. Dixon, Med. Corps, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Dixon will leave Washington shortly and go to their summer home on Lake George, N.Y.

Mrs. G. A. Nugent entertained at tea at her house on 21st street, Washington, for some of the wives of the Coast Artillery officers stationed in Washington.

Miss Elinor Rawson, daughter of Prof. E. K. Rawson, U.S.N., retired, has left Clifton Springs, N.Y., where she spent several months and is now in Rochester, N.Y.

Mrs. Wallace Bertholf, wife of Commander Bertholf, U.S.N., has left Carvel Hall, Annapolis, where she has been for several months, and with her son has gone to San Francisco, Calif.

Mrs. Charles M. Pyne, mother of Paymr. Frederick S. Pyne, U.S.N., has left the Cordova, Washington, and gone to Atlantic City, N.J., where she will spend some weeks at the Glazlyn-Chatham.

Mrs. William Pitt Scott, wife of Captain Scott, U.S.N., has returned with her mother, Mrs. DeWitt Talmadge, from New York and is at Mrs. Talmadge's apartment at the Altamont, Washington.

Mrs. Michie and Miss Margaret Michie, widow and daughter of Gen. R. E. L. Michie, U.S.A., have left Washington and gone to Norwalk, Conn., where Miss Margaret Michie's marriage will take place this month.

Edward Bissell, seven-year-old son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harry H. Bissell, U.S.A., has returned to his home, 1912 N street, N.W., Washington, after undergoing a serious operation at the Walter Reed Hospital.

Mrs. Max B. de Mott, wife of Lieutenant Commander de Mott, U.S.N., who has been visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Thomas M. Knox, U.S.A., at their apartment at the Westmoreland in Washington has gone with her children and opened her cottage at Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. Edward H. H. Old, wife of Commander Old, Med. Corps, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Solace, with her two children will spend the month of June in Norfolk, where she will be the guest of her mother-in-law, Mrs. William W. Old, at her home on Freemason street.

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that recently published statements concerning the Army record of Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U.S.A., incorrectly reported that he was appointed to West Point from Missouri, whereas he was appointed a cadet from Wisconsin.

At Epiphany Church, Washington, on May 13, the rector, Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim, christened the young daughter of Major and Mrs. William A. Borden, U.S.A., Miss Katherine Effinger and Dr. Daniel Borden, the uncle of the infant, were the godparents. After the ceremony a large tea was given at the home of Mrs. Borden's parents, Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Adams, at their home on Connecticut avenue.

Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., and the members of his staff, who include Commander Ferguson, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Henry Hill, U.S.N., and Major H. E. Brumbaugh, U.S.M.C., entertained May 15 at a dinner dance given on board the U.S.S. Nevada. The guests included Mrs. Clyde G. West, Mrs. M. C. Wade, Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Parrish, Misses Isabelle Dean, Phoebe Bailey, Amelia and Virginia Bain, Hortense Hodges, Capt. T. P. Magruder, U.S.N., Comdr. J. H. Richardson, U.S.N., and Ensign James Howerton, U.S. Aviation Corps.

Capt. Edward L. Beach, U.S.N., commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, has written to Mayor James Honey, of Vallejo, Calif., near which the navy yard is situated, congratulating him upon the excellent record made by that city and by Solano county, in which it is situated, in the recent Victory Loan drive, and also calling attention to the fact that while the navy yard's subscription to the first loan was \$2,065,000, the amount subscribed to the Victory Loan was by the yard and outside influence more than \$3,200,000. The percentage of navy yard employees subscribing was 100 per cent.

The Association of Arts and Sciences will give a dinner in honor of Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., who has just returned from France. The dinner is in appreciation of his remarkable services to the Government in the prosecution of the war. It will be held Wednesday, May 28, in the Cascades Room, Hotel Biltmore. Both ladies and gentlemen will be invited. The speakers will be Samuel M. Vauclain, chairman of the War Industries Board; Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Co.; Lieut. Col. Mormon Thwaites; Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the Board of Directors, U.S. Steel Co.; Lewis Nixon, Cleveland Moffett, Edward J. Wheeler and General Williams. It is expected that this will be one of the largest dinners ever given in New York.

Services at the First Baptist Church, San Antonio, Texas, May 14, 1919, commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the ordination in the ministry of Major Cephas C. Bateman, ranking chaplain of the U.S. Army, were largely attended. After reciting some of the incidents of his ministry, Chaplain Bateman told the audience he was delighted with San Antonio and her people. To substantiate his statement, he declared he intended to make San Antonio his home for at least eight or nine months throughout each year. He referred in his address to the various national reform movements now under way. Alluding to the woman suffrage amendment, he said every day was mothers' day now and great results could be expected. He deprecated statements made that the prohibition and suffrage movement would not carry if the men of the Army in France could vote. Chaplain Bateman has been in the Army since 1890, having been appointed by President Benjamin Harrison. He has served in the Philippines, in Cuba and on the Canadian and Mexican borders. He was educated and ordained a minister in California. He has been at Fort Sam Houston for a number of years. His son has recently returned from France.

A son was born to Major T. Frank Guilty, Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Guilty in their new home at 1421 Birchwood, Chicago, Ill., on May 7, 1919.

The Beta Theta Pi fraternity gave a banquet at the University Club, Washington, on May 22, when Major Gen. Omar Bundy, U.S.A., was the guest of honor.

A daughter, Barbara Browne, was born to Lieut. Col. Charles J. Browne, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Browne at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., May 12, 1919.

Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N., will now have the U.S. cruiser Chattanooga as his flagship, having been ordered to transfer his flag to her from the Corsair.

Lieut. Comdr. Leslie C. Davis, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty as Aid for Operations on the staff of Rear Admiral Halstead, commanding the U.S. Naval Forces in France.

Lieut. John Donaldson, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Major E. J. Clark, U.S.A., were injured May 21 by a fall with an airplane near Burlington, N.J. The men had been on a flight to South Jersey.

Officers of the Army arriving at the Port of New York from France on May 18 included Brig. Gens. Avery D. Andrews, assistant chief of Staff, George LeR. Irvin, 32d Division, U.S.A., and Major John H. Gardner, 125th Inf., U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Jay J. Morrow, U.S.A., resumed his grade of lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers, on May 20, and is returning to his former duties as Engineer of Maintenance, Panama Canal. He expects to sail for the Zone with Mrs. Morrow and their niece, Lucretia Butler, by the Panama on May 31.

Major Gen. George O. Squier, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer, was presented with the Franklin medal at a meeting of the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, May 21, in recognition of his contribution to the science of communication. General Squier addressed the Institute on the subject, "Some Aspects of the Signal Corps in the World War."

Mrs. C. C. Whitcomb, who has been for some time the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Mansfield at 145 University road, Brookline, Mass., recently received the information that her husband, Colonel Whitcomb, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was among the officers who were given the decoration of Legion of Honor by the French government. The presentation was personally made by General Petain and the ceremony took place at Tours on April 9.

Among the officers of the Army arriving at Hoboken, N.J., from overseas on May 21 with troops of the 82d Division were the following: Major Gen. George B. Duncan, who was in command of the 82d Division during the heavy fighting in Argonne Forest, and whose chief of staff was Lieut. Col. Harold H. Shearer; Brig. Gen. Julian R. Lindsey, commander of the 164th Infantry Brigade, and Brig. Gen. Robert D. Walsh, of the 163d Infantry Brigade. Major Pelham H. Blossom, of the 83d Division, was also among the officers arriving.

A large parade and extensive ceremonies have been arranged for the 80th Division, U.S.A., and Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, its commander, upon their arrival in the United States from France by the Governors of Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, whose states furnished the quota of the division. The men of the division began embarking at Brest for home on May 17, the transports to dock at Newport News, Va. On the day of the parade of the 80th Division in Richmond a jeweled saber is to be presented to Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite from the citizens of Richmond. This ceremony, it is planned, will take place in the Capitol square just before the big parade of troops is begun. The saber will be presented either by Governor Westmoreland Davis, who is a personal friend of the commander of the 80th Division, or by Mayor George Ainslie. Major General Cronkhite commanded the 80th Division when it was in training at Camp Lee and later sailed with the troops for France, where he directed them in battle. General Cronkhite, at Brest on May 15, received the insignia of a commander of the Legion of Honor from Admiral Moreau, the maritime prefect.

Col. Ola W. Bell, U.S.A., who has been on duty at the Port of Embarkation at Newport News, Va., has been relieved from duty there and ordered to duty with the A.E.F. overseas. The colonel and his wife were very extensively entertained at Newport News previous to their departure on May 21, and one of the most prominent social events given in their honor was a farewell reception and dance held at the Army and Navy Club on May 19. Here special music was provided and the decorations were very elaborate. The wives of officers acted as hostesses. Colonel Bell will probably go into Germany. He will remain in St. Louis for several weeks before sailing for overseas duty. Col. and Mrs. Bell will be accompanied to St. Louis by their two children and will motor to the home of Mrs. Bell's mother in the Middle West. The Daily Press of Newport News under date of May 16, in an editorial notice on Colonel Bell's departure, said: "During his stay in the Port of Embarkation Colonel Bell has not only measured up to the performance of difficulties, but both he and Mrs. Bell have taken the active part and interest in the social activities of the city that make an officer a civic asset and influence as well as a competent military figure. It has been no small part of the fortune of Newport News that during the war activities it should have found in so many of the officers of the port men who endeared themselves to the town in the quality of citizens."

NAVY MORALE AIDS ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

The following officers of the U.S. Navy have been assigned to act as aids for morale on the staffs of the rear admirals in their respective districts: Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Meigs, 1st District; Comdr. J. F. Daniels, former aid to the Secretary, Newport; Lieut. Comdr. Frank J. Slingluff, Philadelphia; Lieut. Comdr. Walter E. Brown, Norfolk; Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Carpenter, Great Lakes Naval Training Station. A captain will be assigned to New York city and a captain to the west coast. These aids, who have been selected because of their fitness for this specialized duty, will work to co-ordinate all local activities and to keep the communities fully informed as to what should be done to promote the welfare of the Navy personnel. They will assist in scheduling entertainments at the time of visits of Navy vessels and co-operate with chambers of commerce, civic, fraternal and social organizations in devising entertainment programs. Also in getting information to the Navy personnel in regard to the home service of the Red Cross by personal contact with commanding officers, informing these officers of the service which the Red Cross and allied organizations can render. The aids will also promote ath-

letics, dramatics, motion pictures, mass singing, etc., as co-operate with law enforcement officials. The service will, of course, embrace the Marine Corps personnel. In short, the work of the aids will be along any line which tends to improve the morale of the enlisted personnel and they will have supervision of this work under the direction of commanders.

HORSE SHOW AT WEST POINT.

Special interest is attached to the announcement that there will be a horse show at West Point, N.Y., on Monday, June 9, for the benefit of the War Relief Society. This event will be the first of its kind held at West Point and is certain to be an acquisition to the list of annual horse shows. It will be held on grounds ideal for the occasion with a natural picturesque setting. It also has the unique feature of being provided with a spacious riding hall to hold the show in case of rain. The prize list will comprise about twenty-six classes for saddle horses and ponies, jumpers, officers' chargers, artillery horses and polo mounts. Cups or trophies will be awarded as prizes. There is ample stabling, the stalls being free to exhibitors. The entry fee in most classes is \$3. The Horse Show Committee is: Lieut. Col. Lewis Brown, Jr.; Lieut. Col. Lucius H. Holt, treasurer; Lieut. Col. William A. Ganoe, Major A. E. Potts, Mrs. John K. Brown, Mrs. Cornelius deW. Wilcox, Mrs. C. C. Carter. Major John K. Brown, West Point, is secretary, and W. S. Blitz, of 31 Nassau street, New York city, is assistant secretary. The entries close Monday, June 2, with the secretary, Major John K. Brown, West Point, N.Y.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY CROWELL GOING ABROAD.

Assistant Secretary of War Crowell will sail for France from New York on board the U.S.S. Mount Vernon on May 24 to study the possibilities of the developing aviation along civilian lines. In making this announcement on May 17 Secretary Baker said that Mr. Crowell also will collect all available information regarding aviation which might be of value or benefit to Congress during the coming session. He will be accompanied by a party of military and civilian authorities on aviation including Lieut. Col. James A. Blair of the General Staff; S. S. Bradley, of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association; G. H. Houston, president of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation; C. M. Keys, vice president of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, and Howard Coffin, of the Council of National Defense. Col. Halsey Dunwoody, A.E.F. Air Service, will join the party in France.

REAR ADMIRAL BLUE TO TAKE LONG REST.

Rear Admiral Victor Blue, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, who is improving at the Naval Hospital in Washington from an attack of angina pectoris, has been ordered by his physicians to take a three months' rest and stop all work. They also advise against his return at any time to his post as chief of the Bureau of Navigation, but urge sea duty when his condition warrants active service. The many friends of Admiral Blue in Washington will regret his severance of duty at the Navy Department, but hope for his quick and full recovery during his absence. At the department it is believed that Secretary Daniels will endeavor to induce Capt. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, who has been assigned to the class at the Naval War College, to accept the post as chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Capt. Richard H. Leigh, the acting chief, is understood to desire sea service and wishes to end his bureau duty by July 1.

CLASS 1913, U.S.M.A., REUNION.

At a dinner in the Officers' Club at West Point on May 21 the class of 1913, U.S.M.A., on duty at West Point made preparatory plans for a class reunion to be held at West Point on June 10, the day before graduation. Letters of invitation are being sent out to all members of the class, both in this country and in France, and it is hoped that as many as possible take advantage of this opportunity to gather once more at their Alma Mater and renew old acquaintances. A class banquet will be one of the features of the affair. To afford further amusement and interest a sweeping challenge has been issued by the class of 1913 to all other classes represented that day, in polo, baseball, tennis, swimming and other sports. The members of the class of 1913 on duty at West Point at the present time are: Lieut. Col. J. A. Dorst, Majors D. O. Nelson, A. B. Johnson, T. K. Brown, W. A. Copthorne, C. A. Brewer, P. W. Newgarden, F. Englehart, C. A. King, J. W. Jones, D. Greene and W. D. Crittenden.

A.E.F. UNITS HERE, SAILED, TO SAIL.

The following U.S. warships and naval merchant transports have arrived from France at the ports named or are destined to reach there on the dates mentioned and with the organizations whose identity is given. The names of ships marked *a* were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on May 17; those marked *b* on May 10; those marked *c* on May 3:

Warships of the U.S. Navy—Arrived.

U.S.S. Rhode Island—*a*, at Boston May 18.
U.S.S. Seattle—*a*; U.S.S. Charleston—*a*, at New York May 21.

U.S.S. Virginia—*a*, at Norfolk May 21.
Naval Transports and Merchant Transports—Arrived.

Hudson—*a*, at New York May 16.

Pereire—*a*, at Philadelphia May 16.

Mont Vernon—*a*; Floridian—*a*, at New York May 17.

Antoine Lopez—*a*; Walter A. Luckenbach—*a*, at New York May 18.

Mayflower—*a*, at Philadelphia May 18.

Martha Washington—*a*, at Norfolk May 18.

President Wilson—*a*, at New York May 19.

Rochambeau—*a*; Scranton—*a*; Siboney—*a*; Iowan—*a*; Arizonian—*a*, at New York May 20.

Matsonic—*a*, at Norfolk May 20.

Eastern Star—*a*, at Philadelphia May 21.

Sierra—*a*; Valencia—*a*; Manchuria—*a*, at New York May 21.

Powhatan—*a*; Roanoke—*a*, at Norfolk May 21.

Yale—*a*; Ohioan—*a*; Leviathan, from Brest May 16.

Gen. John H. Hagedorn, U.S.A., traveling as casual. Inf.—129th Regt., 353d Regt., 355th Regt., Supply Train—108th M.G. Battalion—341st Sanitary Train—108th less one ambulance section. Sick or wounded—1,090. Imperator, from Brest. Major Gens. Peter C. Harris, U.S.A., William A. Snow, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. Alfred A. Starbird, U.S.A., Inf.—177th Regt., 354th Regt., less Cos. K, L; ord. detach., vet. detach., med. detach., less Cos. K, L; Field Art.—107th Regt., detach., 108th Regt., detach.; 147th Regt., detach.; 322d Regt., Supply Train—

103d, incomplete. Field Signal Bath—103d, detach. Evacuation Hospital—11th. Casual nurse detach—14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, Casual Co.—855th, detach. Special Casual Co.—853d—21 New York May 22.

Ice King—*b*, at Norfolk May 22.
Mexican—*a*; Ohioan—*a*; Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Brest May 14. Infantry—66th Brig. (to Camp Grant, Upton); 131st Regt., complete (to Camp Dix, Lee, Sherman, Taylor, Gordon, Pike, Grant, Fort Oglethorpe, scattered). 132d Regt., detach. 39 officers. Field Signal Bath—301st, complete (to Camp Devens, Upton, scattered). Clothing and Bath Unit—324th (scattered). Field Art.—313th Regt., detach. (scattered); 314th Regt., detach., 1st, 2d (scattered). Casual Co.—855th, 856th (scattered). Special Casual Co.—864th (scattered).

U.S.S. North Carolina, from Brest May 16, due New York May 26. 6th Army Corps—Hqrs., hqrs. troop, provisional supply company, munition detach., (to Camp Sherman, scattered). Field Signal Bath—301st, complete (to Camp Devens, Upton, scattered). Clothing and Bath Unit—324th (scattered). Field Art.—313th Regt., detach. (scattered); 314th Regt., detach., 1st, 2d (scattered). Casual Co.—855th, 856th (scattered). Special Casual Co.—864th (scattered).

U.S.S. Montana, from Brest May 16, due New York May 27. Engrs.—314th Regt., complete (to Camp Grant, Travis, Dix, Funston, Sherman, Fort Oglethorpe, scattered).

U.S.S. Mercy, from St. Nazaire May 14, due New York about May 24. St. Nazaire convalescent detach.—185th. Sick or wounded—384.

U.S.S. Huntington, from Brest May 16, due New York May 28. Inf.—356th Regt., less Cos. K, L, M, and detach., Co. F (to Camp Taylor, Pike, Travis, Grant, Funston, scattered).

U.S.S. Pueblo, from Brest May 19, due May 29. Inf.—142d Regt., less detach. officers, Cos. G, I, K, L, M and detach., Co. F (to Camp Bowie, Travis, Lee, Dix, Dodge, Grant, scattered).

Naval Transports and Merchant Transports—Sailed.

Virginia, from St. Nazaire May 18, due Newport News May 25. Field Art.—111th Regt., field and staff, san. detach., veterinary detach., hqrs. company, supply company, Batteries A, B, C, D, E, F (to Camp Devens, Upton, Dix, Meade, Lee, Sherman, Custer, Grant, Bowie, scattered); 312th Regt., field and staff, san. detach., ord. detach., supply company, hqrs. company, Batteries A, B, C, D, E, F (to Camp Dodge, Dix, Funston, Grant, Jackson, Sherman, Taylor, Upton, Fort Oglethorpe, scattered). M.G. Bath—312th, hqrs. company, san. detach., ord. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D (to Camp Dix, Meade, Upton, Sherman, scattered). Ammunition Train—104th (to Camp Lee, scattered). Balloon Co.—10th (to Camp Lewis, Upton, Dix, Dodge, Fort D. A. Russell, scattered). Transportation Corps—303d Co. (to Camp Gordon, Meade, Shelby, scattered). Casual Co.—866th (to Ark.).

Santa Teresa, from St. Nazaire May 13, due New York May 24. Aero. Sqn.—844th, detach. Engrs.—104th, detach. 2 officers. Sanitary Squad—1st (scattered). Sanitary Train—106th, hqrs., detach. Field Hospital—121st, 122d, 123d; Ambulance Hospital—8th (scattered). Base Hospital—80th (to Camp Dix, Upton, scattered); 116th (scattered). Special Casual Co.—857th (discharges), St. Nazaire convalescent detach.—191st, 200th, 201st, 202d, 203d, 204th, 205th, 210th, 211th, 212th. Sick or wounded—1,422.

Tiger, from St. Nazaire May 13, due New York May 26. Aero. Sqn.—26th, 34th, 199th, 369th, 641st, 642d, 644th, 802d, M.G. Bath—110th, detach. 8 officers. Field Art.—310th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. company, supply company, vet. detach., ord. detach., Batteries A, B, C, D, E, F (to Camp Dix, Upton, Meade, scattered). Casual Co.—692d (to N.Y.), 695th (discharges), Casual Co.—684th (to Ohio).

Santa Paula, from Bordeaux May 14, due New York about May 26. Brig. Gen. Otto B. Rosenbaum, U.S.A., comdg. 155th Inf. Field Art.—321st Regt., field, detach., Batteries C (to Camp Dix, Devens, Upton, scattered). Engrs.—20th Regt., hqrs. detach., med. detach., 3d Bath, hqrs. detach., med. detach., 3d Bath, (to Camps Devens, Travers, Custer, Dodge, Gordon, Lewis, Presidio, Grant, Lee, Pike, Travis, Bowie, scattered). Inf.—155th Regt., hqrs. (scattered). 309th Regt., hqrs. detach., med. detach., 3d Bath, Cos. D, I, K, L, M (to Camps Dix, Sherman, Upton, Devens, Dix, Dodge, Grant, Funston, Taylor, Custer, scattered).

Argamanon, from Brest May 16, due New York May 26. Field Art.—340th Regt., field, detach., Batteries A, B, supply company, vet. detach., med. detach., ord. detach. (to Camps Dix, Upton, scattered). 341st Regt., complete (to Camps Dix, Sherman, Grant, Funston, Dodge, scattered). Ammunition Train—314th, complete (to Camps Sherman, Grant, Dodge, Funston, scattered). Inf.—356th, 365th, 366th (discharges). Special Casual Co.—862d, 863d, 865th (discharges). Sanitary Train—314th, complete (to Camps Dix, Sherman, Grant, Dodge, Funston, Presidio, scattered). Inf.—358th Regt., Co. O (scattered). 6th Army Corps—Hqrs. detach. Med. detach. for duty. Brest convalescent detach.—264th, 265th, 266th, 267th. Sick or wounded—588.

America, from Brest May 16, due New York May 28. Field Art.—Brig. Gen. Henry D. Todd, Jr., U.S.A., traveling as casual. 58th Regt., hqrs. (to Camp Grant, scattered); 122d Regt., complete (to Camps Grant, Dodge, Sherman, scattered); 123d Regt., complete (to Camps Grant, Dodge, Upton); 124th Regt., complete (to Camps Sherman, Taylor, Jackson, Custer, Dodge, scattered). Sanitary Train—108th, less Field Hospital section, hqrs. and sick hospital (to Camp Grant). Field Art.—340th Regt., med. detach., Batteries C, D, E, F (to Camps Funston, Lee, scattered). Special Casual Co.—861st (discharges). Med. detach. for duty. Brest convalescent detach.—256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262d, 263d. Sick or wounded—916.

General Gorgas, from Bordeaux May 16, due New York June 1. Special Casual Co.—577th (discharges), 580th (furloughs). Field Signal Bath—801st, hqrs. detach., Co. B (to Camp Dix, scattered). Engrs.—506th Regt., hqrs. detach., med. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D (to Camps Meade, Lee, scattered).

Lancaster, from Bordeaux May 16, due New York May 31. Special Casual Co.—551st (discharges). Inf.—309th Regt., field and staff hqrs., 1st, 2d Baths, med. detach., san. detach. of 1st, 2d Baths; supply co., mach. gun, co., Cos. B, C, E, F, G, H, D (to Camps Upton, Devens, Dix, Gordon, Grant, Sherman, Taylor, Shelby, Travis, Meade, Dodge, Fort Oglethorpe, scattered).

Cape May, from Bordeaux May 16, due New York May 28. Inf.—326th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. detach., 1st Bath, hqrs. detach., med. detach., Cos. A, B, C, E, G, I, mach. gun company (to Camps Upton, Devens, Dix, Grant, Dodge, Gordon, Taylor, Meade, Custer, Bowie, Shelby, Fort D. A. Russell, scattered).

Minnesota, from St. Nazaire May 16, due Newport News May 29. Ammunition Train—304th, training hqrs., hqrs. detach., motor detach., san. detach., ord. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, G (to Camps Upton, Dix, Gordon, Sherman, Meade, scattered). Engrs.—24th Regt., hqrs. detach., 1st, 2d Baths, san. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F (to Camps Grant, Dix, Upton, Custer, Taylor, Dodge, Sherman, Devens, Lewis, Travis, Meade, Presidio, Fort D. A. Russell, scattered).

Princess Matoika, from St. Nazaire May 16, due New York May 27. Brig. Gen. Andrew Hero, Jr., comdg. 154th Art. Brig. Field Art.—154th, 155th, hqrs. (to Camps Dix, Meade, scattered). Inf.—314th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. detach., san. detach. of 1st and 3d Baths, supply company, mach. gun company, Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M (to Camps Dix, Upton, Devens, Gordon, Taylor, Grant, Travis, scattered). M.G. Bath—310th, hqrs. detach., san. detach., Cos. A, B (to Camps Dix, Meade, scattered). 304th, hqrs. detach., supply detach., med. detach., Cos. A, B, C (to Camps Meade, Dix, Funston, Dodge, Lee, Fort D. A. Russell, scattered). Bakery Co.—815th (scattered). Casual Co.—897th (to N.Y.). Med. detach. for duty. Signal Corps, Field Bath—304th, hqrs., supply detach., med. detach., Cos. A, B, C. Sick or wounded—3,769.

Shoshone, from St. Nazaire May 16, due New York May 28. Ammunition Train—304th, hqrs. detach., horse bath, hqrs. detach., Cos. E, F (to Camps Upton, Dix, scattered). Sanitary Train—305th, hqrs., Ambulance Co. 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, Field

Capt. E. J. Williams, V.C., to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer, for duty. (May 19, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Major R. B. Irving, San. C., to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, for duty. (May 20, War D.)
First Lieut. J. S. Rose, San. C., to San Francisco, Calif., Letterman General Hospital, for duty. (May 20, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major H. C. Nelson, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (May 20, War D.)
Capt. F. W. Hoyt, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (May 19, War D.)
Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. W. Murray, C.E., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 19, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Capt. M. P. Strauss to Benicia, Calif.; Capt. T. H. Beard is designated as C.O. of Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Fort Hancock, N.J., vice Lieut. Col. J. Kirk, relieved; Capt. W. H. Oliver, Jr., to Fort Hancock, N.J., Sandy Hook Proving Ground; Capt. C. D. Richmond to Fort Hancock, N.J.; 2d Lieut. W. W. Burns to Aberdeen, Md. (May 19, War D.)
Sergt. 1st Class J. W. Thomas, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and to home. (May 20, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Major J. Andrews, S.C., is relieved from detail in that corps. (May 19, War D.)
Capt. P. M. McClellan, S.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (May 19, War D.)
Capt. D. H. Woodward, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 20, War D.)
Second Lieut. D. P. South, S.C., to Washington, D.C., Historical Branch, Gen. Staff, for duty. (May 20, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Col. W. N. Hensley to Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; Major J. P. Edgerly to Barron Field, Everman, Texas; Capt. L. W. Felt to San Francisco, Calif., for transportation to Honolulu about June 5; 1st Lieut. G. D. Litherland to San Francisco not later than June 1 for transportation to Philippine Islands; 1st Lieut. A. W. Marriorn to San Francisco not later than June 1 for transportation to Honolulu. (May 19, War D.)
Lieut. Col. B. B. Butler, A.S., is honorably discharged as Lieut. col. U.S.A., only, May 31. (May 20, War D.)
Major H. F. Wehrle, A.S., to Air Service Mechanics' School, St. Paul, Minn., and assume command. (May 20, War D.)
Capt. A. E. Simonin, A.S., to Hazelhurst Field, Minn., N.Y., for duty. (May 20, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain E. C. McFadden to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (May 20, War D.)
Chaplain P. J. Ritchie to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty. (May 20, War D.)

CAVALRY.

4TH—First Lieut. F. Griswold, 4th Cav., having been found not qualified for permanent appointment in the Regular Establishment, his appointment is honorably terminated. (May 17, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. (temp. capt.) A. C. Gotchett, 4th Cav., having been found not qualified for permanent appointment in the Regular Establishment, his appointment is honorably terminated. (May 17, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Lieut. Col. E. S. West, Cav., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (May 19, War D.)
Major H. McK. Pendleton, Cav., will report to the Chief of Staff for duty in the Military Intelligence Division. (May 19, War D.)

Capt. L. L. Elias, Cav., is honorably discharged as capt. U.S.A., only, May 31, 1919. (May 20, War D.)

First Lieut. J. Miller, Cav., to Philippine Islands about June 5 for duty. (May 20, War D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. M. M. Corpening, Cav. (Regular Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted this date. (May 20, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Hatch, F.A., to France, A.E.F., for temporary duty. (May 19, War D.)

First Lieut. E. D. Margrave, F.A., is assigned to 14th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla. (May 19, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. G. J. Smith, F.A., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 19, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Col. P. Willis, C.A.C., is honorably discharged as col. U.S.A., only, effective May 31. (May 20, War D.)
Lieut. Col. W. C. Koenig, C.A.C., to duty with the Transportation Service, Washington. (May 19, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Capt. H. R. Pierce to Fort Worden, Wash.; Capt. B. B. Brown to Fort Davis, Fla.; Capt. W. W. Little to Fort Du Pont, Del.; Capt. C. D. Hindle to Fort Morgan, Ala.; Capt. E. C. Seeds to Fort Rodman, Mass.; 1st Lieut. L. D. Smiley to Fort Du Pont, Del.; 1st Lieut. W. S. Baxter to Fort Adams, R.I.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Cole to Fort Williams, Me. (May 20, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to Aberdeen, Md., for duty: First Lieuts. M. Warren, J. A. Spaugle and 2d Lieut. J. H. Knott. (May 20, War D.)

First Sgt. D. O. Brown, C.A.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Constitution, N.H., and proceed home. (May 19, War D.)

INFANTRY.

44TH—First Sgt. J. I. Hoover, Co. I., 44th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and to home. (May 20, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. in duty as follows: Col. R. L. Foster to Washington for assignment to duty in the office of Mr. Arthur Woods, special assistant to the Secretary of War; Lieut. Col. E. G. McClellan to Fort Jay, N.Y., Atlantic Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks; Major H. H. Walker to Camp Meade, Md.; Major S. J. Chamberlin to Hoboken, N.J. (May 1, War D.)

Capt. W. H. Allen, Inf., aid, to Camp Kearny, Calif., for duty. (May 20, War D.)

Capt. J. E. Carberry, Inf., from further duty with the Air Service to Camp early, Calif., for duty. (May 20, War D.)

Sick leave for three months to Lieut. Col. G. C. Saftarrana, Inf., about June 1, 1919. (May 20, War D.)

Resignation by T. W. Crossen, Inf., as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (May 19, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. S. D. Lancaster, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 19, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. H. Eskin, P.S., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 20, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. W. L. Fisk, retired from further active duty May 31, 1918, to home. (May 19, War D.)

ORDERED TO FRANCE.

Officers to France for duty with A.E.F.: Col. J. J. Toffey, Jr., 2d Inf.; B. G. Ruttenauer, Inf.; Majors T. Lawrence, Inf.; W. Bryden, F.A.; J. N. Hauser, F.A.; M. Wheeler-Nicholson, Cav. (May 20, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Capt. L. H. Buxton, M.T.C., to Bridgeport, Conn., for duty. (May 19, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to France and to C.G., A.E.F., for duty: Lieut. Col. L. Jones, F.A.; Lt. Yoerster, Cav.; G. E. Haight, G. L. C. Jones, F.A.; Majors

R. L. Spragins, Inf.; L. Pepper, U.S.G. (May 19, War D.)
Major W. W. Pierce, 115th M.G. Bain., to Fort McPherson, Ga., General Hospital No. 6, for further treatment. (May 20, War D.)

Officers now at Army General Hospital No. 9, Lakewood, N.J., to the hospitals specified for further treatment: To Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Major W. S. Lawrence, M.C.; 1st Lieuts. H. C. Jordan, Inf.; W. F. Turner, M.C.; 2d Lieuts. G. G. Keyes, Q.M.C.; F. T. Lynch, M.T.C. To Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.; Second Lieut. R. Whiteside, A.S. To U.S. Army General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.; Capts. O. B. Gilbert, Q.M.C.; W. J. Summers, M.C.; 1st Lieuts. L. J. Maulabey, Inf.; J. H. Hintermeister, Inf.; 2d Lieuts. R. Morris, Inf.; J. E. Lowe, M.T.C. To U.S. Army General Hospital No. 3, Colon, N.J.: First Lieut. G. T. Barcklow, A.S. To U.S. Army General Hospital No. 11, Cape May, N.J.: First Lieut. C. R. Blake, To U.S. Army General Hospital No. 41, Fox Hills, N.Y.; Capt. H. E. Kenyon, Inf.; 1st Lieuts. F. Jaycox, Inf.; J. A. McCabe, A.S.; 2d Lieut. R. Walkinshaw, Inf. To base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Second Lieuts. J. E. Whitfield, Q.M.C.; H. Huffman, Inf. (May 20, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Appointments (emer.) of officers of U.S.A., with rank from May 15, as follows: To be lieut. cols., O.D.: Majors E. F. Norton, C. C. Smith, B. Cornwall. To be majors, O.D.: Capts. F. W. Duryea, L. R. Quinn, F. H. McClellan. To be caps., O.D.: First Lieuts. T. S. Downing, J. F. Ryder, W. J. Shepard. To be lieut. cols., J.A.G.D.: Majors C. S. Albert, A. E. Strode. To be major, J.A.G.D.: Capt. R. H. Hill. To be majors, M.C.: Capts. H. H. Runo, F. C. Hyde, T. L. Collier, C. P. Hutchins, A. Croft, W. A. Seal, J. M. Sigma, H. M. Evans, J. Hiett, N. B. Cole, A. T. Baker, L. Seiling, B. H. Moore, W. J. Tindall, T. J. Lynch, W. W. Ellis. (May 17, War D.)

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Major Gen. George B. Duncan, U.S.A., who recently arrived in the United States from France, has been assigned to command Camp Merritt, N.J.

Major Gen. George Bell, Jr., U.S.A., who recently arrived in the United States from France, has been ordered to assume command of Camp Grant, Ill.

Major Gen. Charles H. Muir, U.S.A., has been detailed as commandant of the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and, upon completion of the muster out of his division (28th), he will proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty, upon the conclusion of which he will proceed to Fort Leavenworth.

Major Gen. George B. Duncan, U.S.A., has been assigned to the command of Camp Merritt, N.J.

Orders have been issued relieving Major General Holbrook, U.S.A., from duty at Camp Grant and directing him to proceed to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to France for duty with A.E.F.

Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt, U.S.A., was on May 19 designated by the War Department to supervise the work of demobilization of Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Brig. Gen. William T. Wood, U.S.A., has been ordered to France and to such other Allied countries in Europe as may be necessary to carry out instructions given him by the Secretary of War.

Brig. Gen. Odus C. Horney, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a former officer of the Regular Army who resigned and later volunteered for service during the war, and who has been at the Old Hickory powder plant at Nashville, Tenn., has been ordered to Washington for examination for reappointment as a lieutenant colonel in the Ordnance Department. He is from Ohio and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in June, 1891. He resigned from the Army in July, 1915, while holding the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Col. John W. Heard, U.S.A., who as a temporary brigadier general has been on duty at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, has been assigned to duty with the 9th Cavalry in the Philippines.

Col. Roger Brooke, M.C., U.S.A., has been detailed by the Surgeon General of the Army as a member of a committee to meet similar representatives from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U.S. Navy and U.S. Public Health Service, which will convene at the U.S. Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D.C., to make recommendations for the care of patients at this institution.

Lieut. Col. James A. Blair, Jr., General Staff, U.S.A., will accompany Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell to Europe.

Major Howard F. Wehrle, Air Ser., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the Air Service Mechanics' School at St. Paul, Minn.

Major John T. Axton, U.S.A., chaplain of the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N.J., has left that busy place for a brief trip to St. Louis, Mo., to attend the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church there. He will also visit Denver to address the Northern Baptist Convention in that city, after which he will proceed to his old home at Salt Lake City, Utah, for a visit of five days. He is due to return to his office at Hoboken on June 4. During his absence the duties of chaplain of the port will be administered by Lieut. Milton O. Beebe, chaplain, U.S.A., who is attached to the 12th Cavalry. There are eighty chaplains detailed for duty at the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, all of whom are kept busy in various duties. Some are assigned on troop transports, others at the various debarkation hospitals, camps, cantonments, etc. All prominent religious beliefs are represented, so that when the services of a special chaplain are asked for the request can be granted. A roster at the chaplains' office, admirably arranged, shows instanter the location and duty of every chaplain detailed to the Hoboken port, and his religious belief. A list of the chaplains who have previously served there, including those honorably discharged, is also kept for handy reference.

Pershing's London Visit Postponed.

The British War Office issued a statement on May 20 that the proposed visit of General Pershing to London, scheduled to begin May 22, had been indefinitely postponed. The announcement stated that owing to the uncertainty of the German attitude regarding the peace terms and the military situation thus created it had become impossible for General Pershing to leave France at this time for his visit to London.

General Crowder Denies Report of His Retirement.

Following the official denial by Secretary Baker of a report that Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, had gone to Cuba to avoid appearing before Congressional committees and would retire, Mr. Baker published a message received by him from General Crowder on May 16. The cablegram follows: "Please give most emphatic denial of each and every statement made in Washington telegram published in to-day's issue of New York World. An approaching completion of last and most important of my work and expect to start for Washington early next week. I

have no intention of retiring from the Army. No Cuban position has been offered me nor would I accept one. It is my desire to appear before the committees of Congress respecting any investigation which Congress may conduct touching military justice." General Crowder left Havana on May 21 for Key West on his way to Washington. He expected to return to Havana after engaging in conferences in the United States in connection with the work he has in charge of revising the Cuban election laws.

Major Gen. Kuhn Decorated by France.

Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., commanding the 79th Division, has been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government, according to a dispatch from Paris to the Baltimore Sun. The decoration was bestowed at Nantes on May 18 in the presence of a large number of American and French troops. General Kuhn organized and trained the 79th Division at Camp Meade, Md. Part of the division is now at Nantes and the remainder at St. Nazaire awaiting embarkation for the United States. It is expected the entire division will be home by the middle of June.

Battery Named for Colonel Wallace.

A General Order has been issued naming the new twelve-inch battery at Fort Barry, Calif., "Battery Wallace," in memory of Col. Elmer J. Wallace, C.A.C., who died at Souilly, France, Nov. 5, 1918, as a result of wounds received in action at Transvaal Ferme, France, Oct. 29, 1918, while on duty with the 57th Artillery (C.A.C.).

Honors for Army Officers and Others.

Two officers recently on duty with the American Expeditionary Force were decorated on the Commons at Boston on May 17 by Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., commander of the Northeastern Department, who presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Flint, M.C., U.S.A., while Capt. Conrad Wesselhoeft, M.C., U.S.A., received the Distinguished Service Cross. The Cross was also presented to Mrs. Edward T. Martell, of Somerville, Mass., mother of Lieut. Judson G. Martell, who was killed in France and to whom the decoration was awarded after his death. General Edwards also read citations of the Misses Gladys and Irene McIntyre, Salvation Army workers, who were commended for bravery under fire.

ARMY ITEMS.

Casualties Among Medical Officers.

The 442 casualties occurring among medical officers in the A.E.F. from July 1, 1917, to March 13, 1919, were divided as follows as announced by the Surgeon General: Killed in action, 46; died of wounds, 22; lost at sea, 4; died of disease, 101; died of accident, 9; suicide, 3; total deaths, 185. Wounded severely, 93; wounded slightly, 72; wounded, degree undetermined, 47; total wounded, 212. Missing in action, 7; prisoners not wounded, 38.

Re-enlistments at Camp Dix.

It is reported from Camp Dix, N.J., that 1,400 enlisted men who were honorably discharged at that camp have re-enlisted in the Regular Army for foreign service during the four weeks ending May 17. Each man re-enlisting gets a month's furlough and his bonus of \$60 for past service. Brig. Gen. George G. Gateley, who recently returned from France, has been appointed to the command of the 153d Depot Brigade at Camp Dix.

Army School at Camp Upton, N.Y.

Following a recent order of the War Department, the first of the Army schools for the education of illiterates and aliens, eligible for enlistment in the Army, is being established at Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y., by Major R. H. Ferris, U.S.A., morale officer of that camp. The school will be known as a recruit educational center, and to it will be charged the instruction of all illiterate or alien recruits in the Eastern and Northeastern Departments. The recruits will be formed in small units under non-commissioned officers, who will be their instructors in military matters, in English. The course will be from four to six months, when the men will be transferred to regular organizations, where they will have opportunity for further study.

Ordnance Equipment for Proposed Army.

Existing stocks and proposed completions of the principal items of ordnance are, in general, amply sufficient to provide the full equipment and reserves for the proposed Army of 538,000 officers and men, according to a statement issued by the Statistics Branch, General Staff, under date of May 10. Exceptions are heavy tanks and the special six-pounder guns for them. Also the prospective supply of six-ton tanks does not provide a full 100 per cent. reserve. As tanks are still in the experimental stage, the accumulation of large stocks of the current designs is considered undesirable.

Chimes for West Point Chapel.

A set of chimes, said to be one of the largest ever made in the United States, the gift of Mrs. James M. Lawton of New York city to the U.S. Military Academy, was shipped to West Point from the foundry at Troy, N.Y., on May 16. The gift was made in memory of Mrs. Lawton's father, the late Major Gen. Robert Anderson, U.S.A., a graduate of the Academy of the class of 1825, who won undying fame as the defender of Fort Sumter at the beginning of the Civil War. The chimes consist of twelve bells, the largest of which weighs 3,500 pounds. They are to be installed in the tower of the cadet chapel, with special formalities, on commencement day, June 11.

West Point Choir Visits Columbia.

Incident to the annual visit of the West Point choir to Columbia University, New York city, on May 18, two platoons of cadets from the U.S. Military Academy gave a fine exhibition drill in close order movements without arms, after which the cadets entered St. Paul's Chapel for the services. The sermon was delivered by the university chaplain, the Rev. Raymond C. Knor, S.T.D., who spoke of the debt the country owes to West Point for the part her graduates had taken in training the American Army for the World War.

Fire Destroys Warehouses at Douglas.

We are informed that a very disastrous fire occurred on May 10 at Douglas, Ariz., which destroyed Army quartermaster warehouses there. All the personal effects of officers stored at the station were lost. Included with these was the unidentified box of silver for which an owner was being sought, as was noted in our last issue.

Reduction of Hospital Patients.

For the week ending May 17 there were 48,336 sick and wounded patients in Army hospitals in the United

States, a reduction of 3,882 in one week. There were 29,759 vacant beds at these hospitals, showing more than ample requirements for the needs of the Service.

OUR FORCES ABROAD.

Hospital Facilities Overseas Reduced.

On April 24 the total hospital bed capacity in the A.E.F. was 75,456 and the number of patients was 33,135. Since Jan. 1 the bed capacity has been reduced 67,300. Since Nov. 11, 1918, 116 base and camp hospitals have been closed in the A.E.F. The present bed capacity in this country is 77,390. There were 50,763 patients in hospitals in the United States on May 10.

A.E.F. Death Lists Forwarded by Courier.

Directions are being given to the commanding general of the A.E.F. to require division adjutants of returning divisions to forward by courier to Washington lists of members of their divisions who died in service. These lists are for publication and it is directed that they indicate the manner of deaths and names by units, if possible.

The Stars and Stripes to Suspend Publication.

The Stars and Stripes, newspaper of the American Expeditionary Force, is to suspend publication on June 13, according to a press dispatch from Paris. The suspension of the newspaper is taken to be another evidence of the rapid evacuation of the American Army from France.

U.S. Army Rowing Crew at Henley.

The rowing crew selected from the A.E.F. to represent the United States Army in the Henley regatta, which includes a number of prominent college oarsmen, left Paris, France, May 20, for Henley, England, to train for the regatta, which will be held on the Thames July 4 and 6. Their headquarters will be at Green Croft, Henley. The crew is in charge of Capt. C. D. Winan, a Yale oarsman, who at one time assisted in coaching the Yale eight. The trainer is Major Paul Withington, of Harvard, who rowed in the 1914 Harvard crew at Henley. The Army eight as at present made up follows: Lieut. C. J. Coe, Yale, bow; Capt. Royal Pullen, University of Washington, No. 2; Capt. Louis Penny, University of California, No. 3; Major Paul Withington, Harvard, No. 4; Lieut. J. Amory Jeffries, No. 5; Major Herman L. Rogers, No. 6; Lieut. J. Howard McHenry, Yale, No. 7; Capt. Douglas Kingsland, Cornell, stroke, and Lieut. Guy Gale, California, coxswain. The other members of the crew are Lieut. Homer S. Brooks, Lieut. L. E. Macay, Lieut. Henry Perle, Lieut. Edward Dillon, Capt. William Monk and Capt. Billings Wilson.

Praise of Battery A, 3d Field Artillery.

Battery A, 3d Field Artillery, U.S.A., on duty with the A.E.F., was highly commended in general orders from Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, commanding the Army of Occupation, on April 14, in reference to its work in conjunction with a battalion of the 51st Infantry, U.S.A., in winning first place in competitive Division, Corps and Army field maneuvers. In publishing the orders of General Liggett to his command Col. Willard D. Newbill, commanding the 3d Field Artillery, writing from Lucey-en-le-Duc, Cote d'Or, France, says in part: "It is a source of the keenest satisfaction to the regimental commander for the 3d Field Artillery thus to live up to its old reputation, and each and every member of this regiment, particularly those of the battery participating, should feel the greatest pride in the fact that our regiment has proved its right to be regarded as the best trained Field Artillery organization in the 1st Army. This honor is brought by Battery A, which was selected by the regimental commander to represent the 3d Field Artillery, and I am grateful to this organization for having demonstrated the fact that my confidence was not misplaced. On behalf of our regiment I thank each officer and man of this battery and congratulate them and their battalion commander upon this fine achievement."

THE RETURNING TROOPS.

When the 126th Infantry, U.S.A., composed largely of men from Michigan, arrived at Boston, Mass., from France on May 15, every Michigan man received a \$5 bill, the gift of the people of Michigan through the Michigan Reception Committee.

Under the direction of Brig. Gen. George H. Manus, U.S.A., troop movement officer at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., a reception building is being erected in the yard of the office buildings fronting River street. This building is for the use of the relatives and friends of enlisted men who arrive at the docks and desire to meet each other. The meetings are arranged under the direction of Col. Joseph A. Mar-

mon's office, and the new building will fill a long-felt want.

Sick and Injured Returned.

During the week ended May 9, 2,651 sick and injured troops were returned from overseas. This brings the total convalescent troops returned since Nov. 11, 1918, to 117,478; since the beginning of the war to 127,596.

Greetings to the 113th Infantry.

The cities of Newark, Trenton and Jersey City, N.J., paid tribute to members of the 113th Infantry, U.S.A., in street parades on May 20 while the regiment was on its way from Camp Merritt to Camp Dix to be discharged from the military service. The route of the parade in all three cities was elaborately decorated, and the regiment received an ovation in each city. Aerial bombs were set off at intervals over the line of march and companies of school children threw flowers in the path of the returning soldiers. In each city the mayors and other officials reviewed and at Trenton the reviewing officer included Acting Governor Runyon. The 113th Infantry was made up in part of men of the old 4th Regiment, N.G.N.J., of Jersey City and other companies of the 113th were made up from men of Newark, Trenton and other towns.

Parade of 28th Division, U.S.A.

The 28th Division, U.S.A., originally formed from the Pennsylvania National Guard, received a great reception in a welcome home parade in Philadelphia on May 15, when nearly 19,000 men, under command of Major Gen. Charles H. Muir, of the Regular Army, led the gallant division past cheering crowds that lined some eight and one-half miles of streets. The parade was preceded by a funeral cortege in honor of the 4,025 men of the division who gave their lives. On a flag-draped caisson was a great floral keystone with the figures "28," and sixty-eight wreaths of hay, one for each of the sixty-seven counties of the state and one for the state. The caisson was drawn by eight white horses, each led by a soldier, the whole flanked by a guard of honor composed of winners of Distinguished Service Crosses. At Independence Hall there was a court of honor through which the soldiers marched. The Liberty Bell had been brought from its shrine within the hall to the pavement, where all the marching soldiers could see it. The statue of George Washington, which stands in front of the hall, had been temporarily removed from its pedestal and the bell mounted in its place. The parade was reviewed by Governor Sproul and other distinguished men.

D.S.M. FOR ARMY OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS.

Officers of the Army and a civilian were given Distinguished Service Medals at a presentation ceremony in the office of Secretary Baker at the War Department on May 19. Among those cited for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service was Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense. In addition to the presentation of medals to officers who had been formerly cited, Secretary Baker decorated the following, whose citations had not previously been published:

Colonels.

Deane C. Howard. In organizing and administering the division of sanitation and the sanitary inspection service of the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army contributed greatly to the efficiency of the military service.

Carl R. Darnell. Rendered especially meritorious and distinguished service in organizing, developing and administering the supply division of the Medical Department. It is due to his foresight and ability that new sources of medical supplies were developed in this country so that adequate quantities of material were always available for use with the sick and wounded of the Army.

William Kelly, Jr. To his untiring energy and sound and impartial judgment is due, in a large measure, the efficient action leading to the maintenance of the high standard of commissioned personnel during the war.

Reuben B. Miller. In the reorganization and administration of the personnel branch of the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army during the present war he contributed greatly to the proper care of the sick and wounded.

James W. Furlow. While on duty in the Motor Transport Corps his brilliant conception and able administration were largely responsible for the organization and highly successful operation of the plan for upkeep and maintenance of motor vehicles during the war.

Edmund L. Gruber. Displayed exceptional ability in planning the organization of Field Artillery brigades firing centers. In April, 1918, established such a center at Fort Sill, and during the remainder of the war displayed rare judgment and high professional attainments in the administration of this center.

Frank Billings. In the organization and administration of the division of reconstruction of the Medical Department.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Glenn I. Jones. While surgeon of the 10th Division during the epidemic of Spanish influenza in that command his far-sightedness in providing hospital facilities and energetic and

The casualties in the American Expeditionary Force reported to May 23 were given out as follows: Killed in action, 32,476; lost at sea, 733; died of wounds, 13,500;

Commissioned casualties announced in lists received May 17-22, inclusive.

Captains.

Mitchell, Clarence, Fordville, Ky.
Sibley, William H., Marlborough, Mass.

Lieutenants.

Buhler, Fred, Jr., Louisville, Ky.
Dost, Paul F., Jr., Blytheville, Ark.
Frost, Charles P., Hanover, N.H.
Kendall, Kenneth T., New York city.
Neely, Walter A., Trenton, N.J.
Ryan, Benedict M., Rochester, N.Y.
Tunison, Frank L., Paola, Kans.

WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

Dunkel, John R., Altoona, Pa.

Captains.

Owens, Frank A., Charlotte, N.C.

Lieutenants.

Clark, Henry W., Washington, D.C.
Cooke, Joseph R., Portsmouth, Va.
Farrar, Benjamin David, Book Island, Ill.
Rice, Maclennan, Paintsville, Ky.

Lieutenant.

Hanberry, James W., Pittsburg, Kan.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

Clement, Joseph T., Newport, Ky.
Doe, James A., Chicago, Ill.

Kalloch, Parker C., Portland, Maine.
Tucker, Prescott S., Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Captains.

Burns, James F., Stevens Point, Wis.
Cole, Albert Vranec, West Mystic, Conn.
Colie, Harry A., Scranton, Pa.
Donovan, Lewis James, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Eanes, Robert S., Salisbury, N.C.
Heard, Elmer, Weleetka, Okla.
Hove, Maurice W., Fitchburg, Mass.
Kuhman, Charles T., San Antonio, Texas.
Lindberg, Albert William, Hillsboro, Ill.
Sargent, Joseph A., Lincoln, Neb.
Ziegler, Paul Edwin, York, Pa.

Lieutenants.

Aren, Benedict, Chicago, Ill.
Brown, Perry Moses, Sunter, S.C.

Bullens, Egbert Frank, Pacific Grove, Calif.

Cleland, John R. D., Jacksonville, Fla.

Cohn, Marvin Harry, Buffalo, N.Y.

Cory, Carlos O., St. Paul, Minn.

Cory, Armstrong, Birmingham, Ala.

Coughlin, John O., Augusta, Maine.

Downes, John J., Ronkonkoma, N.Y.

Durant, Samuel A., River Rouge, Mich.

Grindel, Wade L., Corinna, Maine.

Groves, Robert D., Lexington, Mo.

Haag, Albert J., Bismarck, N.Dak.

Hamer, Dawson Bruce, Huntington, Ind.

Hayward, E. Payne, Hartford, Conn.

Horning, Clarence E., Pennsylv., N.Y.

Jeffries, Edward H., Spring Valley, N.Y.

Loo, Charles Jacob, Detroit, Mich.

Malone, Charles B., Providence, R.I.

released and returned), 3,507; prisoners released and returned, 4,534. Grand total, 280,255.

Maloney, William E., New York city.

Morris, William, New York city.

Noel, Edwin T., Nashville, Tenn.

Orr, Thomas E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Phillips, Robert B., Rice Lake, Wis.

Roney, Robert D., Brandon, Canada.

Sandercock, Howard E., Aurora, Ill.

Searle, Chester A., Woonsocket, R.I.

Walbridge, Lester A., Ojai, Calif.

Walker, Alfred H., Durham, N.C.

Weimer, Herman H., Warren Sandusky, Ohio.

Weston, Burton R., Mason City, Iowa.

Whittemore, Cornelius S., Opelika, Ala.

Wilson, James M., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Wynan, Thomas G., Portland, Maine.

Young, Donald, New York city.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Lieutenant.

Brandy, John T., North Cambridge, Mass.

CHANGES IN STATUS.

Killed in action, previously reported missing—Lieuts. Harvey Lawrence Cery, Rochester, N.Y.; Edward Fuge, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Schmidt, Edwin L., Milwaukee, Wis.

Killed in action, previously reported died—Lieut. Clair A. Kinney, Endicott, Wash.

Prominently reported died in airplane accident—Lieut. Charles Chilton Moore, Jr., Midway, Calif.

Prominently reported wounded, degree un-

determined—Capt. Carl L. Gline, Dayton, Ohio.

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12TH CAVALRY NOT GOING TO PANAMA.

Speculation as to the probability of sending the remainder of the 12th Cavalry now in the United States to the Canal Zone was changed when it was determined that extensive construction in the zone made additional movement of troops there inadvisable. The 1st Squadron of the 12th Cavalry has been stationed at the Canal Zone since 1915.

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SERVICE LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS.

The opening of the extraordinary session of the 66th Congress on May 19 was marked by the introduction of an unusually large number of bills. In the Senate Vice President Marshall was moved to remark over this avalanche of measures presented: "Don't be in a hurry, you have all day." And it was estimated by old legislative reporters that enough bills were presented within less than an hour to keep the Senate at work for a year if it considered all of them. Approximately 1,200 bills were introduced in the House on the opening day. Yet of this mass of proposed legislation only a very small proportion was concerned with matters concerning the Army and Navy, nor was there any indication that Congressmen had the affairs of the Services very deeply at heart in their broader aspect of construction, since with the exception of a few measures most of the bills were concerned with personal legislation or matters equally limited in their scope. Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one by Senator McCormick of Illinois proposing the transfer of the U.S. Coast Guard from the control of the Treasury Department to the Navy Department and another from the same source proposing the transfer of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to the Department of the Interior. Senator Curtis of Kansas presented a bill authorizing the payment to beneficiaries of war risk insurance in lump sums as well as instalments. Senator Jones introduced a bill for the expulsion from the country of aliens who, to escape military duty, withdraw their applications for citizenship; and there were several bills submitted proposing more pay for the enlisted men of the Army and Navy.

In the House legislation for the enlisted man was also very much in evidence, numerous bills providing for a larger bonus than the \$50 now granted on discharge. Some of these fixed the amount at six months' pay, while others would allow the sum of \$360. Another measure called for the immediate discharge of men who entered the military service after the declaration of war, and of men who enlisted in the Navy for four years instead of for the duration of the war. In keeping with President Wilson's recommendation in his message, that ample provision should be made by Congress for taking care of discharged soldiers, several bills were introduced that would give preference in civil service employment to former Army and Navy men; Representative Knutson of Minnesota presented a bill for the creation of a national colonization board with an appropriation of \$500,000, under the provisions of which liberal terms would be allowed discharged Service men who wished to settle on the land. Mr. Mondell introduced a measure designed to establish soldiers' settlements in every state on land reclaimed by the Government. The oil land leasing bill was introduced in substantially the same form as at the last session. Secretary Glass asked for an appropriation of \$192,294,000 for the War Risk Insurance Bureau. A reaction to the Army's experience with illiteracy during the operation of the Selective Draft act was to be noted in legislation proposed by Mr. Towner of Iowa for the creation of a Department of Education with a Cabinet officer at its head and an appropriation of \$160,500,000 to be expended in combatting illiteracy and for Americanization.

In the matter of impulsive Service legislation the appropriation bills for the Army and Navy are of chief importance, since only five weeks remain of the fiscal year 1919, and unless the bills already in hand are passed a continuing act will be forced upon Congress. But what the Services are more keenly interested in is the matter of constructive legislation, the consideration of a real Army bill and the passage of a measure that will give the Navy the enlisted strength it has asked for, 250,000 men. Members of the Committees on Military Affairs who have been most outspoken in giving their ideas as to the kind of an Army the United States should have, appear to be of the unchangeable opinion that a Regular Army of approximately 100,000 men is large enough for our country, in addition to which they propose to advocate "some sort of a universal military service plan," their idea on this subject being decidedly nebulous. By implication we understand these spokesmen on Army legislation are in opposition to the War Department's held-over bill for an Army with an enlisted strength of 500,000 men; this opposition raising the inevitable question: What is a suitable Army for a country as large as the United States with its dependencies? The General Staff, which represents our most highly-trained professional military thought, is of the opinion that we should have an Army of half a million men until a proper military policy has been decided upon. We are of the opinion that the Army at large agrees with the General Staff as to the size of the Army needed by the United States at present. That Congress will agree to this is open to doubt, of course,

since it never has been the practice of that body to follow professional military knowledge and opinion in military matters.

We have been told that the present Congress will be committed to a general policy of economy and that therefore we must expect that appropriations for the Army and Navy will be cut down, with a consequent reduction in the enlisted strength of both Services. Judging by the bills submitted on the opening day of the extraordinary session of the new Congress economy is not the first consideration of the Congressional mind, for the amounts appropriated in these measures appear to be unusually generous. Whether the War Department is derelict or not in refusing to submit at this time its ideas of a proper plan for a military policy for the country is open to question. But there can be no question of the fact that, so far as its powers go, the War Department is keeping its active military establishment in a state of preparedness not only for the present but for the future. Its plans for maintaining cantonments, matériel depots and arsenals are more complete than anything we have ever had in this country. The reduction of the course at West Point to three years means that the department has in mind the chronic shortage of commissioned officers that has been one of the greatest handicaps of our Army in the past, and proposes to rectify it.

To the credit of both the War and Navy Departments it must be said that they both have programs which, if enacted into laws, would give the United States an Army and Navy fit to meet any emergency. Nothing we have read coming from the lips of any of the members of Congress who declare themselves to be interested in military or naval affairs indicates they have any program in mind equal to those presented to Congress at its last session by the two Service departments. The one certain safeguard for our country in the present troubled state of the world is for Congress to give us the Army and Navy the Services have asked for now and to take up the discussion of a permanent military policy at its leisure. The one plan will result in definite protection for the country. If any such scheme is worked out as to cut the Regular Army down to 100,000 men and the Navy to below the 250,000 men asked for we shall be quite as impotent as we were in 1916 before we began to wake up to the fact that the world was a seething cauldron of war. No one but an optimist of the least responsible sort can possibly close his eyes to the fact that the situation in Europe and the Near East to-day is even more ominous than it was in the early summer of 1914. And the only way we can be in a situation to meet the possible eventualities of this situation is to have an Army and Navy such as the best professional Service opinion thinks adequate. Nothing short of this will suffice.

STRENGTH OF NATIONAL GUARD UNITS.

An anomalous situation has been created in the War Department with regard to the reorganization of National Guard units in view of Secretary Baker's statement that he is in favor of the Guard's organization proceeding with the present war strength of Infantry regiments at approximately 3,000 enlisted men as a basis. The National Defense Act of 1916 provides that National Guard regiments shall be organized along the same lines as regiments of the Regular Army, "subject in peace to such general exceptions as may be authorized by the Secretary of War." At the present time the War Department is officially recognizing Guard organizations which are based neither upon the present wartime tables of organization nor on the pre-war peace time tables which called for companies of 100 men as a minimum and 150 as a maximum. Federal recognition is given to regiments of state troops whose companies number sixty-five men, this figure being based upon the old tables of organization which antedated those of the National Defense act.

There is undoubtedly ample reason for the policy adopted by the Militia Bureau of recognizing organizations whose numbers do not come up to the requirements of the Regular Army tables or the tables which were in effect immediately before the outbreak of the war. It is essential, if National Guard units are to be formed, that a sufficient number of tactical units be organized in any state which is reconstituting its Guard to afford officers and men a maximum of training with the numbers now available. It is obviously better for training purposes that a state form a battalion of Infantry out of a quota of 250 men than that it form a single company of 250 men, as would be called for in the present tables and in Secretary Baker's suggestion. In many states the adoption of the latter policy would dispense entirely with the services of the great majority of field officers. This would not only result in the loss to the state and the Government of the services of these officers, but it would, in many cases, take away from the state troops the very men who would normally be the prime movers in the reorganization of the National Guard. Then again, it will be utterly impossible to recruit companies of 250 men throughout the National Guard, and some organizations will have all they can do to recruit sixty-five men. If, as the Secretary of War has emphasized, it is desirable that the Guard be immediately organized, a very considerable obstacle would have to be surmounted, if organization proceeded along such lines as he has indicated. There is an additional reason why it is essential that the National Guard forces be reconstituted as rapidly as possible. Unless the balance of the appropria-

tion now held by the Militia Bureau is obligated by July 1, the unexpended sums will no longer be available for National Guard purposes. It is suggested that this has also resulted in the adoption of a policy of organizing state units along the lines followed prior to 1916.

In view of the fact that the Army War College will be called upon to make a recommendation which the General Staff will use in determining the size and disposition of the Army in times of peace, it does not seem necessary for the Militia Bureau to forestall any such action by fixing the basis for National Guard reorganization as any other than that which it considers to be the best under existing circumstances. There can be no doubt that it is eminently fitting that National Guard regiments be as closely assimilated to those of the Regular Army as possible, but it is too early to attempt to set a final peace time policy as to the size of National Guard organizations, because, as Secretary Baker said when making his suggestion, it is a matter after all that it is for the War College to determine. In the meantime, if the National Guard is to be maintained in anything like the position it occupied prior to the war, it is necessary that the Militia Bureau proceed along the lines it is now following, viz., the organization of as many state units as is consistent with existing appropriations, available commissioned and enlisted personnel, and with the high standard of efficiency called for by the system of Federal instruction and supervision.

QUALIFICATIONS OF GUARD OFFICERS.

Complaints are already reaching the Militia Bureau of the War Department from officers of State Guard organizations which have not yet been Federally recognized on the grounds that insufficient recognition is being granted certain officers with these troops in view of their past experience. While it is not within the province of the Militia Bureau, nor of the War Department, but of Congress, to determine the qualifications which are to be met by men who seek commissions in the National Guard, the Militia Bureau is making every effort to recognize just claims insofar as this recognition is consistent with maintaining the high standard required of Federally recognized organization. Opinion expressed at the War Department is that so long as there is no dearth of commissioned officers in the National Guard who meet the qualifications set by the National Defense Act there should be no disposition to lower the high standard called for under the act.

It has been ruled that men who have graduated from officers' training camps or officers' training schools, such as the pre-war Plattsburg camps, are to be regarded as eligible for appointment under the provisions of the act. It is considered that it will work little hardship on the officer of any State Guard organization who may not otherwise be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the Federalized Militia, to undergo such a course of training as this in order to qualify. Strict conformity with the provisions of the National Defense Act which deal with the commissioning of officers in the National Guard is necessary, according to views expressed at the Militia Bureau, because of the need for uniformity throughout the country. It is only a rigid application of the rules as laid down by Congress that will enable the Militia Bureau to supervise the training and equipment of the National Guard that it can always be considered in readiness to meet a national emergency. Officers of the Army in Washington do not agree with the opinion of some officers of state troops that it will be difficult to secure officers for Federalized units, but are confident that if Congress determines to continue the National Guard system, there will be sufficient officers available for duty with the state troops, by the time necessary appropriations are made, to provide for the complete reorganization of the National Guard along pre-war lines.

WHEN DOES THE EMERGENCY END?

The announcement in the official summary of the peace treaty that "from the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate" has given rise to considerable speculation as to what relation this proviso will have to the emergency laws of the United States. On account of the large number of contracts entered into by the Government in which the ending of the period of the emergency is involved, the question naturally arises as to when this period actually ends. Officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department say they have not yet been called upon to give an official opinion on this matter, and that it is not a question which involves an opinion by their office. Because of the fact that it is so largely a matter in which the President may exercise his prerogative, officers of the legal department of the Army are not inclined to discuss the question. There has been at least one document, however, in which some light may be thrown on the discussion as to whether it is the actual signing of the treaty by the American signatories, whether it is the signing by the first three of the Allied and Associated powers, or whether it is the promulgation of either of these acts by the President in an entirely independent act, that determines the end of the period of the emergency. This document, signed by Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, then brigadier general and Acting Judge Advocate General, was addressed to the chief of the Division of Operations, General Staff. It was in the nature of a memorandum regarding the discharge of certain drafted men for the purpose of allowing them to enlist in the Regular Army before the period of the emergency had come to an end. In the course of the memorandum

the following statement appeared: "Under the provisions of the Act of June 15, 1917 (Urgent Deficiency Act), the services of enlisted men under the Draft Act will not necessarily terminate four months after the promulgation of the treaty of peace, but may continue thereafter until such time as it shall be practicable to transport the men overseas to their home stations." The fact that Colonel Ansell speaks of the "promulgation of the treaty of peace" indicates that he, at least, is not of the opinion that the period of the emergency is at an end upon the actual signing of the treaty, but that it will require an official promulgation, which would naturally take the form of a Presidential proclamation. Also, the fact that he uses the words "promulgation of the treaty of peace" interchangeably with the termination of the "period of the emergency" suggests his holding the opinion that such a proclamation will mark the official termination of the war period.

O.R.C. COMMISSIONS FOR R.O.T.C. GRADUATES.

Graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be given commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps beginning June 1, 1919, by direction of the President. This action is taken by the President pursuant to the authorization contained in Section 49 of the Act of June 3, 1916, which created the R.O.T.C. and the O.R.C. This section reads: "The President alone, under such regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to appoint in the Officers' Reserve Corps any graduate of the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who shall have satisfactorily completed the further training provided for in Section 50 of this act." The provisions of Section 50 call for training of five hours a week during the last two academic years and attendance at summer training camps at the Government's expense. Owing to the fact that very few students who are otherwise qualified have been in a position to attend the summer camps on account of the war, it is not likely that there will be a large number of R.O.T.C. graduates this year who will be eligible for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps. In succeeding years, however, it is expected that several thousand college graduates will be appointed in the corps each year, following the completion of the required four academic years of military drill at college and the intensive summer camp training. These officers, according to the announcement by the War Department, will be appointed in the lowest grade authorized by the law in the arm for which they have received special training. The number to be appointed is limited by the National Defense Act to 50,000.

RELEASE OF RESERVES FROM U.S. NAVY.

Secretary Daniels contemplates releasing all Naval Reservists from active duty in August, according to a statement made by him on May 19. He said: "At the present rate of transporting troops from Europe, we will have them all back in America with the exception of 400,000 by July 1. It would be possible for us to bring back 300,000 more in July, but, of course, we don't know until the treaty is finished how many will be needed in the Army of Occupation. But we expect we will be able to release all members of the Naval Reserve who wish to go on inactive duty certainly by August." At the Navy Department the statement of the Secretary was received with something akin to incredulity. In the light of the official figures, which have been given in our columns, relative to the number of men required to operate the ships of the Navy only, the officers in charge of the personnel branches of the Bureau of Navigation have no other solution of the personnel problem after the Reserves are released than to lay up ships, which means deterioration and to a greater degree than to ships in operation. Putting the Navy in storage will scarcely appeal to the people of the United States. There is some hopefulness in the optimistic expectation that world politics will have embarked on a placid sea by the end of summer and the Navy's personnel problem may then be solved. But those responsible for the supply and assignment of the enlisted and the officer personnel are in a quandary in the meantime.

PERIOD OF EMERGENCY ENLISTMENTS.

An opinion which holds that enlistments in the Army subsequent to Feb. 8, 1919, cannot be considered as "for the period of the emergency" was rendered by the Judge Advocate General this week. The case involves John T. Hines, a soldier who received an honorable discharge on Feb. 28, 1919, and who re-enlisted on the following day. The text of the opinion reads: "The enlistment purports to be for the period of the emergency in conformity with instructions then in force at the post. The opinion of this office is desired as to whether his enlistment is to be regarded for the period of the emergency." The act approved Feb. 28, 1919, authorizing the resumption of voluntary enlistments in the Regular Army provides: "That after the approval of this act one-third of the enlistments in the Regular Army of the U.S. shall be for a period of one year and the remaining two-thirds thereof shall be for the period of three years." This act was in effect when the enlistment took place. Consequently the enlistment is governed by the provisions of the statute. It is the opinion of this office that the enlistment of Hines cannot be regarded as for the period of the emergency, and that he should be permitted to elect a term of enlistment for a period of either one or three years."

REVISION OF NAVY RATINGS AND PAY.

The report of a board appointed by Capt. Joseph K. Taussig, U.S.N., chief of the Enlisted Division, Bureau of Navigation, which has considered the revision of ratings and pay of the enlisted personnel of the Navy, is completed. The board sought recommendations from every source, including the Shipping Board, and its conclusions will be incorporated in a bill to be submitted to Secretary Daniels for enactment by Congress. In the revision the board followed these general principles:

To separate all ratings in such a way that certain ratings ordinarily exercising command on board ship will be called petty officers, and wear a rating badge similar to that now worn by the so-called petty officers in the Navy. That other men who are now designated as petty officers, but who work with their hands more than by exercising control over other men, will be designated as rated men. All men now known as men of lower ratings to be called non-rated men.

To eliminate many of the ratings which are no longer necessary, add new ratings which have arisen during the war and progress along certain naval lines; to change the nomenclature in regard to certain ratings so that the names of the ratings will more definitely establish the work performed by the men holding these ratings; to eliminate such special details as are now considered unnecessary or are considered not qualified to receive pay for special details, and to add new special details to provide for special work done by ratings abolished or progressing along certain lines, with particular reference to gunnery on shipboard.

To increase the wage paid the enlisted personnel in order to give these men who are now in the Navy enough income to support themselves and their families, in accordance with their ratings and length of service, and to make the Service attractive to men who may desire to enter, but who are prevented from doing so by the low wage now paid enlisted men.

To establish pay tables so that the pay of every enlisted man in the Service, no matter what extras he may have, will be divisible by the same sum so that fractions of a cent will be eliminated when dividing a man's pay to date of his discharge or transfer.

The new permanent pay table will be the basis for all future compensations and supplements to all previous legislation and executive orders regarding pay of the enlisted personnel of the Navy. The board held that only those enlisted men who are attached to the deck or engineer division in capacities similar to sergeants and corporals in the Army should be designated as petty officers. In formulating the tables the board endeavored to provide greater opportunity for advancement to men in the Service. In many cases the pay on entering has been slightly lower for certain classes of the artificers' branch; but, by the same token, the requirements for entry into the Service would not be made so severe. It is believed that men would more willingly enter the Service at a slightly lower rate of pay with the chance of being advanced two or three times, instead of entering the Service with one rate of pay without any other chance of advancement no matter how long in the Service. The recommended new rates follow:

All chief petty officers and chief rated men serving under acting appointments (first enlistment).....	393
All chief petty officers and chief rated men serving under permanent appointments.....	99
All first-class petty officers and first-class rated men.....	78
All second-class petty officers and second-class rated men.....	63
All third-class petty officers and third-class rated men.....	48
All non-rated men, first class.....	42
All non-rated men, second class.....	36
All non-rated men, third class.....	33

Two exceptions will operate for the benefit of the engineer force and the bandsmen. Non-rated men, first class, in the engineer force and band are to receive the pay of third-class petty officers and third-class rated men. Non-rated men, second class, in engineer force and band, are to get the same pay as non-rated men, first class, of the other branches. Non-rated men of the third class in both instances are to receive the same pay as non-rated second class men in the other branches. The reasons for these exceptions are that men of the engineer force are considered of better caliber and that they perform more arduous duties, man for man, than any other branches of their class. Good musicians are hard to obtain because of the high wages paid competent men in civil life, and as the Navy must compete

PROBLEM OF SHIPPING ARMIES OVERSEAS.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, in his interview with the press on May 17, printed on page 1323, commented interestingly on how lacking in information the War Department was, before the experience of the present war, in adequate data as to the possibilities of shipping large armies overseas. In giving an abstract of figures as to actual transport of troops since we entered the war, prepared by the Statistics Branch, General Staff, General March referred to estimates in the "Statement of a Proper Military Policy for

Preparedness of the Great Powers for Overseas Expeditions.
(As Estimated in 1915.)

Nation.	Strength of army.	Tonnage available with capacity			First expedit.		Second expedit.		Time needed to	
		5,000 tons.	2,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Austria-Hungary	4,820,000	.....	762,756	.....	72,000	14,000	108,000	21,600	20.7	40.4
France	5,000,000	.....	1,705,931	.....	160,931	82,188	248,295	48,279	15.8	30.9
Germany	5,000,000	.....	3,569,983	4,018,185	387,000	81,270	440,000	94,600	15.8	30.8
Great Britain	1,695,000	12,000,000	.....	.....	170,000	90,000	115,115	22,000	14.0	27.0
Italy	2,800,000	.....	1,065,881	.....	91,000	18,050	136,000	20,475	18.3	35.6
Japan	2,312,000	.....	.....	1,012,985	95,745	24,418	142,622	28,923	22.5	41.0
Russia	5,000,000	.....	428,019	.....	87,630	7,940	66,444	11,918	20.5	40.0

¹ 240,500 territorial.

² Japanese field regulations indicate the intention to use steamers of 1,000 tons; for this reason and because of the large amount of steamers between 10 and 12 knots speed, all Japanese steamers over 10 knots speed and a thousand tons gross have been considered.

³ Fifty per cent has been assumed as the figure representing the amount of shipping in or within call of home ports at outbreak of war.

⁴ Note.—The allowance prescribed in our Field Service Regulations of 2 tons per man and 8 tons per animal for ships over 5,000 tons and 4 tons per man and 10 tons per animal for vessels under 5,000 tons has been used in estimating the capacity of ships, except where the regulations of any country prescribe a different allowance. These allowances include rations, water, forage, etc., for the voyage and a margin for three months' reserve supplies. The tonnage allowance covers men, animals, and all accessories and is sufficient to provide for vehicles (including guns).

Fighting power is the result of organization, training and equipment backed by the resources of the country. Available shipping is a matter of commercial statistics.

against civilian demand, consequently is compelled to pay the higher rates.

For the ratings it is intended to eliminate no special table is considered necessary, but increases will parallel those of other classes until the terms of men holding these ratings finally reach the end of their terms. Contracts with these men are to be entered into to be in force until expiration of enlistment, though each man qualified will be given the opportunity of changing to one of the authorized ratings. Re-enlistments in the ratings to be abolished will, of course, be discontinued.

In all cases except mess attendants, third class, the rates of all these unnecessary ratings have been raised beyond the present war pay they are receiving. In the case of mess attendants, third class, the pay is fifty per cent. higher than base pay plus ten per cent. The one exception embraces the chief special mechanic, which will have to stand until all the chief special mechanics have been discharged from the Service. It is believed that the only permanent additions to base pay of men stated above will be in the case of increase due to re-enlistments and receipt of good conduct medals. It is recommended that on first enlistment \$9 a month be added to base pay and on second re-enlistment \$6, which combined will add \$15 to base pay. On third re-enlistment the base pay would increase \$3, or \$18 added to a man's pay. It is intended to incorporate these additions into the pay tables which will be a part of the bill so that a man's pay will be fixed in accordance with the length of service, similar to the method of paying officers of the Navy. That is, these additions for re-enlistments will not show as extra compensation, but be considered a man's base pay for the length of service which he has performed. This will leave as permanent additions pay received for good conduct medals, the schedule for which provides ninety cents for first medal and thirty cents for each succeeding good conduct bar. All other pay will be given enlisted men for special duties performed and only while actually qualified and detailed to this special duty.

BRITISH AIR PATROL AND CONVOY WORK.

Comparisons of anti-submarine patrol and convoy work by British airships and planes show that in connection with keeping large areas of the sea under observation the airship is superior to the plane, as Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., pointed out in his report to the Secretary of the Navy in November, 1918. The figures for 1917 now available will prove of interest and, in some measure, encourage the development of the airship in the United States for use as a very important factor in fleet operation. The British figures of comparison follow:

June-December, 1917.	Airships.	Planes.	Ratio in favor of airships.
Patrols per craft.....	42	18	2.1
Hours flying per craft.....	228	36	6.1
Miles flying per craft.....	6,452	2,201	3.1
Escorts flying per craft.....	6	1.6	4.1
January-April.			
Patrols per craft.....	37	17	2.1
Hours flying per craft.....	241	34	7.1
Miles flying per craft.....	5,316	2,031	3.1
Escorts flying.....	9	1.3	7.1
Men per hour flight.....	2.3	4.7	2.1
Hours flight per man.....	65	24	2.1
Miles per man.....	52	47	1.1

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

At the meeting of the National Guard Association of New York in the Armory of the 71st Infantry in New York city, May 15 and 16, several hundred officers attended. The resolutions adopted at the recent convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, which met in St. Louis, were endorsed by the New York association. The most important of these, after declaring that the National Guard troops in the war "bore the brunt of the fighting as shock troops," requested Congress "to take such necessary steps as will permit the establishment in the United States of a National Guard Corps of the Army of the U.S. under the sole administration of National Guard officers, administered through a bureau known as the National Guard Bureau of the War Department." It was argued that if this is made law it will reduce the need for a large standing army requiring heavy taxation for its

upkeep, especially if universal service becomes a law, which the National Guard Associations of New York and of the United States both favor. The New York association also agreed to urge legislation by Congress to permit the immediate reorganization of the National Guard under the National Defense Act.

It was also agreed that conferences of state governors and members of Congress shall be held in favor of universal military training and to consider appropriations by Congress for the proportionate shares of each state. It was the sense of the meeting that universal military training could best be administered through the National Guard. Congress will be asked to enact such legislation as will authorize the issue from surplus stores equipment for the new National Guard. Other resolutions which Congress will be asked to enact into laws include qualifications for future officers in the Guard, the entrance of National Guard officers into the Regular Army, small pay for the personnel of the Guard and commissions for all enlisted men who were recommended for such commissions prior to the signing of the armistice. One of the resolutions of the convention provided "that we throw the doors wide open and invite all men who have served overseas or who have served in any capacity in any organization during the great war, to unite with us." It added that "we call upon them in the name of the people, whose wishes we now faithfully interpret, to join with us in the reorganization of the National Guard, to the end that a strong, aggressive, united organization may place the Empire State in the foreground, to which position its population and resources entitle it." Major General O'Ryan, who was present at the meeting, strongly urged universal military training.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Col. Ransom Gillett, 2d Inf., president; Brig. Gen. James Robb, 2d Brigade, and Col. J. Hollis Wells, 71st Inf., vice presidents; Lieut. Col. W. J. Costigan, 68th Inf., treasurer, and Capt. Thomas W. Therkildsen, 1st Inf., secretary.

NEW SYSTEM OF U.S. ARMY ACCOUNTING.

A saving of \$2,000,000 a year and uniformity in methods throughout the Army have been effected through the new system of Army accounting, which has now been in operation long enough to prove its value to the War Department. This system, which is run on strictly commercial lines adjusted to meet Army conditions, in the opinion of officers of the Division of Finance, has proved entirely successful under the trying conditions of demobilization, when the state of morale was not at the highest and when disbursing and accounting officers have been changed frequently. In an outline of the history of the new system prepared especially for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the following interesting facts are given:

In July, 1918, it was decided by the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff, that a new system of handling and accounting for property purchased for the War Department was necessary. Brig. Gen. H. S. Johnson placed Col. Charles O. Thomas, Jr., Q.M.C., in charge of this work, with such assistants as he desired. Colonel Thomas selected W. H. Calhoun, who had wide civilian experience, and Capt. Fred D. Baker, Q.M.C., long experienced in Army accounting, who also had had civilian training in accounting. Colonel Thomas, accompanied by Mr. Calhoun and Captain Baker, visited a large number of Army cantonments and supply depots and made a comprehensive study of the various methods of accounting in existence. At this time the Quartermaster, Signal, Engineer, Medical, Air Service, Chemical Warfare and Ordnance Corps each had its own methods of accounting; the number of blank forms in use by the various corps numbering approximately 300 as against the twenty now in use. While a person might understand handling property according to quartermaster methods, he was perfectly at sea when he went into an engineer depot. As the Army system then in vogue had broken down, it was necessary that some system similar to that used by large commercial organizations be adopted. Circular 151, War Dept., 1918, was the result of the committee's efforts. It was approved by the Chief of Staff on Dec. 7, 1918, and went into effect on Jan. 1, 1919.

As the armistice had been signed Mr. Calhoun left the War Department. It then devolved on Colonel Thomas and Captain Baker to organize the office, instruct and organize the field forces and get these men into the field by Jan. 1. Under the former methods all auditing and examination of property accounts was made in Washington, the officers in the field preparing accounts in duplicate, keeping one set and sending one to Washington. This made necessary a large force of clerks with the attendant office space, equipment and supplies.

During the war there were hundreds of new accounts opened, the work soon got far behind, and there was little prospect of catching up. But the new system revolutionized methods. The Property Accounts Division was placed under Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Director of Finance, to whose office Colonel Thomas and Captain Baker were assigned for duty. The head office of the Property Accounts Division is located in Washington. There are fifteen zone property auditors located throughout the United States, as follows: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Fort Mason, Calif., Washington, D.C., Newport News, and one each in the Canal Zone, Hawaii and the Philippines. These auditors, officers of the Army, make a periodical physical audit of all the camps and stations within their zones. If any discrepancies appear they are adjusted at once. When an audit is completed the accountable officer is given a clearance to the date of the audit. When an officer who has been accountable for property is relieved at any station his accounts are audited and he is given an immediate clearance, something heretofore unknown in the history of the War Department, as in the past it sometimes was two years before an officer's account was reached. Under the old system it cost the War Department approximately \$2,500,000 per annum, aside from extra stationery and office space for clerks in Washington and for the various posts throughout the country. For the week ending May 3, 1919, the cost was \$7,583, or approximately \$394,317 a year. Not only have expenses been materially reduced, but the uniformity now obtained is priceless. For the first time all bureaus of the Army are talking one language when it comes to property accounting.

The value to the Government of the new system is indicated by the fact that by including in the auditing the survey of accounts with contractors, enough money is saved to pay for the entire expenses of the organization several times over. For the week ending

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May 3, as noted, the total overhead expense of the Auditing Division was \$7,538.03. During the same week it was found by immediately auditing contractors' accounts that \$28,650.87 was due the Government, or a profit of \$21,067.84. Officers who are familiar with the new auditing system are enthusiastic over the change, maintaining that it is not only more economical and uniform, but that it is so simple that any person can understand it.

"SMASHING THE REGULAR ARMY."

While the recent speech of former Lieut. Col. Bennett C. Clark at the meeting of the National Guard Association in St. Louis, in which he proposed to "smash the Regular Army," is not important in itself the discussion it has aroused in the press throughout the country is of interest as reflecting the attitude of the country toward the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the question of their part in our future system of national defense. Following are extracts from some of the many clippings we have received:

The Atlanta Constitution under the heading of "Wild Talk" said: "Naturally, one would immediately conclude that the young man had been misquoted; or, that he had inadvertently said something that he had not intended saying, and that he did not mean! But when the temporary chairman, taking that view of it, asked him if he wished to modify his assertion, the speaker replied, with emphasis: 'No! I meant every word I said!' Valuable as the National Guard is, and highly respected as it is, it is scarcely prepared to take any such absurd position as that the 'Regular Army must be smashed.' Young Clark must have been passing through a brainstorm when he spoke. At any rate, surely he did not speak for the organization that had just honored him by making him its president."

The Boston Traveler said: "It is a pity that the same willingness to bury differences that exists while all are fighting together for a common cause, cannot continue after the victory is achieved. The nation has as much cause to be grateful to the National Army as to the National Guard—as much cause for thanking the National Guard as the Regular Army. In fact the nation would much prefer not to draw distinctions of any sort among them. The job was tremendous. It was well and quickly done. All branches of the Service played important parts."

"Now that the big effort is over the spirit of rivalry asserts itself in the Army. The National Guard Association, for example, holds a convention, and its newly elected president, Col. Bennett Clark, tells his fellow members: 'You must work to smash the Regular Army!' The draftees return with promises of big exposures they can make as soon as they get out of uniform. Officers of the Regular Army, it is claimed, have played politics, had things their own way, snubbed and insulted and walked over the men who were entitled to recognition.

"Possibly there is more in all this than meets the eye. The public would like to ascertain the facts. If Army officers have placed favoritism above fairness and efficiency, the inside workings need to be exposed, the individual offenders brought to justice, and the bad system, if there is one, cleaned out. This is a different thing from 'smashing' the Regular Army. Perhaps it is all Colonel Clark meant. But it strikes us that a whole lot of vengefulness and hate are floating in the air just at present that ought to be set aside in favor of common rejoicing over the common victory."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch said: "In any serious differences between the National Guard and the Regular Army, the natural inclination of the public would be to side with the National Guard, made up of a citizen soldiery and very close to the people. Such denunciations of the Regular Establishment as were voiced by Colonel Clark were, however, too intemperate to carry conviction. It is not necessary to 'smash the Regular Army' to obtain justice for the Guardsmen. A note sounded at the meeting comes from so many other sources that we must assume the Guardsmen have grievances, undoubtedly just grievances. The National Guard ought to have a square deal and the public will insist that they shall have it. If injustice has been done, it must be corrected. If deserved recognition for heroic service has been withheld, it must be accorded. There is glory enough to go round and it is not too late to see that it goes round. But as for a peace army composed chiefly of the National Guard, it is too early to discuss such a proposal. Preparedness plans for the future will be perfected in due time and may embody radical departures from the ideas of the past."

Bradstreet's Review, a financial publication, said: "In these days of upheaval many wild statements are being emitted which will be forgotten in time, but may do some injury among the unthinking. One of these is reported to have been made by Colonel Clark. . . .

It is worth while to contrast with such a statement some figures lately compiled as to battle casualties and distinctions which fell to the lot of Regulars in the late world war, and which we have not seen questioned. These figures, compiled by the U.S. Infantry Association, show that three divisions of Regulars, the 1st, 2d and 3d, led all other divisions in the A.E.F. in the number alike of battle casualties suffered and of Distinguished Service Crosses awarded. The 2d Division, which included the Marines, had 24,420 battle casualties and 664 crosses. The 1st Division had 23,974 battle casualties and 300 crosses, and the 3d Division suffered 16,256 casualties and won 233 crosses. Other divisions, both of National Guard and National Army men, bore themselves nobly, suffered heavy losses and won deserved recognition. We would not take one leaf from their laurels, but when we learn that somebody wants to 'smash the Regular Army' we think it proper to call attention to what the record shows about some of the divisions of that Army, and to point out that the military work of the United States abroad, which has won eulogiums from competent and discriminating foreign soldiers, was planned and directed by Regular officers."

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer said: "Colonel Clark's vehemence may distort, but it does not destroy the truth of his statements regarding the relative merits of the militia and the Regular Army. It is not necessarily the duty of the National Guard Association 'to smash' the Regular Army, but it is the duty of the association to educate the American people up to the idea that the Regular Army can no longer be depended upon to protect the country. A Regular Army will be necessary; until the millennium there will be need for professional soldiers, but the development of the art of war has been such as to make a professional army of adequate size an economic impossibility. If it were possible to have a

professional army of two million or two and a half million men, there is no doubt but that they would serve the purpose of war better than a similar army made up of citizens to whom war is an avocation. But it is obvious that no such army can be maintained, either in the United States or any other country. No nation can maintain a professional army of a size to serve all possible military purposes. Therefore it follows that in every future war the armies that will face each other will be made up of citizens. It is obvious that our Regular Army has a definite and limited role to play, and that it should be no larger than is necessary. On the other hand, the citizen army must be of a size to meet any emergency that may arise. The National Guard will take up the first shock of sudden conflict; the Regulars will train the drafted citizens. Military training of the citizen under these circumstances becomes a necessity, unless we are going to assume that there will be no future wars. Our whole experience has been with professional armies, and there is no denying that, previous to the war, the average American placed his faith in the Regular. The Regular, of course, did not fail him, but war got to be too big for the Regular. Conditions of war have been radically changed, and the change points unmistakably to the citizen army."

The Seattle Times said: "Washington National Guard officers, in an exchange of telegrams with Brig. Gen. Harvey J. Moss, The Adjutant General of the state, who has been at St. Louis, have gone on record against the utterances of Col. Bennett Clark in favor of breaking up the Regular Army. When excerpts of Colonel Clark's speech were read in Seattle a meeting of National Guard officers was held to discuss it. This resulted in condemnation of his utterances, telegraphed to General Moss at St. Louis."

The telegram said, in part: "Co-operation, rather than antagonism, should characterize the relations between the Services. Did the convention take any steps to counteract the effect of the Clark statement? We consider it important that the erroneous public impression be corrected."

In reply, the following telegram was received from General Moss, who presided at the meeting when Colonel Clark spoke: "A large percentage of the delegates are opposed to the expression of Colonel Clark and sorry they voted for him. General Drain, on behalf of Washington, vigorously resented the language used and urged a modification of the sentiment expressed. A safe chairman of the executive committee is demanded and promised."

Editorially the Seattle Times said: "The Regular Army is not particularly in need of newspaper defense. Its record during the war against Germany is amply sufficient. Some of its leaders blundered during the war—no doubt about it. Some of the policies it followed were archaic and should have been changed. But the fact remains that these weaknesses or insufficiencies were due, in the main, to the fact that the Regulars were utterly unable to prepare themselves or their country in advance of the emergency because of the stubborn refusal of Congress and the American people to approve their plans. They did all that men could do, under the circumstances. Whether civilian America likes the truth or not—the fact remains that the success attending our operations overseas is attributable, in greatest measure, to the unheralded and, at the time, unappreciated work of the Regular Army officers!" . . . These men made good, not because of anything the public had done, but despite the public's inertia, even its hostility, in time of peace! The Times feels it can state the blunt facts in this case, particularly where they reflect credit upon the Regular Army, because this paper is and for years has been an advocate of universal military training—a policy which, of necessity, means a very small Regular Army and a very large body of trained civilians prepared to answer the country's call in an emergency."

Lieut. Col. John F. O'Connor, a veteran National Guard officer, of Winfield, Kas., who was a major of the 137th Infantry, and who commanded the regiment in a critical period of the Argonne fighting, has issued a statement which appeared in the Topeka Daily Capital, writes a correspondent there, decrying the spirit of antagonism between National Guard and Regular Army which has been aroused by declaration by Guard officers. He said, in part: "I am not hostile to the Regular Army. If I have anything of military science and art, I obtained it directly or indirectly from the professional soldiers. That is so with every National Guard and every Reserve officer. I do not believe the National Guard won the war alone, important as was the part it played. To believe so would be to ignore the very considerable part the Army took in it. It would ignore the important, and increasingly important part, the National Army took in it. The fight on the Army by the National Guard would tend to foster an opinion with the public that the National Guard is an adequate defense force. Such an opinion would be dangerous to the interests of national defense. There are big men in the Army. There are big men in the Guard. The big men in Army and Guard understand each other. They have no quarrel. They work together earnestly for the national defense."

DISCHARGE AND FURLOUGH.*Enlisted Men Furloughed to Reserve.*

It has come to the attention of the War Department that some enlisted men have been misinformed to the effect that, if they enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, they would be retained in active service until the expiration of their enlistment period of seven years. The Secretary of War has directed that information be given that this is not the policy of the War Department. For the present the services of such men are needed, but as soon as they can be spared it is the intention to furlough all of them to the Reserve who do not desire to re-enlist, and who shall have completed the prescribed period of active service of three or four years, as the case may be. Commanding officers of all camps, posts and stations are being required to communicate this information to all enlisted men in their commands.

Change in Application for Discharge.

The Secretary of War has directed a change in connection with applications of enlisted men for discharge or furlough to the Reserve. In cases in which the applications of enlisted men for discharge or furlough to the Reserve have been disapproved by subordinate commanding officers the applications are to be forwarded to the next highest commander. Disapproval will be considered as final action thereon only when the application is disapproved by the commander, who, under the provisions of Paragraph 1, Circular 77 (W.D., 1918), is authorized to effect such discharge or furlough to the Reserve. Directions are given that steps be taken, from

time to time, to determine that these instructions are strictly adhered to.

Air Emergency Men to Be Discharged.

The Director of the Air Service is directed to discharge from the Service, with the least practicable delay, all emergency men now being held in the Service at camps and stations in the United States for purposes of training Field Artillery and Coast Artillery troops, except those in the 29th Balloon Company at Fort Monroe, Va. The discharge of emergency men from the latter organization will not be effected for the present except those eligible under the provisions of Circular 77, W.D., 1918.

SHOOTING CONTESTS IN A.E.F.

We have received the following accounts transmitted by Government wireless from France via Otter Cliff, Maine, of the shooting contests in the A.E.F. at the d'Avours range, Le Mans, France.

Individual Contests.

The closing event of the shooting competitions of the A.E.F. on May 16 was the automatic rifle competition. Private Fred Kramer, 6th U.S.M.C., won the gold medal in the individual competition with a score of 403 points. The 36th Division team from Texas won the divisional championship. The second place in the individual match was won by Private Thomas P. Smith, 47th Inf., U.S.A., with a score of 381 points. Sergt. Howard R. Burdett, 2d Corps School Demonstration Battalion, was third with a score of 378 points. Both of these men received silver medals. Each contestant fired four scores, two at 300 yards and two at 500. Each riflemen was given a minute's firing time at each range to get in as many hits as he could, the object being to group his shots on the bull's-eye in the case of a "B" target and to scatter them in the case of a special target which had eighteen squares on a rectangular field.

Inasmuch as the light Browning gun can be fired at any rate up to 600 shots a minute, the marksman had considerable latitude in his choice of class of fire. Most of the riflemen proved the principle that a comparatively slow rate of fire is most effective. The average rate of the first three men was about fifty-five shots a minute.

Sergeant Burdett made the highest score of the match at 200 yards on the group target, firing sixty-six shots and registering fifty-six hits in sixty seconds on four squares. Sergeant Burdett scored more hits than any other contestant, making a total of 140 against 124 for Private Kramer, but the marine showed greater control in grouping his hits on the bull's-eye target and in scattering them on a special target.

The divisional standing was: 36th Division, 255.25; 2d Division, 240; 4th Division, 244.75; 32d Division, 207.66; 1st Division, 182.75; 81st Division, 170.75; 88th Division, 172.75; 6th Division, 143.66; 5th Division, 137.66; 7th Division, 137.25.

Competitive Fire for Machine Guns.

The first platoon of Company A, Machine Gun Battalion, of the 3d Division, U.S.A., commanded by 1st Lieut. William F. Niman, won the A.E.F. battle efficiency competition May 15 for machine gun platoons with a percentage of 350.3. Five selected platoons participated, and each platoon was put through an identical combat problem laid out in a skillfully constructed combat range, on which battle effects were reproduced with a high degree of exactitude. None of the competitors had any previous knowledge of the nature of the problem before he took the field.

The scores of the other platoons, in addition to that of the winner given above, were as follows: Third platoon, Co. D, 2d Machine Gun Battalion, 1st Division, commanded by 1st Lieut. Marcon Moran, was second, scoring 308.76; second platoon, Co. C, 15th Machine Gun Battalion, 5th Division, 1st Lieut. William H. Coffman, 107.23; first platoon, Co. A, 19th Machine Gun Battalion, 5th Division, 1st Lieut. L. Allyn, 76.41%; third platoon, Machine Gun Company, 143d Infantry, 36th Division, 1st Lieut. Martin Hipp, 52.84.

Platoon Musketry Championship.

Second Lieut. W. A. Hitchcock led the second platoon of Co. L, 310th Infantry, U.S.A., to a brilliant victory in the battle efficiency competition at Belgian Camp, Le Mans, France, May 16, winning A.E.F. platoon musketry trophy guerdon, that gives its holder the right to the proud distinction of the best musketry platoon in the American overseas force. In a thrilling combat problem the 78th Division men put up a show that was the nearest thing to real warfare that has been witnessed in France since the signing of the armistice, Nov. 11. The first platoon of Co. L, 6th Infantry, 15th Division, 1st Lieut. Harrison J. Zimmerman, won second prize, and the fourth platoon of the 51st Company, 5th U.S. Marines, 2d Lieut. J. D. O'Leary, won third prize.

While the trophy won by the second platoon goes to the 78th Division entry, General Fiske said that every platoon participating acquitted itself handsomely, and that the demonstration on the whole had far exceeded his expectations. In addition to the cup which goes to the winning organization, every member of the platoon will receive a medal.

THE NATIONAL SHOOTING MATCHES.

Details of the national marksmanship competition to be held at the Navy rifle range, Caldwell, N.J., this summer, under auspices of the Navy Department, wherein in rifle and pistol shots from all parts of the country will decide small-arms championships, have been made public. The National Matches will begin on Aug. 25 and will be preceded by the matches of the National Rifle Association of America and various state events.

The number of teams of the several classes in the National Team Match, U.S. Service, National Guard, college or school, and civilian, is not restricted. The size of the range at Caldwell makes it possible to handle in the first stages as many teams as appear and the provisions for elimination in the later stages teams of lowest standing insure that the matches may be finished by Aug. 30. The course of fire is admirably fitted to the plan of the ranges. It introduces a new feature in requiring firing from several different positions at mid range (500 yards). Heretofore all mid range firing has been from the prone position. The squatting position is authorized in some of the firing. This position has been found to be one of the steadiest of the mid positions. The issue and sale on the grounds of selected rifles

to National Match participants, individual riflemen as well as team members, is an excellent feature of this year's rules. Under this provision an individual participant after depositing with the ordnance officer of the match the value of the rifle in money will be able to draw a rifle and give it a practical trial, and if it is found satisfactory may become the purchaser of the rifle. Team members who will be issued rifles on the receipt of their team captain without a money deposit may purchase and retain their rifles.

The U.S. rifle, Model 1903, "as issued" must be used. The rules committee considered the plan of permitting the use of any rifle using the ammunition furnished, but concluded that in as much as the open rifle rule would prevail in the matches of the National Rifle Association and other preliminary matches preceding the National Matches—the "as issued" rule would be applied to the National Individual Matches and National Team Matches, but adopted for the National Pistol Match a rule permitting the use of any pistol or revolver firing the ammunition furnished. The National Pistol Match course is the same as that used in previous years.

The elimination rules are unchanged. At least six of the twelve principals or shooting members of the team must be men who have never heretofore shot as principals of a team in a National Team Match. This rule applies to all classes of teams.

PHYSICAL TEST FOR NAVY OFFICERS.

A statement regarding the general order affecting every officer on the active list of the U.S. Navy, requiring regular and periodical physical exercise, forecast in our issue of May 17, page 1288, was issued by Acting Secretary Roosevelt on May 17. The text of the order had then been prepared, but it had not yet been given a serial number and its printing for issue to Navy officers has not been completed at this writing. Until the order is actually printed and issued it is, of course, subject to change, but it is not surmised that any changes are contemplated. Following is the text of the order as made public this week:

Navy Dept., Washington, D.C., May 14, 1919.

General Order No. —
Subject: Physical Exercises for Officers.

1. Article I, 709, Naval Instructions, 1918, is hereby modified as follows:

"709 (1) Commanding officers of shore stations and of vessels in commission whenever vessels are in port shall so arrange the work of their commands that all officers shall have one-half day a week in addition to Sundays and holidays, to be devoted to physical exercise.

"(2) All officers are required to avail themselves of this one-half day each week, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for physical exercise, and each officer, unless excused for physical disability, shall then engage for a period of not less than two consecutive hours in one or a combination of the following forms of exercise which most appeals to him: walking, swimming, tennis, golf, baseball, rowing, medicine ball, handball, football, basketball, lacrosse, boxing, fencing, wrestling, track events, horseback riding, bicycle riding, physical exercise without apparatus similar to the Swedish exercises, exercises with gymnastic apparatus.

"(3) Reporting seniors (as defined in Art. I, 707) Naval Instructions shall utilize the space in the form "Report on the fitness of officers" covering the physical status of officers, to make such comment as they deem advisable concerning the physical condition of officers on whom they are reporting.

"(4) In January of each calendar year each officer shall be examined by a board of medical officers, or by one medical officer if no others are available, appointed by the senior officer present, to determine whether the officer is physically fit to perform all the active duties of his grade.

"(5) The physical examination shall be as prescribed by the Surgeon General in instructions to medical officers, or in the Manual for the Medical Department, and the report of the board of medical officers shall be made on the prescribed form which shall be forwarded immediately to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The form shall also bear a certificate of the officer concerned that he has taken the prescribed exercise each week during the preceding year except when at sea or when excused by his commanding officer upon recommendation of the medical officer.

"(6) When an officer is excused from taking the prescribed physical exercise, an entry to this effect, stating the reason therefore, shall be made in his health record."

2. This change in Naval Instructions will be incorporated in the next regular change of Naval Regulations and Instructions issued.

Further interest in this revision of Article 709 of Naval Instructions will doubtless center on the paragraph relative to physical examination, because of the rigorous nature of the test prescribed for January of each year. The order specifies that "each officer shall be examined by a board of medical officers, or a single medical officer if a board cannot be conveniently convened, to determine whether or not the officer is capable of performing the duties contingent upon his rank. This examination, which will be a rigorous one, shall be conducted under regulations prescribed by the Surgeon General of the Navy. Attached to it will be a certificate from the officer concerned that he has taken the prescribed exercise once each week during the preceding year except when at sea or when excused by his commanding officer upon recommendation of the medical officer of his ship or station."

Former Physical Test Orders.

In his statement on the subject of the general order, Secretary Daniels reverted to the origin of the physical test of officers in the Service, saying: "The original order issued by President Roosevelt, applicable to both Army and Navy officers alike, evoked considerable comment, not only in Service circles in this country, but among officers of foreign armies and navies. It required that every officer should, once a year, complete one of the following strenuous physical tests: Walk a distance of fifty miles during a period of three consecutive days in not more than twenty hours, ride horseback a distance of ninety miles during three consecutive days or ride a bicycle a distance of 100 miles in three days and in a total of not more than fifteen hours. Before starting on the test it was ordered that each officer be examined by a board of medical officers to determine his physical ability to complete the strenuous performance, and it was further required that he submit to a similar examination immediately after completing the test. No officer could be examined for promotion unless he had completed one of the three tests during the preceding year. The order caused considerable comment at the time, but was primarily intended to weed out a considerable number of physically unfit officers. In this respect it was regarded as of great value."

The following year the original order was revised, placing the physical tests on a quarterly rather than an annual basis and the provisions were somewhat modified, the horseback and bicycle riding being entirely eliminated for naval officers and the length of the walking test being reduced to twenty-five miles, to be covered in two days with a maximum actual walking time of ten hours. In 1912 the order was again modified to provide for a monthly hike by all officers in the Ser-

vice, the distance being ten miles and the maximum time four hours. This order remained in effect until the declaration of a state of war with Germany. It is replaced by the order issued to-day.

"The new order is in accordance with the modern idea that an occasional strenuous test is of far less value than exercise taken regularly and in smaller doses."

Officers of the Navy in Washington on learning of the new plan for regular weekly exercise expressed themselves in its favor and were particularly pleased with the fact that the order specifically sets aside "one half day each week, exclusive of Sundays and holidays." The wide latitude in the choice of exercise was also approved and the sentiment expressed that the board which devised the plan deserves the hearty thanks of the officers of the Navy for the elastic nature of the required exertions and for giving due consideration to the inclusion of pleasurable games generating a spirit of healthful rivalry. The new program is considered a very acceptable advance on the old and wholesome riding and walking requirements.

THE NAVY'S OVERSEA FLIGHT.

NC-4 Reaches Azores Safely.

The three U.S. Navy planes, NC-1, NC-3 and NC-4, which had anxiously awaited favorable weather conditions for the transatlantic flight from Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, to Lisbon, Portugal, after having made the flight from Rockaway Beach, Long Island, N.Y., at last "hopped off" on the evening of May 16, the NC-3 leaving at six o'clock, the NC-4 one minute later and the NC-1 two minutes after the second ship. They all squared their course for Ponta Delgada, Azores, 1,350 miles away. The NC-4 was reported by the U.S.S. Meredith, station ship 12, 480 miles from Trepassey, as passing at 1:30 o'clock a.m. on the 17th, having thus made more than half the distance to the Azores. NC-1 was reported by station ship 13 as having passed at 2:30 a.m., being then 740 miles from Trepassey. NC-1 passed station ship 9 at 12:10 a.m.

In view of thousands of persons who were anxiously looking forward for the appearance of the craft that were making aerial history, the NC-4, which had been the "lame duck" in the flight from Rockaway Beach to Trepassey Bay, arrived at Horta Bay, Island of Fayal, Azores, at 9:25 o'clock a.m. on the morning of the 17th, the official flying time, as reported by the Navy Department, having been fifteen hours and five minutes. Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Read, U.S.N., in command of the NC-4, said that he had flown at an average height of 3,000 feet during the voyage, lowering, owing to fog, to 1,000 feet when about 200 miles from the Island of Corvo, the first landfall made. So unfavorable had the weather conditions become, due to fog, that Commander Read decided to make a landing at Horta instead of attempting to proceed at once to Ponta Delgada.

The NC-1 and the NC-3, however, lost their bearings and for ten hours were out of radio touch with each other and everyone else after the flagship, NC-3, had reported at 9:15 a.m. that she was off her course between stations 18 and 19. The NC-1 became so lost in the heavy fog that Lieut. Comdr. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, U.S.N., in command, was forced to descend to the surface of the sea. She was unable to rise and the British steamship Ionian, coming into sight, the crew were taken aboard. Destroyers had been sent after the missing seaplane when word came that they were lost and the U.S.S. Harding found the NC-1 crew safe on the Ionian, which had the NC-1 in tow. She was then about sixty-five miles northeast of Flores. The tow line parted, however, and although every effort was made to save the ship she founders. The right wing and one pontoon were damaged and a propeller broken.

The NC-3 was still missing. Every available naval vessel between the Azores and station ship 16 was sent out in search of the missing craft. Nothing could be seen of her and it was thought that Lieut. Comdr. J. N. Towers, U.S.N., in command, after having run into the fog belt found he would be unable to make a safe waterfall, an attempt which naval aviators seek to avoid under the conditions Commander Towers was obliged to meet. Much anxiety existed at the Navy Department and elsewhere as to the whereabouts of the ship and her crew, and it was feared they might have been lost, when the craft was seen at 1:30 p.m. on the 10th placidly "taxing" over the sea seven miles from Ponta Delgada. She had been forced to ride out a gale and then made her way across 205 miles of sea to safety. Apart from the hardship endured the entire crew were well. When the seaplane was examined after her arrival, however, it was found she was so badly damaged that she could not continue the flight. She was therefore dismantled with a view to returning her to the United States.

Meanwhile Lieutenant Commander Read and his crew were waiting for favorable weather to make the start from Horta to Ponta Delgada, but it was not until 12:40 p.m. of the 20th that the ship took the air. She arrived at Ponta Delgada at 1:21 p.m. Up to early morning of May 23 no start had been made for Lisbon owing to unfavorable sea and weather conditions.

The Navy dirigible C-5, in command of Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Coe, U.S.N., which broke away from her moorings at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on May 15, the day of her arrival, and sailed out to sea without anyone on board, has not been seen since she went out of sight of those ashore. It was reported to the Navy Department that a British steamship had found the dirigible on the ocean eighty-five miles from St. Johns, but this was later found to be untrue. What became of the big airship is unknown, but it is assumed she fell into the ocean and sank. It had been expected she would attempt the flight from Newfoundland to the Irish coast. On May 20 a boy found a board marked "C-5" on the beach near Atlantic City, N.J. The Navy Department sent Lieutenant Covell and Leonard in a seaplane from the Cape May, N.J., Naval Aerial Station to Atlantic City on May 22 to examine the board. After looking at it they decided it had once formed a part of the dirigible. The Navy Department ordered it sent to Washington for examination by experts, who from it may obtain a clue as to the direction in which the C-5 was blown. It is possible the Navy Department may assign another dirigible to attempt the voyage.

HAWKER AND GRIEVE PROBABLY LOST.

Harry G. Hawker, the Australian aviator, and his navigator, Lieut. Comdr. Mackenzie Grieve, R.N., started in a Sopwith biplane from St. Johns, Newfoundland, on May 18 in an attempt to fly to the Irish coast without a stop. In his desire to carry as little weight as possible Hawker dropped the carriage of the machine before starting, thereby saving 400 pounds weight. Even then the machine weighed nearly 6,300 pounds. After get-

ting out of sight of land nothing has been seen of the machine or those aboard of her. The British Admiralty has done what it could to search for them, but as absolutely nothing is known as to how far the aviators succeeded in going there is nothing to guide those who made the search. Practically all hope of their being alive has been abandoned.

BIDS FOR U.S. BATTLESHIPS 33 AND 34.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels opened bids on May 21 for the construction of battleships 33 and 34, which are to be named Massachusetts and Iowa, respectively. These two ships, which were authorized by the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, will complete the program of ten battleships which Congress stipulated shall be begun before July 1, 1919. Eight of these ships are now undergoing construction, but in the building of the Massachusetts and Iowa the fullest advantage will be taken of the lessons of the war and of the experience of the British and German warships in action. Points of value as to hull construction, engines and ordnance were undoubtedly brought to the attention of Secretary Daniels and Rear Admirals Griffin, Earle and Taylor during their recent visit to England, France and Italy, where every opportunity was afforded them to study the warships of our Allies.

The following are the tenders of each bidder for the construction of battleships Nos. 33 and 34, Class 1 bids being for the department's design and Class 2 bids being for the department's design of hull and equipment but bidder's design of machinery:

New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N.J.: No formal bid, but company offered by letter to construct one vessel for cost plus a fixed fee for profit of \$1,000,000; upon certain conditions outlined as to definition of cost, insurance, trials, etc.

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa.: Class 1—One vessel, 40 months, 23 knots—\$22,500,000. If pine decking, etc., substituted for teak decking, deduct \$50,000. Class 2—One vessel, 40 months, 23 knots, machinery of Curtis type—\$21,900,000. If pine decking, etc., substituted for teak decking, deduct \$50,000. In an accompanying letter the company outlined certain modifications in the contract and offered in event of a decrease in the cost of labor and materials during the construction period, to return to the department any amount paid in excess of cost plus an earned profit of 30 per cent.

Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va.: Class 1—One vessel, 45 months, 23 knots, \$21,000,000; if pine decking, etc., substituted for teak decking, deduct \$40,000. Class 2—Machinery of geared turbine type, one vessel, 45 months, 23 knots, \$21,000,000; if pine decking, etc., substituted for teak decking deduct \$40,000. In an accompanying letter the company outlined certain modifications in the contract.

Armor and armament are not included in the bids, and these are expected to bring the cost up to something like \$2,000,000 for each vessel.

The eight other battleships are being constructed at the following yards: No. 45 (Colorado) and 47 (Washington), New York Shipbuilding Corporation; No. 46 (Maryland) and 48 (West Virginia), Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co.; No. 49 (South Dakota) and 50 (Indiana), New York Navy Yard; No. 51 (Montana), Mare Island Navy Yard; No. 52 (North Carolina), Norfolk Navy Yard. No. 33 is to be named Massachusetts and No. 34 Iowa.

In a statement issued from the Secretary's office it was pointed out that battleships No. 40 to No. 54 had a larger displacement and higher speed than No. 45 to No. 48, and have been designed after a thorough study of the lessons learned from the war. They are provided with the highest type of protection against torpedoes and mines and will be equipped with mine-sweeping gear. Particular attention has been paid to the bulkheads and decks to provide adequate subdivision of the vessels so as to maintain water-tight integrity as well as to prevent the spreading of poisonous gases from exploding shells. The ventilating systems are devised to prevent poisonous gases reaching compartments in which men are stationed during battle, and the air supply to the vital stations occupied during action will be purified. Provision is made for correcting the list of the ship in damaged condition by special flooding arrangements.

The new vessels will be provided with heavy armor and an armament of twelve 16-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch guns, four anti-aircraft guns, two submerged torpedo tubes and other smaller caliber guns. The main propelling machinery, which is amidships, consists of two main turbo-generators supplying alternating current to four main propelling motors, one for each shaft. The boilers will be oil burners and will be placed in separate compartments abreast the main generating units. Special attention has been given to the design of the radio installation, which is of high power and includes the latest application of radio telephone.

The principal dimensions of battleships No. 40 to No. 54 are as follows: Length, over all, 684 feet; breadth, extreme, 100 feet; mean trial displacement, 43,200 tons; mean draft, 33 feet; speed, 23 knots. At cruising speed these ships will have a radius of action of 8,000 miles.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Albany arrived at Vladivostok May 8 and the Ajax arrived at the same place on May 11.

The U.S. mine sweeper Lapwing arrived at Kirkwall, Scotland, May 7.

The U.S.S. Tonopah (monitor) arrived at Constantinople, Turkey, May 8.

Capt. John G. Church, U.S.N., was on May 16 ordered to command the battleship Wisconsin, flagship of Rear Admiral R. Welles, U.S.N., commander of Division One of Battleship Force One, relieving Capt. Ivan C. Wettenhall, ordered to command the armored cruiser Montana of Squadron One, Cruiser Force.

A Russian Bolshevik fleet in the Gulf of Finland was badly beaten on May 18 by a British fleet in an engagement lasting only thirty-five minutes. One Bolshevik vessel was sunk, another stranded and the remaining ships fled to Kronstadt, some of them sustaining severe casualties.

U.S.S. Hannibal for Russian Duty.

Comdr. Charles S. Joyce, U.S.N., in command of the U.S.S. Hannibal, has been placed in command of the expedition for duty in northern Russia, consisting of the Hannibal and a squadron of submarine chasers. The Hannibal is a special service steamer, fitted up as a surveying ship. She was built in England and was purchased by the United States during the war with Spain.

Navy G.C.M.'s.

Capt. Tracy G. Hunter, Jr., U.S.M.C., was tried by G.C.M. at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 18, 1918, and found guilty

of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and was sentenced to dismissal. In view of the recommendation of the Major General Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, the sentence was commuted by Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt to the loss of fifty numbers in his permanent grade of captain in the Marine Corps. (C.M.O. O. 59, Feb. 15, 1919, N.D.)

Capt. Robert W. Claiborne, U.S.M.C., tried by G.C.M. Jan. 13, 1919, at the marine barracks, Washington, D.C., was honorably acquitted of the charge of scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. The acquittal was approved in C.M.O. 55, 1919, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. Irwin D. Coyle, Pay Corps, U.S.N., was acquitted by a G.C.M. at Philadelphia, Pa., of a charge of scandalous conduct. The acquittal was approved. (C.M.O. 93, March 19, 1919, N.D.)

Lieut. Joseph Chamberlain, U.S.N., who was found guilty by a G.C.M. last December, of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, was sentenced to the loss of \$50 per month of his pay, for nine months. The sentence was approved. The proceedings have been announced in C.M.O. 76, Navy Dept., 1919.

Lieut. Eugene W. Torrey, Med. Corps, U.S.N., was found guilty by a G.C.M. of absence from station and duty without leave and was sentenced to dismissal. He was recommended to clemency because he was at the time of his absence suffering from a physical malady. His sentence was mitigated to a loss of five numbers in his grade. (C.M.O. 112, March 28, 1919.)

DISMISSEALS FROM U.S.N.R.F.

The following officers of the U.S.N.R.F. were tried by G.C.M. between Dec. 13, 1918, and Feb. 3, 1919, and were dismissed from the Navy after being found guilty of the charges noted:

Lieut. (D) William D. Gunn, drunkenness; Ensign W. B. Johnson, drunkenness; Ensign E. H. Kanke, drunkenness and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; Lieut. (j.g.) H. B. Glencross, drunkenness and breaking arrest; Lieut. (j.g.) J. Isakson, drunkenness; 1st Lieut. J. M. Davis, U.S.M.C.R., drunkenness and conduct to the prejudice, etc.; Lieut. (j.g.) J. Davis, conduct to the prejudice, etc., and falsehood.

Btan. F. J. Albrecht, conduct to the prejudice, etc.; Ensign H. W. Scoville, drunkenness, assault and battery and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman; Ensign D. E. Peterson, scandalous conduct; Lieut. W. Bell, absence without leave; Ensign R. S. Mott, disobedience of orders and drunkenness; Ensign J. R. LaFoe, drunkenness; Ensign R. S. Mattison, absence without leave; Ensign C. O. Wheeler, theft and scandalous conduct; Ensign Thomas L. Avant, presenting false claims against the United States, conduct to the prejudice, etc., and falsehood. In addition to dismissal he serves two years at hard labor in prison. The cases have just been made public by the Navy Department in court-martial orders 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 63, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74 and 75.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

Marine Corps Expeditionary Ribbons.

Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., in Orders 33, May 8, 1919, which we publish elsewhere on this page, gives a list of ribbons with numerals for the same, adopted for issue to the corps, commemorative of expeditionary service performed. These awards are for service in Panama, Cuba, China, Nicaragua, Abyssinia and Korea.

Marine Corps Decorations.

Major George K. Shuler, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C., was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal by Secretary Daniels on May 20 at Washington, and Major Alphonse De Carre, of the 6th Regiment, with the Distinguished Service Cross. Major Shuler also wears the Legion of Honor medal and the Croix de Guerre, and Major De Carre the Croix de Guerre with two palms. At the same time Sergt. Charles F. Hoffman, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C., was decorated with the Congressional medal of honor. On May 19 Major Gen. George Barnett, commander of the U.S.M.C., decorated Mrs. Mary M. Summer, of Washington, D.C., widow of Capt. Allen M. Summer, with the Croix de Guerre, awarded by France for distinguished service at Tigny, July 18, 1918, when Captain Summer was killed. General Barnett also pinned the Croix de Guerre on Pvt. William V. Sullivan, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C., awarded for meritorious conduct near Soissons in July, 1918.

Five decorations of Marine Corps officers and men were awarded at Quantico, Va., on May 21, in the auditorium before an audience of 4,000. Brig. Gen. John T. Myers, U.S.M.C., commandant of the station, read the orders and decorated the men. Each of the recipients of the coveted Croix de Guerre had performed deeds of personal valor, rescued comrades under fire, carried food and water across shell-swept zones, or was credited with other heroic deeds reported to General Petain. The men decorated are: Lieut. Robert O. Williams, Marine Gunner William T. Nice, Corp. A. R. Oppenheimer, Pvt. Charles Mitchell and Ernest J. Wiedman, U.S.M.C.

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on pages 1343-4.

Orders Issued to Officers May 17, 1919.

Comdr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, retired, to Baldwin Locomotive Co., Eddystone, Pa.

Comdr. G. E. Wood designated as naval aviator March 3, 1919.

Lieut. Comdr. T. Shine to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-9 and in command when commad.; J. McC. Miller to Bureau of Ordnance conn. with post-graduate work.

Lieuts.: A. Klingler to ast. naval inspr. ordnance, Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. H. McClellan to conn. f.o. Santa Elena and on board when commad.; I. Washburn to duty Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.

Lieut. F. Bruce died May 11, 1919, U.S.S. Bushnell.

Lieuts. (M.C.): A. Wildman to Naval Hosp., Wards Island, N.Y.; C. O. Tanner to conn. f.o. Santa Elena and as senior medical officer when commad.; M. L. Bruff to Marine Exp. Ps., Santo Domingo, D.R.; J. H. Byrne to Naval Hosp., N.T.S., Great Lakes.

Lieuts. (P.C.): O. D. Foutch to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept.; B. H. Gants to Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept.;

Fred A. Abbott to U.S.S. Ohio as supply officer; B. W. Shumaker to temp. duty R.S., Philadelphia.

Lieuts. (j.g.): S. S. Murray to U.S.S. R-19; E. D. Kern to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCalla and on board when commad.; Howard Keane, H. L. Arnold, W. A. Gordon and W. E. Sharon to U.S. Naval Ps. Operating European Waters; G. S. Harris to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bailey and under instruction in engineering when commad.; J. E. Warren to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-33 and on board when commad.; T. H. Boyer to duty Kaiserin Auguste Victoria; P. D. Naugle to duty under comdr-in-chief, U.S. Fleet.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) S. S. Soloway to duty Marcia.

Lieut. (j.g.) (D.C.) A. L. Kellie to duty Rhode Island.

Lieut. (j.g.) (P.C.): William La F. Long to duty 3d N.D. Ensigns: J. Govoni to U.S.S. Edwards; E. P. Murray to U.S.S. Kalk; J. S. Donnell, Jr., to U.S.S. McCook; J. J. Cooney to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Thornton and as watch officer when commad.; T. W. Dixon to conn. f.o. U.S.S. J. Ford Talbot and on board when commad.; A. Brown to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-30 and on board when commad.

Ensigns: W. R. Rose, C. E. Chamberlain, J. H. Kevers, L. D. Raper, H. T. Gower, J. C. Dallas and L. F. Leventhal to U.S. Naval Forces Operating European Waters.

Ensigns: C. J. McCarthy to duty Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; E. B. Laferty det. duty Naval Air Station, Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; R.A.D.; T. E. Reynolds det. duty R.S. at Mare Island, Calif., R.A.D.

Ensigns: (P.C.): A. P. Campbell to duty Louisville; J. E. Mitchell to duty Tacoma; A. J. Bend, Jr., to duty Vulcan; W. E. Willets to duty Freedom; W. H. Quarg to duty as ass't supervising dist. cont. inspr., 12th N.D.; S. Levin to duty Louisville; J. A. Hall rev. of orders, det. duty R.S. at N.Y.; R.A.D.; B. L. Cook to duty under instruction at the University of N.Y.; E. C. Fisher to duty under instruction at the University of N.Y.

Pay Clerks: A. D. Strahl to duty in disb. off., 7th N.D.; T. F. Byrne to duty San Francisco.

Carp. W. Stoudt to Naval Station, Hawaii.

Gunners: G. L. Bullen to duty under dist. radio material officer, Mare Island, Calif.; O. J. Byrnes to conn. f.o. Santa Elena and on board when commad.

Orders Issued to Officers May 19, 1919.

Capt. G. C. Marsh, retired, to Naval Operations, Navy Dept. (U.S.O.G.) W. H. Jaynes to assignment by Commodore Comdt. Coast Guard.

Comdr. (M.C.) R. A. Bachmann to U.S.S. Imperator. Comdr. (P.C.) L. W. Jennings to Navy Allocation Office, Navy Dept.

Lieut. Comdr.: J. A. Brownell to charge ex-German Sub. U-117; H. C. Fraser to duty R.S., New York; L. M. Stewart to conn. f.o. Santa Elena and in command when commad.; A. C. Wilwers cancellation of orders May 5, 1919, revoking uncompleted portion orders April 9, 1919; J. C. P. Katterfeld to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.

Lieuts.: C. A. McGowan to conn. f.o. Santa Elena and as engr. officer when commad.; C. D. Helland to 8th N.D.; William Seach to duty R.S., Boston (comdg., 1st Naval Dist.); R. A. Laird to dist. radio material officer, 14th N.D., and additional duty as ass't to supervisor of trans. Pacific High Power Circuit Material; E. R. Guinan to Naval Hosp., navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieuts. (M.C.): T. L. Sutton to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Imperator and on board when commad.; H. Bishop to U.S.S. Imperator.

Lieut. (P.C.): W. O'Brien revocation of orders May 12, 1919, to duty R.S. at N.Y.; orders May 15 to duty Philippines, and orders May 16, 1919, modifying orders May 5, revoked.

Lieuts. (j.g.): R. E. Tagg and J. J. Magen to conn. f.o. Santa Elena and on board when commad.

Lieuts. (j.g.): J. M. Morrison to command Sub. C. No. 306; J. M. Acuff to command Sub. C. No. 304; E. A. Brooks to command Sub. C. No. 305; W. Hansen to U.S. Naval Forces Operating in European Waters; G. A. Miller det. Naval Tra. Camp, Bunkin Island, Mass., to R.S. Boston; T. D. Shepherd to Rocky River, Ohio, as squad. comdr. of Squad. Sub. Chasers Nos. 431, 433, 434 and 438, and comdg. officer of U.S. Sub. Chaser No. 431; A. Siemer to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Philippines and on board when commad.; J. R. Farrow cancellation of orders May 5, 1919, revoking uncompleted orders April 5, 1919; S. N. Blossom rev. of orders May 14, 1919, to duty Navy Ret. Bureau, 318 West 39th St., New York; C. J. Sanghoon cont. duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Charleston, S.C.

Lieuts. (j.g.): D. C. H. Sheridan and E. A. Hyland to navy yard, New York.

Lieut. (j.g.) (P.C.) E. L. Gary to U.S.S. Virginia as supply officer.

Ensigns: C. F. Grisham to U.S.S. K-3; W. F. Fleming to U.S.S. Sub. Chaser No. 21; W. C. Stroud to Sub. Chaser No. 236; O. H. Bonham to Sub. Chaser No. 307; L. P. Kane to U.S.S. Maine; J. S. Fogerty to U.S.S. Graf Waldersee; J. P. Gwynne to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCalas and on board when commad.

Ensigns: D. A. Megowen, G. A. Bergen and G. C. Underwood to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.

Ensigns: R. H. Parker to duty Santa Olivia; J. C. Little to duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; J. C. Schwabe, Jr., to duty Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla.; E. F. Bailey to duty Cuyama.

Ensigns (P.C.): C. R. Clark to Nav. Conn. Commission on Training Camp Activities; W. Elliott to U.S.S. Seattle as ass't to supply officer; J. A. Joyce rev. of orders, det. duty Office of D.S.N.O.T.S., N.Y., R.A.D.; B. T. Van Camp to duty Madawaska.

Boms. A. Nelson, 3d N.D., and E. J. Miller, 3d N.D., rev. of orders May 17, R.A.D.

Boms. J. B. Magnus rev. of orders Feb. 24, 1919, addressed Ontario, R.A.D.; W. H. Amberger to U.S.S. Koningen der Nederlanden.

Mach. C. P. Brown to U.S.S. Kwasind as engr. off.

Pharma.: J. Levansaler to Bureau Nav., Navy Dept., conn. with Commission on Tra. Camp Activities; N. Case to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Philippine and on board when commad.

A.P. Clerk C. G. Olinger to San Pedro for duty with supply officer of submarine bases at San Pedro.

Gunner: W. Clinton to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Twigg and on board when commad.; F. Melson to U.S.S. New Hampshire; W. J. Cook to U.S.S. Seattle; E. Leonhardt to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Rizal and as torp. officer when commad.

Orders Issued to Officers May 20, 1919.

Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, Capts. B. A. Long, W. R. Sexton, Comdr. H. E. Allen, A. D. Turnbull, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Basto, H. H. Crosby, A. H. Dresel and H. P. Le Clair from U.S.S. Corsair (flagship) to U.S.S. Chattanooga (new flagship).

Comdr. G. H. Laird to exec. off., nuc. crew No. 8.

Comdr. (M.C.) C. E. Ryde to N.O.T.S., New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr.: J. P. Norfleet to hqrs., London; L. C. Davis to Rear Admiral Halstead for duty as ad' for operations on his staff; G. L. Whitney to Base 29; J. R. Peterson assumed command U.S.S. Dorsey.

Lieut. Comdr. (P.C.) J. H. Gunnell to U.S.S. Pittsburgh as supply off.; D. Duffy died on R.S. at navy yard, New York, May 15, 1919.

Lieuts.: M. J. Hageman to duty R.S. at New York; C. Peterson to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. Van B. Salmons to duty R.S. at New York; W. Constable to Base 29; R. A. Denning to Naval Academy under instruction in post-graduate dept.; H. de H. Glass to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Abbott and under instruction in engineering when commad.; A. Stuart to command U.S.S. Despatch; J. B. Litchfield to U.S.S. Panther; A. G. Fraenzel to report Staff Base No. 7; B. R. Behley to duty Kaiserin Auguste Victoria; Y. McCoy to Base No. 29; A. R. Wurtele to U.S.S. Hanibal; J. L. Haimer assume command of U.S.S. Patuxent; F. Evans to Staff Base No. 7; H. B. Robinson to Staff Base No. 7.

Lieuts. (M.C.): J. W. Jones to Nav. Hosp., Wards Island, N.Y.; M. W. Beach to Nav. Hosp., Charleston, S.C.; J. W. Widters to duty U.S.S. Kittery; H. J. Koekkoek to duty Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; W. C. Manning to U.S. via U.S.S. Leviathan.

Lieut. (P.C.): C. A. Sieck to Bu. Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept.

Lieut. (C.C.): W. H. Sampson to U.S.S. Prairie.

Lieuts. (j.g.): E. Steward, Jr., rev. of orders May 21, 1919, to duty 1st N.D.; M. Spring to U.S.S. Cleveland; C. G. Tipping to conn. f.o. U.S.S. J. Fred Talbot and as watch off. when commad.; J. M. Gibson to U.S.S. Cleveland; W. P. Rodman to command Sub-Chaser 303; P. E. Ricketts to U.S.S. O-5; G. B. Kessack to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Rizal and as watch off. when commad.; C. L. Willenbucker to Base No. 29; E. H. Ekstedt rev. of orders April 26, 1919, addressed Brutus,

R.A.D.; T. C. Nicholls to U.S.S. Israel; P. C. Hatch to Macdonough; W. F. Sweet to naval hors., Paris; R. E. Rockwood to naval port officer, Danzig; G. N. Hampson to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) V. O. Saphro rev. of orders, det. present duty, R.A.D.

Lieut. (j.g.) (D.C.) A. C. Tollinger to hqrs., London.

Ensigns: G. Fagan rev. of orders, det. present duty, R.A.D.; C. H. Pike rev. of orders May 10, R.A.D.; J. G. Howard rev. of orders May 9, R.A.D.; F. Eggert to report to Sec. Navy Dept.; H. S. Frains to Sub-Chaser No. 24; J. H. Keiser to Sub-Chaser No. 186; A. B. Hudson to S.P. 642; H. H. Anderson to U.S. Sub-Chaser 309; L. W. Preston to U.S.S. O-1; C. H. Watson to U.S.S. Penguin; A. N. Loken to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia; H. A. Henderson to duty Asiatic Station; J. P. Burke to Lake Harney; M. W. Weeks to Kerowles; F. Dillenkoffer to Ice King.

Ensigns: (P.C.): W. E. Hunter to duty Radnor; J. Goldstein to duty Sterling; R. G. Culbertson to duty Nanstan; R. C. Gamblin to Liverpool conn. nuc. crew.

Gunner: L. G. La Ferte to U.S.S. L-5.

Machs.: G. W. Ryan to further observation Nav. Hosp., Washington, D.C.; W. Roberts to treatment Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md.; S. W. Alston to U.S.S. Hannibal.

Btsn. J. Weber, Jr., to Base No. 29.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 16—Lieut. Col. J. M. Salladay to Washington, D.C. Capt. G. H. Whisenant to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. H. D. Gibbons, upon being relieved Haitian Constabulary, detached 1st Brig., Haiti; to U.S.

Capt. H. L. Hirschler to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

Capt. W. A. Powers, E. B. Pendleton and 1st Lieut. B. I. Jensen honorably discharged.

First Lieuts. H. T. Carrithers and S. S. Herman from Santo Domingo to U.S.

Second Lieut. C. F. Liable from Cuba to U.S.

Second Lieut. G. A. MacLean to 6th Brig., Cuba.

Second Lieut. W. W. Ferguson orders to inactive service revoked.

Second Lieut. H. A. Seymour discharged.

Marine Guar. J. A. Daly appointment as marine gunner (temp.) revoked.

MAY 17—Major J. F. Jeffords appointed Asst. Paymaster.

Majors J. T. Moore, J. E. Davis, B. Griffin, H. S. Fassett and G. B. Reynolds to M.B., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. R. J. Kirwan honorably discharged.

Capt. E. B. Mimms, D. J. Kendall, W. B. Allen and J. W. Latton to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. M. M. Peregrine to M.B., Charleston, S.C.

Capt. R. W. Davidson to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

Capt. R. M. Simpson from Santo Domingo to U.S.

Capt. M. A. Rinaldi to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. D. S. Craig to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

Second Lieut. J. G. Whalen to M.B., Boston, Mass.

Second Lieut. H. C. Bock to Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. S. J. Madden honorably discharged.

Second Lieuts. H. D. Williams and C. H. Smith appointed 2d lieuts. (prov.) in Marine Corps Reserve; to inactive service.

Second Lieut. W. A. Young to M.B., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Q.M. Clerk C. U. Cole appointed Q.M. clerk (prov.) in M.C.R. and assigned duty hqrs., Marine Corps.

Marine Guar. G. W. Powell to inactive service.

Q.M. Clerk G. C. Kelly to Depots of Supplies, San Francisco.

Q.M. Clerk A. P. Sulaires to Mar. Per. Off., New York.

MAY 18—Capt. H. H. Rothman to 1st Brig., Haiti.

Capt. C. C. St. Clair from Haiti to U.S.

Capt. P. D. Cornell to 1st Brig., Haiti.

Capt. E. W. Davidson, C. G. Cickey, M. M. Peregrine, 1st Lieuts. R. E. Quinn, D. S. Craig, 2d Lieuts. W. T. Barris and W. A. Young honorably discharged.

First Lieut. M. V. Parsons appointed 1st Lieut. (prov.) in M.C.R

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, U.S.M.A.

Following is the official list of cadet candidates who qualified at the March, 1919, examination for admission to the U.S. Military Academy on June 13, 1919:

Alabama—Leon Gentry McMorris, Robert Hugh Hall, Lee Wallace Jones, John Percy Kennedy, Jr., Douglas Gordon Pamplin, Foy L. Clark.

Arizona—Charles Oscar Moody, Edwin Felts Baldwin.

Arkansas—Ralph Arthur Koch, David Larr, Noble Beasley, Austin Curtis Cunkle, Jr., Herman H. Curry, John Reynolds Hawkins.

California—Paul Trumpler Jones, Wallace Huntoon Nickell, Frank Dorn, William Andrew Wedemeyer, W. Harold Schaefer, Lyle Rosenberg, Sheppard Edwards, Kenyon Moore Hegardt, Dakin Cochrane, Henry G. Fisher.

Colorado—David Franklin Stone, Frank Edwin Wilder, Warren Alfred Robinson.

Connecticut—Frederick T. Manross, Clyde K. Rich, Edward Elford Lutwick, Louis P. Leone, Alfred Carleton Baldwin.

Delaware—Campbell Weir.

Florida—Carl D. Silverthorne, George E. Waldo, Donald A. Beck, Francis Townsend Dodd.

Georgia—Powell Daniel Bush, Calvin Reid Fitzpatrick, Thomas Edwin Binford, Ernest Clifford Wimberly.

Hawaii—Ralph Mundon Neal, Donald Harold Hayselden.

Idaho—Walter Nicholas Burnside, Earl C. Bowman.

Illinois—Robert Leroy Dulaney, A. Clifford Johnson, Barnet Russell Bernbaum, James C. Short, Paul Kenneth Porch, Joseph Anthony Cella, Rudolf Carl Milton, Edward I. Wilens, Donald Quitman Harris, Robert P. Hackett, Wendell Gunner Johnson, Hubert Lawrence Manning, Everett Clement Meriwether, Wade Hampton Heavy, John William Wisheart, Frank M. Albrecht.

Indiana—Alvin L. Reiman, Emil V. Cassady, James Garrott Ayres.

Iowa—Robert Richard Rogers, David Lamber Scopes, Thomas Pringle Dallell, James A. O'Connor.

Kansas—Glen C. Jamison, Joseph Winsfield Boone, John B. Stark, Robert Smock Conrow, John Sayre Light, C. White Lawrence, Edward Clay Dean.

Kentucky—Edward Pickett Barbour, Don Carlos Ryan, Richard Briggs Evans, William Randall Hart, Herbert Spencer Rieffkin, Robert Tilden Cooper, Roger Leander Hardin.

Louisiana—Clement Hippolyte Dabbes, John Valentine Grossbach, Herbert R. Campbell, John Victor Fourmy, Paul Clinton Reed.

Maine—George Elkins Reed.

Maryland—Lawrence Sprague Barroll, Franklin Merwyn Seward, Charles Walter Cole, Alexander George Greig.

Massachusetts—Godwin Ordway, Jr., Louis W. Haskell, Mark Hampton Galusha, James Francis Early, George F. Heaney, Jr., Lawrence C. Craigie, David Stearn, Edward Warren Feely, Kevin O'Shea, George Albert Sexton, Hartwell R. Craigie, William J. D'Espinoza, Lawrence Soule.

Michigan—Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg, Kenneth Galbraith, Charles Valentine Berry, Howard E. C. Breitling, Edward B. Meyer, Frank L. Beards, Hilbert M. Wittkop, Russell Emerson Bates, Frank Robert Meyer.

Minnesota—Dwight W. Caswell, Paul Downing Michelet, Francis John Graling, Charles Metz Seesbach, Benton Stearns, Frank E. Martin, Howard J. Vanderveldt, William H. Kelly.

Mississippi—Hal Clark Cranberry.

Missouri—Merwin Longwell, E. Byron Thompson, Charles Calvin Higgins, Allen Welty Smith, Robert Byron Bowman.

Montana—John Cyrus Graffin, Phillip Richmond Barbour, Wilbur Ray Pierce.

Nebraska—William Hayden Boyers, Raymond Egbert Turnure.

New Hampshire—Steven L. Conner.

New Jersey—Somers Glaspay Leaming, Charles Heath Heyl, Jr., Lewis J. Storck, Thomas Sherman Timberman, Raymond P. Johnson, Frederick G. Stirling, Francis Augustine Hunter.

New York—Howard Waldron Waterman, Ewing Hill Prince, Thomas Magnor Conroy, John Delany Corow, Isidore Sass, Edward A. Kleinman, Saverio H. Savini, John Joseph Bianna, Jr., William O. Torpey, Blythe Lynet Carden, John Adams Austin, Roswell Hitchcock Harriman, Vincent P. O'Reilly, Paul Russell Covey, Charles Morton Woodruff, Robert Farnsworth Hallock, Harvey Keene Palmer, Jr.

North Carolina—George Franklin Williams, William Elgie Carraway, Roscoe Groce MacDonald, Harry Tatum Rowland, Guy Haynie Hill.

North Dakota—Lee Daniel Blank, Hugh Chauncey Johnson.

Ohio—Robert A. McClure, Leslie M. Grener, Ralph Mayer Geiser, Robert McKee Smith, Rex Eugene Chandler, Paul Elton Dawson, James Henry Workman, Paul Ford Lanigan.

Oklahoma—George Albert Heap, Guy Nathaniel Irish, Garrison E. Munger, Stanley Aubrey Clark, Robert Emmett Fatherree, Eugene Ware Ridings.

Oregon—William Shepard Biddle, 3d, Carter B. Magruder, George C. Morgens.

Pennsylvania—William Newton Leaf, Abraham W. Levin, Charles B. Weiler, Harry L. Scheetz, Clyde McKinley Swarr, Paschal H. Ringsdorf, Joseph Smith, George Alvin Millenec, Myra Wesley Albright, John Russell Lowman, John Maurice Weikert, Lynn Edwin Brady, James Frederick Torrence, Dudley Carl Roth, Valentine Roy Smith, Earl Shuman Gruber, James Alan Evans.

Puerto Rico—Heracio H. Amadeo.

Rhode Island—Royal Bertrand Lord.

South Carolina—Lyman O. Williams, Francis E. Cothran, William Campbell Lucas, James Silly Jeffries.

South Dakota—William Walrath Lloyd, Morris Kelly Voedisch.

Tennessee—Glen Weems, Jessie Douglas Farmer, Patrick Weston Timberlake, Eugene Bryan Echel, William Randolph Winslow.

Texas—Temple G. Holland, Garrett Bartlett Drummond, Allen Lee Huane, John D. Hendricks, Kenneth Fisher Hertford, William James Brunner, Walter Leroy Barlow, Joseph L. Mears, Jr., William M. Mussil.

Utah—Paul Henry Mahoney.

Vermont—Leslie Page Holcomb, James Warner Fletcher.

Virginia—William Jackson Morton, Jr., John Adair Purcell, Landen Carter Catlett, Jr., James Randolph V. Daniel, Jr., Stuart Alfred Beckley, Lawrence E. Kelley, Charles B. Davis, Louis Carrier Barley, Jr.

Washington—Henry J. Pitt Harding, Francis R. Johnson.

West Virginia—John Hensel Pilzer, Howard William Serig, Martin R. McKeahan, Charles T. Myers, Jr., Charles V. Bromley, Jr.

Wisconsin—John George Salaman, 3d, Harry Milton Reeve, Louis Bernard Retter, James M. Fitzmaurice, Waldemar F. Braudster, Birney Kellogg Morse, Alfred Louis Johnson.

Wyoming—Charles Wesley Gettys.

United States of Large—Benjamin F. Caffey, Lawrence V. Castner, John H. Evans, William Remsburg Grove, Jr., Franklin K. Gurley, Paul Philip Hansen, John Condit Smith Hooker, Allen L. Keyes, John Rutherford Noyse, Robert Chaffee Oliver, Allen Dwight Raymond, Jr., Miles Reber, Charles Edward Woodruff, Jr.

Honor Schools—John Mark Pasak, Charles Waggoner.

Army—Ural Girard Ent, Wallace E. Whitson, David S. Babcock, John W. Harmony, Ben L. Wells, Joseph I. Greene, Woodson Lewis, Jr.

American Expeditionary Force—Charles Dudley Austin, John L. Ballantyne, Charles Woodford Cawles, David M. Fowler, William B. Goddard, Clinton J. Harrold, Gilbert Hayden, Charles P. Holwager, Louis H. Imhof, William P. Le Branton, Thomas H. Maddocks, Donald B. Mason, Glenn H. Palmer, Edgar H. Price, Roy S. Price, George B. Shaw, Warren Cole Stouk, Adalbert Waits.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 21, 1919.

On account of rain the Fordham baseball game was canceled on Saturday, much to the disappointment of everybody who looked forward to an exciting game with an enthusiastic crowd. The visitors, some 3,000, arrived according to schedule, having chartered the steamer Robert Fulton, of the Day Line. An informal hop was arranged in the gymnasium for their entertainment.

The young ladies of the Semple School, New York, came to West Point on Saturday and gave an entertainment that evening for the benefit of the Army Relief and West Point Relief Societies. Mrs. Semple, principal of the school, chaperoned the visitors. The play, "A Schoolgirl's Frolic," was a clever revue of songs and graceful dances charmingly presented. A large audience of officers and ladies, student officers, cadets and visitors was present. After the play the seats were taken out of Cullum Hall and an orchestra played for dancing; an informal supper was later served at the officers' mess. In the afternoon a tea-dance was given in the lower hall at Memorial Hall for the young ladies of the Semple School. Tea was poured by Madames Fiebeger, Timberlake, Haskin and Asensio, while Madames Carter, Ivens Jones, Rodney Smith and J. K. Brown were assisted in entertaining by a number of other ladies.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William P. Ennis spent the week-end at West Point the guests of Col. and Mrs. Ivens Jones, who had dinner on Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Ennis, Mrs. Coleman, Carter, Mrs. Coleman and Mr. Waldo. Col. and Mrs. Carter had dinner on Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Ennis, Mrs. Coleman, Col. and Mrs. Ivens Jones.

Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice and aid, of the British army, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ludlow were guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Tillman and Miss Tillman on Saturday; on Sunday Gen. and Miss Tillman, Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice and the Hon. Elihu Root were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow at luncheon at their home at Ludlow-on-Hudson. Col. and Mrs. Holt spent several days recently at Atlantic City. Mrs. Ganoe gave a luncheon on Wednesday for her guest, Mrs. Coiner, and for Mrs. Fiebeger, Miss Upon, Miss Tillman, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Dorst and Mrs. Thorpe. Mr. E. P. Survey, of Charleston, S.C., is visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Stuart.

Mrs. Willcox entertained on Friday with a bridge of four tables for Mrs. Timberlake; the other ladies playing were Madames Haskin, Morrison, Rodney Smith, Coleman, Hanna, Greene, Dorst, Sinkler, Newman, LaRrett Stuart and T. K. Brown; and the prize-winners, Madames Fiebeger, Patten, Thorpe and Hananum. A guest prize went to Mrs. Timberlake. After the game Mrs. Haskin poured tea, and fruit punch was served by Mrs. Timberlake.

Miss Upon, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fiebeger, left on Thursday for a visit at Atlantic City. Col. and Mrs. Morrison had bridge on Thursday evening for Col. and Mrs. Willcox, Col. and Mrs. Ganoe, Mrs. Coiner and Colonel Bugge. Prizes were won by Mrs. Willcox and Colonel Ganoe.

Mrs. Henry Hutchings, Jr., of Austin, Texas, has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Johns for some time. Mrs. Hutchings is the wife of Major Hutchings, now overseas. Major and Mrs. Rees are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Mildred Townsend Rees, on May 11. Miss Evelyn Byrd Robinson, of Virginia, is the guest of Colonel Robinson. Major and Mrs. LaRrett Stuart had supper on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Crawford, Major and Mrs. Young and Major and Mrs. Hobbs.

Mrs. Walhall has returned home from Cleveland, Ohio, and is convalescing very satisfactorily from her recent illness. Colonel Robinson had luncheon on Saturday for Mrs. William Groveson, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. E. W. Timberlake, Mrs. Crawford and Mr. Wirt Robinson. Mrs. Avery and little daughter have arrived at the post to join Colonel Avery, and they will live in Quarters No. 24 on the Kisselby Hill.

The Hon. Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle, and Mrs. Hanson were at the post on Sunday and were interested visitors at parade. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Trimble, and Mr. Wallis, of New York, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Carter at tea. Mrs. Bugge and children have returned from Kansas City, where they spent several weeks visiting. Jacqueline and Jens are having a delightful time with their pretty pair of ponies and basket-carriage.

Lient. and Mrs. E. Wrenne Timberlake and little Master Timberlake have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Timberlake for a few days. Lieutenant Timberlake has since embarked for duty overseas. Col. and Mrs. Rodney Smith had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Avery, Colonel Bugge and Major Maraburn, the party going to the hop later. Mr. and Mrs. Coachman, of Jacksonville, Fla., were guests of Col. and Mrs. Willcox on Saturday. Mrs. Coachman, who is Colonel Willcox's niece, has come up to meet Mr. Coachman, who has recently returned from France where he was on duty with the Field Artillery in the A.E.F.

Major and Mrs. Patten had dinner on Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Thorpe, Dr. and Mrs. Tyng. Colonel Butcher, who recently reported for duty, has been assigned the quarters just vacated by Captain Everts, No. 30. Mrs. Cramer and little baby daughter have returned from New York. Mrs. Clark, wife of Col. C. B. Clark, who is overseas, and her niece, were at the hotel for Saturday and Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. William Morrison, of Brooklyn, parents of Colonel Morrison, were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Morrison.

Guests of Major and Mrs. Wilde are Mrs. Wilde's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Beers, of Janesville, Wis. Mrs. Shields, mother of Mrs. Newman, is visiting relatives in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, of New York and Southhampton, was the guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Tillman and Miss Tillman for several days recently.

Miss Harrison, who has just returned from France, where she served several years as a Red Cross nurse, is spending a few days with Mrs. Morrison, who had luncheon on Tuesday for Miss Harrison and Mrs. Crawford. Mrs. William C. Rivers was week-end guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Tillman. Mrs. Asensio and two children, Gabriel and Dolores, are leaving on Wednesday for a little visit in Washington with Col. and Mrs. William Tschappat. Mrs. A. B. Johnson and her son, Major Johnson, had as guests for over the week-end their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Oliphant, of New York.

The Reading Club held its love-feast and spring business meeting on Thursday afternoon at Constitution Island; the love-feast took the form of an open-air picnic which was greatly enjoyed, thanks to the plans of the committee. Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. T. K. Brown and Miss Tillman; at the business meeting officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. Ganoe was re-elected president; Mrs. Asensio, vice president, and Mrs. Sharer, secretary and treasurer. The club adjourned to meet the first Thursday in October.

The cadet chapel choir of eighty members, with Mr. F. C. Mayer and Major Hanna, went to New York, on Saturday where they were guests of Columbia University; on Sunday morning they attended Grace Church and in the afternoon sang "Alma Mater" at Columbia.

The 1919 encampment of the Corps of Cadets will be known as "Camp Frederick W. Sibley," in honor of the late Brigadier General Sibley, who was Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy from Feb. 1, 1909, to Feb. 1, 1911.

The excursion season was opened last Saturday, when the steamer Monmouth brought a crowd up the river; the rain caused the cancellation of baseball and drills. It is expected that June Week will bring to West Point a large number of graduates to enjoy the many class reunions which are being planned for that time.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., May 12, 1919.

Capt. J. M. Johnson has taken quarters No. 11, and has with him his wife and mother, Mrs. Nelly M. Stephens, of Annapolis, has been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. John Milliken, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Milliken, at this post. Lieutenant Guy Holliday and his mother have returned to the post after spending some time with relatives in Baltimore. Captain Lytle, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is able to be about again.

Captain Lytle, who was badly injured in Rock Creek

Park while riding some time ago, and who has been at Walter Reed Hospital since the accident, is now at the post hospital, and getting along nicely.

Mrs. Mayo, wife of Lieut. Col. Charles R. Mayo, has with her her mother, Mrs. Stotenburg, widow of General Stotenburg. Mrs. McNamee, wife of Col. Michael M. McNamee, entertained at a dinner-dance at the officers' club on Saturday for her house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of Baltimore.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 22, 1919.

Capt. Ernest J. King, U.S.N., has vacated his residence on Murray Hill, and has taken up his quarters in the Naval Academy, where he has been assigned as the dean of the Post-Graduate School. Lieut. E. J. Freich, U.S.N., and Mrs. Freich are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, born May 13.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur E. Langfield entertained on Saturday with a launch party up the Severn for the children of the Junior League of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. C. W. Brewington, wife of Lieutenant Brewington, U.S.N., has returned to Baltimore, after two days here with Mrs. S. S. Handy. Instr. and Mrs. Harry C. Gossard are entertaining at their home in West Annapolis, Mrs. Gossard's sister and her children.

The resignation of the bilgers in the annual examination has commenced. There will be forty in the Fourth Class and twenty-eight in the Third.

Lieut. D. W. Coe, O.C., who is stationed at Cambridge, Mass., has joined his family here. Lieutenant Schumacher, C.C., was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Thomas. Mrs. G. K. Weber, wife of Lieutenant Weber, U.S.N., left here on Monday to join her husband in Philadelphia. Lieut. Comdr. C. Q. Wright has reported for duty at the Naval Academy.

Miss Meta Burrage, daughter of Rear Admiral Burrage and Mrs. Burrage, of Washington, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Scales.

Comdr. Wolcott Ellsworth Hall on duty at the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Hall are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Roger Wolcott, in Baltimore on May 20.

Mrs. Thomas M. Dick, wife of Commander Dick, U.S.N., will give a dance on Friday night at Carvel Hall.

The resignation of member of the First Class charged with using unfair means at an examination and with making untrue statements in an effort to clear himself of the charge, has been requested.

The midshipmen are looking anxiously forward to this session of Congress to pass an act raising their pay and thus relieving them of their official financial embarrassments. Congress raised the pay of the cadets at West Point to \$70 annually, and the midshipmen trust that Congress will, at once, increase theirs. The First Classmen now about to graduate have passed safely through the financial ordeal, having had two years of service before the high prices began to prevail, and they will come out even in pay and expenses on graduation; but not so with the Third and Fourth Classes.

The temporary mess hall, erected near Bancroft Hall, is now being torn down, since the permanent one of granite has been finished.

The U.S.S. Cumberland arrived here on Saturday under the tow of the U.S.S. Mohawk. The Cumberland is to be used as a training ship for the waiters employed in the mess hall of the Navy Academy.

Cornell won from the Naval Academy here Saturday afternoon in an interesting field and track meet by 70 points to 52. Mdn. E. Curtis won the mile in 4 minutes, 26 seconds, which breaks the local record by 2.3.5 seconds and is a second and a fifth better than the best time previously made on the track, by Paul, of Pennsylvania, in 1911. Mayor, the last man for Cornell in the relay, made up twenty yards and won handily.

"GEBMAN" OF THE CLASS OF 1920.

Annapolis, Md., May 21, 1919.

Due to the war-time schedule on which the Naval Academy has been running during the past two years, there has been no First Class German since 1916, but this year, this June Week festivity, the most exclusive and elaborate of them all, will be rejuvenated with all the usual pomp and display. About two months ago the First Class elected a committee to take charge of this important function. This committee has been working steadily on plans which call for the most attractive and memorable German in history. Many large New York and Philadelphia concerns have been called upon to furnish articles in the favor and decorating line, but the origination of all ideas was the work of the committee, and the actual execution of these pretentious plans rests with the same group. The members of this committee are: Sampson Scott, chairman; F. H. MacEllvorias, R. D. Baker, E. Lewis, J. Shoemaker, T. G. Cox, H. Markell, C. C. Champion, O. A. Weller, B. S. Jones, I. W. Leaky, W. U. Hines, J. C. Webb, J. A. McDonnell, T. Lewis, T. W. Battle.

In order to make the German a success, it was decided to bring the element of surprise into it as far as possible. Therefore, everything concerning the decorations, the entertainments, the novelty dances and the favors has been kept secret. The German is to be held in the gym and supper is to be served on the main terrace between the two new wings of Bancroft Hall. There will be reserved tables for parties of all sizes. In case it rains that night the refreshments will be served in the mess hall, the decorations on the terrace being so planned that they may be expeditiously moved to the mess hall.

The First Class German is the most pretentious affair of June Week, and it is one of the most exclusive functions in the country. Only members of the First Class and their partners are allowed on the dancing floor. The officers attached to the Naval Academy, the officials down at the Academy for June Week, and the guests of the graduating midshipmen, to all of whom special invitations are sent, sit in the balcony in reserved seats and watch the "carrying on" down below. It is the custom for the officers who are back here for the graduates' reunion to go to the German and dance, but because of the fact that the officers are scattered so far and wide this year, there will be no graduates' reunion, and therefore this novel and entertaining feature of the German will have to be dispensed with.

Usually the young ladies, who come from all sections of the country, are requested to wear dresses of a certain color, but this year the only limitation is that no green dresses be worn as this color does not look well with the decorations and does not work in with the color scheme. The uniform for the midshipmen will be the new double-breasted coat and white trousers.

PUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., May 11, 1919.

The navy yard and Bremerton have been busy places during the past week with the Liberty loan, the yard celebration of the awarding of two ship contracts, and many other affairs occupying the attention of residents of the city and yard. The celebration of the ship contracts in town took the form of a parade, speeches and fireworks. Chaplain John Lathery, of the yard, was among the speakers. On Wednesday the Navy visited Seattle in the interests of the Liberty loan drive. The seven submarine chasers which arrived at the navy yard this week after a trip around the Sound, went to Seattle for the day to assist in the "Match the Navy" campaign, while marines and enlisted men and women of the Navy from the yard went over to participate in a parade.

A big benefit card party was held Tuesday evening for the Navy Relief Society at the home of Commandant and Mrs. Harry A. Field. Seventy-nine guests participated and over \$100 was realized. Preceding the affair, Commandant and Mrs. H. A. Field entertained at dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Collier and Mr. and Mrs. Burnsides, of Seattle, and Major Victor L. Morrison, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Morrison as guests. Commandant and Mrs. Field entertained at their usual monthly reception on May 1. It was an all station affair, and spring blossoms made the reception rooms attractive. Mrs. A. C. Hallam

and Mrs. Brown assisted. Before the reception Capt. and Mrs. Field were hosts at a dinner party for twelve. Ensign H. H. Basler, P.O., U.S.N.R.F., and Mrs. Basler have returned from an extended vacation. Ensign Basler spent thirty days visiting in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Oregon. In the East he was joined by Mrs. Basler, who had left previously to attend the celebration of her parents' sixtieth wedding anniversary. Lieut. R. E. Ames, recently ordered to Mare Island for duty, has been again transferred to this station, and with Mrs. Ames has taken his former home on Fourth street.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 13, 1919.

The social event of last week was the presentation of Abbey's "Holy Grail" as living pictures at the Ghent Club by the 5th Naval District Patriotic League. Mrs. Josie Matthews' president and Mrs. C. F. Macklin general chairman of arrangements. The pictures were posed by Misses Florence Smith, assisted by Miss Miriam Wilkerson, of Norfolk. The pictures were chaperoned by Mesdames A. F. Fecheler, G. P. Dyer, L. W. Spratling, J. G. Quinby, E. E. Hayden, Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, W. M. Crose, with a large number of other Service women.

Lieut. and Mrs. William M. Snelling and little son have arrived from New York. Lieutenant Snelling is attached to the Nevada. Mrs. Frank Schlapp, who has been at the Southland Hotel to be with her husband, Lieutenant Schlapp, U.S.N., who sails in a few days for France, has left to be the guest of relatives in Baltimore. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. N. Richardson and children have left to be guests of relatives in Birmingham, Ala., and Athens, Ga.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. C. Stevens, U.S.N., are guests at Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth. Miss Margaret Spratling has left for a two months' stay at Napa, Va., where she will assist Deaconess Williams in her missionary work among the mountaineers.

Mrs. J. S. Norris and her mother, Mrs. Florida Hall, had a tea last Wednesday at their home, Marine Barracks, for Mrs. George C. Thorpe, wife of the commandant, Colonel Thorpe. The guests were received by Mesdames Norris, Hall and Thorpe. Mesdames Frank Hope, Dilling, Rosset and Broderick served, assisted by Misses Sarah Watts, Laura Davis, Hortense Hodges, Madeline Schmidt, and Margaret Wonycott. There were about 150 guests invited and the Marine band furnished music.

Comdr. Worrell R. Carter, who has been spending the weekend with Mrs. Carter and children, has returned to his ship, the U.S.S. Nevada, at Yorktown. Comdr. and Mrs. Carter gave a dinner party on the Nevada Wednesday.

Miss Louise Lewis had a card party Wednesday afternoon for Miss Marjorie Cooper, whose engagement and approaching marriage to Lieut. John Nathaniel Heiner, U.S.C.G.S., has been announced. Mrs. Washington B. Grove, of Summit Point, W.Va., who has been the guest of Med. Dir. and Mrs. L. W. Spratling, is now the guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Gates. Major and Mrs. Alexander E. Vandegrift had a buffet supper and card party at their home, Marine Barracks, Friday for Col. and Mrs. George Thorpe, Major and Mrs. Robert O. Underwood, Major and Mrs. J. A. Rossel, Col. and Mrs. C. B. Taylor, Major and Mrs. J. F. S. Norris, Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Hutchison, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Brumby, U.S.N., Mesdames Florida Hall, William Van D. Jewett, Miss Elizabeth Whiting, of Chicago, Miss Mary Reis, Capt. Omar Peiffer, Capt. W. J. Flannigan, Major R. E. Brumbaugh and Major Harry Schmidt, all U.S.M.C.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lyell St. L. Pamperin arrived last week from New York and are guests of Mrs. Pamperin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Groner, Westover avenue. Lieutenant Commander Pamperin has been ordered for duty to the Naval Operating Base, Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. M. Watt had a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchison, Med. Dir. and Mrs. L. W. Spratling, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Brumby, Col. and Mrs. G. C. Thorpe, U.S.C.G.S., and Capt. and Mrs. George P. Dyer, U.S.N. At the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Doughtie, Saturday afternoon, May 10, Miss Kitty Coke Smith was married to Mr. Samuel W. Arnestead, of Portsmouth. After a wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Arnestead will live at Arnestead Bridge Court Apartment, Norfolk. Miss Smith is the daughter of the late Bishop Coke Smith, D.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Smith and Mr. Arnestead is the son of the late Naval Constr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Arnestead, U.S.N.

Mrs. George C. Thorpe had the last of her series of "at homes" at her home, Marine Barracks, last Thursday, as Colonel Thorpe has been ordered to Newport, R.I., for duty.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 7, 1919.

Mrs. George Estes entertained with a luncheon at the Country Club, complimenting a number of friends on the eve of her departure for Camp Upton, Long Island, in a few days. Mrs. Philip Jackson, wife of Lieutenant Jackson, was honor guest at a party given at the Country Club yesterday by Mrs. Ambrose J. Byrne.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph N. Marx, of Camp Stanley, entertained with an informal dance Friday evening for Misses Lillian Browne, Burke, Toben, Guenther, Wurzbach, Avery and Mrs. Finney, Colonel Lambdin, Captains Day, Doran, Staples, Lucas, Luets, Fox, Ellif, Marston, Blakeley, Holmes Brown, Greene, Davis, Demarest, Glazebrook, Wahl, Richards, Miller.

The 4th Infantry gave an informal hop last week at Camp Travis, with Col. and Mrs. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., chaperoning. Lieut. and Mrs. McManus entertained with a midnight supper at their home following the dance given by the cadets at West Texas Military Academy on Friday.

Capt. and Mrs. Haasen have arrived at Camp Travis, where Captain Haasen is attached to the 25th Infantry.

Capt. James E. Shelly, Lieuts. E. B. Bellinger and W. B. Van Auken, all of the 14th Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston, have been assigned to duty with the Army of Occupation, and will depart Monday for Camp Meade, Md., to take passage for France. Captain Shelly and Lieut. Van Auken made the polo team of the 14th Cavalry, the crack players of the department.

Col. and Mrs. S. W. Miller and daughter, Mrs. Van Kummer, will leave Sunday for Governors Island, N.Y., where Colonel Miller will be stationed. Mrs. George H. Estes and daughter will leave during the week for Camp Upton to join General Estes. Mrs. W. H. Warren, wife of Colonel Warren, will leave next week for a visit to Eastern points.

Miss Dorothy Loving entertained about twenty-five friends at

the quarters of her parents, Col. and Mrs. R. C. Loving, Wednesday, her ninth birthday anniversary. Col. and Mrs. Bruce Magruder arrived in San Antonio yesterday. The officers of the 35th Infantry entertained with a dance last evening, having as chaperones Col. and Mrs. Miller, Col. and Mrs. Cres and Col. and Mrs. Jordan.

Major and Mrs. F. Parker left Tuesday evening for Hampton, Va. There were several informal affairs at the post preceding their departure. A card party was given by Mrs. Carr, who entertained several of Mrs. Parker's intimate friends. Monday Major and Mrs. Parker were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilson, and Tuesday they were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Carr.

With a total of 1,100 recruits at the end of the week, the recruiting station at Camp Travis closed. The third detachment to go to Camp Meade for overseas service will leave Camp Travis this week. A small detachment left the camp for duty in the Canal Zone Sunday.

Sergt. Herbert Wall entertained a party at the Althouse concert last evening, at the high school auditorium, having as his guests Major Gen. and Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell, Mrs. H. P. Drought, Colonel Coghill and Roy Wall. The dance given by the officers of the 14th Cavalry at the Nurses' Red Cross reception hall last week was a well-attended affair, many of the officers' wives being among the guests.

An Engineering school of Air Service pilots will be opened at Kelly Field soon. The grades will not run higher than captain and the courses of instruction will cover a period of three months, having several hundred students. The purpose of the school is said to be "to give pilots more thorough training in aeronautical engineering and the proper care and maintenance of motors and planes while in the air. Officers selected for this service will come from other flying fields and will make the trip to Kelly Field in their own planes. Those desiring to take the course will submit their applications to the Director of Air Service, Training Division, Mechanical Instruction Branch. The application will be forwarded through the commanding officer of the station, with remarks thereon recommending approval of the application, with a brief statement of the qualifications and inclination of the officers along mechanical lines, and a statement as to whether the officers can be spared for the three months' period. Students will have instructions in every modern ship used in the Army—Curtiss, H. S. S., D. H. Thomas, Morse, Scout, La Pore, Vought, H. P. Martin bombers.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., April 6, 1919.

Vice Admiral Nikano, H.I.J.M. training squadron, gave a dinner on Monday aboard the flagship Takiwa. Each guest was presented with a Japanese flag and ship's ribbon. An orchestra entertained the guests with Japanese music during the dinner, and later in the evening there were exhibitions of jiu-jitsu and swordsmanship. Among the guests present were Gov. Gen. Charles Yeates, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Francis H. French, Col. and Mrs. F. R. Day, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Dennis Quinlan, Lieut. John Warner.

Col. and Mrs. R. N. Perley's guests at a dinner on Saturday at the Army and Navy Club included Col. and Mrs. F. R. Day, Col. and Mrs. L. P. Frazer, Col. and Mrs. Peter Margart.

Major and Mrs. J. L. P. Irwin gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. L. P. Frazer, Major and Mrs. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Haygood, Mrs. Mildred Gilmore, Miss Vera Cook, Captain Gilmore, Mr. A. C. McDonough, Capt. and Mrs. Harry Nell entertained, Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck and Mrs. Halme at dinner on Wednesday.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick R. Day entertained at a dinner on Sunday night for Col. and Mrs. W. L. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Hunt, Col. and Mrs. Jones.

Dr. and Mrs. Lang and family have been compelled to return to Manila as they have been unable to secure transportation to the States from China, and are endeavoring to secure transportation on the next transport. Col. and Mrs. P. Margart expect to move to the Commanding Officers' quarters on Calla Grata Luna.

On Monday morning a review was held at Fort McKinley for the Japanese Admiral, when three regiments of Philippine infantry, consisting of more than three thousand men, participated. Following the review, a musical drill was given by the 1st Regiment, and tent pitching by the 3d. An informal reception was held at the club, at which the regimental commanders and their adjutants were present.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., May 3, 1919.

In the first game since their arrival the 17th Cavalry baseball team was defeated 42 to 0 by the All-Chinese team.

Col. and Mrs. Kochler entertained on Tuesday with Chinese dinner and bridge for Col. and Mrs. Seigle, Capt. and Mrs. Midkiff, Mrs. Moore, Colonel Hartman and Mrs. Fred Moore. On Tuesday Col. and Mrs. Milton entertained with two tables at bridge for Mrs. John F. Conklin, Judge and Mrs. Franklin, Major Bellamy, Mr. Abel and Mr. Macaulay. A table of bridge was enjoyed by Mrs. Caum, Mrs. Seigle, Mr. Macaulay and Colonel Seigle on Monday. Brigadier General Heard and his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Conklin, were at home to their friends on Tuesday during the concert. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. Hugh Hairston and Mrs. Pearson.

Capt. and Mrs. Chillingworth were hosts at a Chinese dinner on Wednesday, the anniversary of the tenth year of their marriage. Chop sticks were furnished. Present were General Heard, Col. and Mrs. Seigle, Col. and Mrs. Kochler, Major and Mrs. Ayers, Mrs. Conklin, Miss Wodehouse, Major Bellamy, Mrs. Caum, Lieutenant Caum and Willough.

General Hodges and Col. and Mrs. Newcomer were guests on the past Tuesday. Mrs. Cyril Hooge entertained with a lunch on complimenting Mrs. J. A. Gibbons on Tuesday. Mrs. Gibb and children left Wednesday to join Lieutenant Gibbons on Maui, where Lieutenant Gibbons has settled since leaving the Army.

The ladies of the 17th Cavalry have revived the weekly swimming parties at the pool on the post. On Thursday tea was served to the swimmers by Mrs. Milton and Mrs. Rider, and the 17th Cavalry band played. Mrs. Caum entertained before the hop Friday with a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Judd, Judge and Mrs. Franklin, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Mrs. Hairston and Lieutenant Caum.

Col. and Mrs. Seigle were hosts at a dinner Friday for Brig. Gens. Hodges and Heard, Col. and Mrs. Newcomer, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Milton, Mrs. J. F. Conklin and Colonel Hartman.

On Thursday Mr. Macaulay entertained with a table of bridge

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for Mrs. J. F. Conklin, Col. and Mrs. Milton, and Mr. Abel. On Friday night the officers and ladies of the 17th Cavalry were complimented by a pretty hop given in the "John Heard" pavilion. The grand march was led by Mrs. Milton and Mr. Seigle.

Mrs. Goodyear, of Honolulu, is the house guest of Mrs. Fred Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. McClure have as their guest Miss Rand of San Francisco.

A polo team has been organized by the 17th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Mowshaw has been chosen president. Games are scheduled with the 1st Hawaiian Infantry and the 3d Engineers. The Infantry Red Cross Circle met with Mrs. McCollum on Wednesday. The work for the year is now finished, and the ladies will disband for the summer after one social meeting.

Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Chowes had as guests for dinner Monday Mr. and Mrs. Weinrich and Madame Weinrich, Major H. Coleman, Captain Fellows and Captain Smith are leaving for the mainland on the next transport. Major and Mrs. Ayer were hosts for dinner for Col. and Mrs. Kochler and Capt. and Mrs. Midkiff.

Captains Fellows and Schmidt entertained with a bridge party on Tuesday. Major and Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Silverman, Lieut. and Mrs. Ayer, Mrs. Clegg, Lieutenant Cain.

The enlisted men of Co. E, Signal Corps, gave a farewell dance on Wednesday for Capt. A. P. Kellond, Lieut. B. Moeller and Lieut. Fay McCall, who leave for the mainland on the next transport.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. McCall were hosts at a dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. A. Kellond and Lieut. and Mrs. Kochler. Capt. and Mrs. Murphy entertained at supper on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Kellond.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 11, 1919.

Major Gen. William H. Johnston, commander of the 9th Division, was a visitor to Salt Lake and to Fort Douglas last week. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Geneva Johnston, and they were met by Col. A. D. Parce and were taken to the post and later for a trip around the city and even over the valley. It was the first time in twenty-five years that General Johnston had seen the city, though as a young lieutenant he was stationed at Fort Douglas with the 16th Infantry.

Mrs. Emory S. Adams was hostess at a luncheon for thirty at the Hotel Utah on April 30 in compliment to Mrs. Marshall G. Randolph, wife of the new commandant of the University of Utah, who had been a friend of Mrs. Adams when they were stationed together in Jefferson Barracks, Maine.

Capt. George G. Roberts, Med. Corp., who was with the 159th Field Hospital in France, has arrived home, and announces that the entire unit will be home in June. The unit has been with the 2d Army and accompanied the Army of Occupation to Mars le Tour.

Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Smith entertained at a dinner last Tuesday in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Marshall Randolph. The guests to meet Col. and Mrs. Randolph were the other instructors in the military department of the University and their wives. Lieut. Robert W. Duggins and Mrs. Duggins are home from Camp Morrison, Va., and are visiting Mrs. Duggins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Lewis, in Salt Lake. Mrs. Duggins was Miss Grace E. Lewis.

Major A. W. Frazier was a visitor at the post recently, conferring with the authorities of the University of Utah with a view to establishing a branch of the Coast Artillery here.

The last of the Utah men in the 362d reached home during the past week and were greeted with enthusiastic welcome from the home folks.

Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Jergenson have arrived from Camp Lewis, where Captain Jergenson has been stationed for more than a year. They are at home now at the Fifth East Hotel, (Continued on page 1340.)

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Fort Douglas—Continued from page 1339.
and Dr. Jorgenson has been added to the hospital staff at the post.

The discontinuing of Fort Douglas as a line post was formally announced on April 30. Henceforth the reservation will be divided between the Army General Hospital No. 27 and the 3d War Prison Barracks. Col. A. D. Farce thus becomes the real commanding officer, assuming charge of all property of the hospital, while Colonel Byram will remain in charge of the prison barracks, the two being entirely separate. Fort Douglas has been known as a line post since it was founded in 1862 by Gen. P. E. Connor.

Col. and Mrs. Russell P. Hattie have been in town in the past few days from Logan getting ready to settle in their new home there, and have been entertained at numerous affairs during their stay. Edward Hines, brother of Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines and Major Charles E. Hines, has arrived in Salt Lake after nineteen months of foreign service. He is with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Hines.

Louis Robert L. Cullen, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. L. Cullen, of Salt Lake, is home from France, where he has been in the service with the Engineers since the entry of the United States into the war.

FORT MONROE,

Fort Monroe, Va., May 18, 1919.

This post during the past eighteen months has changed so remarkably in various ways that one hardly recognizes it as the Monroe of former days. However, due to the untiring efforts on the part of Brig. Gen. William Chamberlain, who is in command of the entire training center, it is gradually assuming a more normal aspect, and "post life," like spring, bursts forth in all its glory. We are having tea-dances on Monday and Wednesday afternoons from five to six o'clock—most enjoyable little affairs. The ladies take turns "pouring" and in serving sandwiches and cake. Friday is hop night at the Artillery School, and there is always a good attendance. Last week the hop seemed especially enjoyable, due perhaps to the fact that so many of the officers had returned who were away with the different trains which toured certain parts of the country in the interest of the Victory Loan. Moreover, there seemed to have been more dinner parties than usual.

There are tea-dances every afternoon at the hotel and the inevitable Saturday night dancing. The pavilion is being remodeled, and the management of the hotel plans to offer a special dinner served here. It will be a sort of combination concert-dance affair. The Saturday suppers at the club are to be revived.

Mrs. Lawrence Waits, wife of Major Waits, of Camp Euclid, is the weekend guest of Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlain. Major and Mrs. Waits were guests of honor at a dinner given at the General's quarters Friday. Asked to meet them were Col. and Mrs. Barnes, Col. and Mrs. Steger, Col. and Mrs. Greene, Major and Mrs. Menzey, Colonels Harrison and Weise.

Major Allen, of the British army, gave a very interesting talk Thursday night on his personal reminiscences of the war. Several of the younger officers went up to Washington to attend the dance given by the girls of the Martha Washington School. These young ladies recently paid a visit to the post, and our boys evidently "made a hit."

Mrs. E. F. Barlow and children, family of Major Barlow, who is still in France, were guests recently of Col. and Mrs. Cullen. Col. and Mrs. H. J. Watson have arrived and moved into the quarters vacated by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Sunderland. Miss Agnes Ingles, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Henderson, wife of Colonel Henderson, was a luncheon guest Thursday of Miss Shoemaker on Rear Admiral Shoemaker's yacht.

Col. and Mrs. Henderson had dinner Monday for Miss Ingles, Col. Meade Wildrick, Major Tilghman and Lieutenant Ericson. Mrs. Haas, who did so much for the soldiers last year by singing for them and taking them for auto rides, is again a popular visitor at the hotel.

Lieutenant Jersey, of the Navy, had a dinner Saturday on his ship for Col. and Mrs. Reybold, Major and Mrs. Cygan,

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Lieut. and Mrs. Hoar, and several Navy officers. Col. and Mrs. Steger and two children leave Tuesday for Washington, where they will spend a few days prior to going to Savannah for a visit. They expect to sail on the July boat for Manila.

Thursday evening Colonel Reybold left for Delaware College, where he was to address the graduates. Colonel Oldfield returned Tuesday from his trip with one of the Victory Loan trains. Col. and Mrs. Holmer left this week for New Orleans to take the transport for their new station in Panama.

Col. and Mrs. Barnes entertained at dinner Saturday for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlain; their guests, Major and Mrs. Watt, Col. and Mrs. Steger, Col. and Mrs. Greene, Col. and Mrs. Henderson, Colonel Weisel and Mr. and Mrs. Adams. Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlain were overnight guests Wednesday at the home of the General's sister, Mrs. Fergus Reed, of Norfolk. The ladies of the post turned out on mass for the Victory Loan drive, and the results of their efforts were most gratifying.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ANDRUS.—Born at Fayetteville, N.C., May 16, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. Clift Andrus, U.S.A., a daughter.

BROWNE.—Born at Washington, D.C., May 12, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles J. Browne Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a daughter, Barbara Browne.

CLAGGETT.—Born at New York city, May 16, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. B. W. Claggett, Med. Corps, U.S.N., a daughter, Virginia Mildred Claggett.

DRAVES.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., May 16, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Albert W. Draves, Coast Art., U.S.A., a son, Albert William Draves, Jr.

LOTHROP.—Born at Boston, Mass., May 20, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Cummings L. Lothrop, Jr., U.S.N., a son, Scott Lothrop.

MANGAN.—Born at Nogales, Ariz., May 12, 1919, to the wife of Major W. D. Mangan, U.S.A., a son, Harrison Mangan.

PEDLEY.—Born at Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. T. A. Pedley, Jr., 14th Inf., U.S.A., a son, Timothy Asbury Pedley.

PENNOVER.—Born recently to the wife of Lieut. F. W. Pennover, Jr., U.S.N., a son, Frederick William Pennover, 3d, great-grandson of the late Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N.

QUILTY.—Born at Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1919, to the wife of Major T. Frank Quilty, Engr., U.S.A., a son.

ROBERTS.—Born at Norfolk, Va., April 23, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. John E. Roberts, Pay Corps, U.S.N., a daughter, Merceilia Brown Roberts.

SHARP.—Born at New Orleans, La., May 18, 1919, to the wife of Major E. I. Sharp, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

STACEY.—Born at Denver, Colo., May 9, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. R. K. Stacey, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Richard Milton Stacey.

TRUESDELL.—Born at Chelsea, Mass., May 14, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Stuart D. Truesell, U.S.N., a son, Charles Edgar Truesell.

WILLISTON.—Born at Santa Rosa Hospital, San Antonio, Texas, April 20, 1919, to the wife of Capt. E. P. Williston, U.S.A., a daughter, Amy Katherine Williston.

ZEIGLER.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., May 21, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Samuel J. Zeigler, Jr., U.S.N., a son.

MARRIED.

BUCHENAL—HUTTON.—At New York city, May 21, 1919, Capt. Selden Day Buchenal, U.S.A., and Miss Amy Clare Hutton.

FOWLER—BUTTS.—At Easton, Pa., May 17, 1919, Lieut. George W. Fowler, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Florence Louise Butts.

MATTHEWS—O'BRIEN.—At Cork, Ireland, April 8, 1919, Lieut. Robert B. Matthews, U.S.N., and Miss May O'Brien.

MAYER—GUGGENHEIM.—At New York city, May 15, 1919, Lieut. Edward B. Mayer, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Rosalind Guggenheim.

MEADE—GILLETTE.—At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city, May 14, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. B. V. Meade, U.S.N., and Mrs. Anna H. Gillette.

PILAND—RILEY.—At Larchmont, N.Y., May 17, 1919, Lieut. Julius L. Piland, U.S.A., and Miss Etelka Berrien Riley.

SCHMIDT—GOODIER.—At San Francisco, Calif., May 15, 1919, Major William R. Schmidt, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Helen Goodier, daughter of Col. Lewis E. Goodier, U.S.A., and Mrs. Goodier.

DIED.

BELL.—Died in France, Col. James E. Bell, Inf., U.S.A. (Major, Regular Army).

ERLENKOTTER.—Died at Weehawken, N.J., May 14, 1919, Mr. Walter Erlenkotter, son of the late Lieut. Col. Charles Erlenkotter, N.G.N.J., and brother of Lieut. Col. Herman Erlenkotter, Field Art., U.S.A.

FOWLER.—Died at Pensacola, Fla., May 17, 1919, Ensign F. M. Fowler, U.S.N.R.F.

HORAN.—Died at Long Branch, N.J., May 14, 1919, Mr. John Horan, father of Mrs. D. J. Sabini.

MARTIN.—Died at the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., April 28, 1919, Lieut. William Martin, U.S.N., retired.

MAYO.—Died at Holyoke, Mass., May 18, 1919, Miss Susan Mayo, sister of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N.

MOSHER.—In memoriam, Capt. Henry E. Mosher, 28th Inf., U.S.A., killed in action at Cantigny May 28, 1919.

PRESTON.—Died at Seattle, Wash., May 14, 1919, Mr. William Trutch Preston, principal assistant engineer of the United States Engineer District, Seattle, Wash.

WISDOM.—Died at New Orleans, La., May 16, 1919, Mortimer N. Wisdom, father of Mrs. Roland B. Brainard, wife of Commander Brainard, U.S.N.

STATE FORCES.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York Guard, has issued orders for parades of the division on Memorial Day, May 30, as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic, in honor of the dead of the Civil, Spanish-American and World's Wars. There will be parades of troops in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. The troops of the 3d and 4th Brigades will parade in such cities as the C.O. of these brigades may deem advisable. The parade in Manhattan, which will be the largest, will start at nine o'clock a.m. from Seventy-second street and Riverside Drive, and will be dismissed at Ninety-second street and the Drive. Governor Smith will review from the grandstand at Eighty-ninth street, and Grand Marshal John B. Trainer will review at Ninety-first street.

The C.O. of each military district, Connecticut State Guard, has been directed to order the companies of Infantry, Engineer Company, Troop A, Cavalry, and the several medical units in his district, to parade on day for field duty before June 14. Announcement is made that a camp of instruction for officers and enlisted men of the eligible list will be established on similar lines as that of 1918; the several military districts to go as follows: 1st, July 5 to 9; 2d, July 12 to 16; 3d, July 19 to 23; 4th, July 26 to 30; 5th, Aug. 2 to 6; 6th, Aug. 9 to 13. Further information will be published in later orders.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.Y. Guard, has announced that he had received authority from the junior Plattsburgh Camp at Lake Champlain to offer ten scholarships for this summer's course to men who served in the 27th Division, U.S.A., and who at the time of their entry into the Services

were attending high school or college. General O'Ryan will detail an officer to select on merit those who are to be awarded the scholarships. Any member of the division desiring to make application may do so by applying to Division Headquarters, New York Guard, Room No. 829 Municipal Building, in person or in writing.

71ST N.Y.—COL. J. H. WELLS.

Major Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, U.S.V., who reviewed the 71st Infantry of the New York Guard in its armory on the night of May 16, was highly impressed with the exhibition of the command and the progress it has made under Col. J. H. Wells. The old 71st over twenty-two years ago was in command of General Greene, and Colonel Wells served under him. The General was naturally elated to see his old command still maintaining so high a place in the Guard, and so expressed himself. He was accompanied by an honorary staff consisting of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. Stanley Bulkley, late of the 105th Infantry, 27th Division, U.S.A., of which the old 71st made up a large part, and there were a number of Civil and Spanish War veterans of the 71st also included among the members of the honorary staff, as well as some officers of the old 105th U.S.A.

The ceremonies of the evening consisted of regimental review and parade, and in addition there were exhibition drills by Companies H and F. All the events were performed in the most excellent manner, and drew forth applause from the large audience. One of the most interesting features of the evening was the presentation of a flag to keeping of the regiment, which was carried by the old 71st when it was in the United States first entered the present war. Later the flag was taken to Spartanburg, S.C., when the 71st was ordered there. After the regiment was broken up and many of its officers and men were transferred to fill up the 105th Infantry, the old 71st colors went to the latter command. The silver bands on the staff tell of all the actions the 105th took in with the 27th Division in France and Belgium. The colors were given in the keeping of the present 71st by Lieutenant Colonel Bulkley. There was dancing for mothers and guests after the military ceremonies.

A.E.F. UNITS HERE, SAILED, TO SAIL.

(Continued from page 1337.)

Motor Transport Co.—271st, 323d, 707th.

Air Service Mechanics Co.—2d Regt., 12th, 14th.

Convalescent Hospitals—4th, 5th.

Base Hospital—99th.

Engineer Service Batn.—501st, Co. C.

Also the following organizations:

Sanitary Sqdns.—25th, 26th, 43d, 63d.

Engineers—20th Regt., 6th, 13th Service Companies.

Engineers Service Batn.—20th, 13th Co.; 514th, Cos. A, B, C, D; 525th, hqrs. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D; 526th, Co. D; 548th, batn. hqrs., Cos. A, B.

Corps Veterinary Hospitals—8th, 9th.

Engrs.—33d Regt., Cos. B, F.

Sales Commissary Unit—22d.

Mil. Police Co.—239th.

Bakery Co.—32d.

Evacuation Hospital—27th.

Evacuation Ambulance Co.—70th.

Hospital Unit—H.

Laundry Co.—512th.

Also the following organizations:

Supply Train—301st, Cos. A, C, E, F; 520th Regt., Co. C; 522d Regt.

Engrs.—22d Regt., hqrs.; 32d Regt., hqrs., med. detach.

Cav.—305th Regt., Co. C.

Depot Service Cos.—13th, 14th, 15th.

Labor Batn.—309th, 319th.

Bakery Cos.—309th, 319th.

Sales Commissary Units—11th, 26th, 37th, 41st.

Field Art.—142d Regt., 1st Batn. and detach.

Q.M. Corps Service Battn.—305th, Co. D; 312th.

Ambulance Co.—61st.

Cav.—15th Regt.

San. Squads—18th, 49th, 75th, 79th, 119th, 120th.

Motor Truck Co.—5th.

Military Police Co.—22d, 23d, 29d.

Supply Co.—303d.

Motor Transportation Co.—12th, hqrs.; 475th.

Field Art.—66th Brig., hqrs.; 142d Regt., hqrs., company, supply company, med. detach., Batteries C, D, E, F; 146th Regt., 148th Regt.

Balloon Co.—58th.

Base Hospitals—95th, 110th.

The following organizations of the 4th Corps:

Cav.—2d Regt., hqrs., hqrs., troop, detach., Troop M.

Service Park Unit—309th.

Sanitary Train—301st.

Sales Commissary Unit—31st.

Mobile Veterinary Section—301st.

Signal Corps, Field Batn.—310th.

Telegraph Battn.—405th.

Engrs.—301st, train.

Telegraph Battn.—405th.

The following organizations of the 81st Div., complete:

Service Battn.—304th, Co. C.

Evacuation Ambulance Co.—32d.

Military Police Co.—279th.

U.S. Army Ambulance Service Sections—507th, 508th, 518th, 524d, 543d, 544th, 545th, 547th, 548th, 550th, 556th, 562d, 564th, 572d, 582d, 595th, 608th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th.

Service Park units—312th, 313th.

Engrs.—312d Regt., less 4th Batn., and wagon train; 23d.

Veterinary Hospital—13th.

Motor Supply Train—301st, hqrs. and Co. C.

Engrs. Service Battn.—510th, Cos. A, B; 511th, hqrs.

Medical Police Cos.—228th, 283d, 288th.

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G. E. A. asks: When in drilling by the numbers in the mass of arms you give the command, Parade Rest, does it break the count? Answer: No, it does not.

E. T. A. asks: What is the proper manner to carry a saber—with the hilt to the front, or rear? Answer: The short sling should be clamped to the ring nearer the mouth of the scabbard. To hook the saber properly, let the saber and scabbard hang down so that the slings are at full length, grasp the upper ring between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, the forefinger on the side toward the body. Raise the saber and scabbard, turning the left hand in a clockwise direction (as you look down at it), letting the hilt pass to the rear under the left arm. Hook the upper ring on the hook, with the hand guard and edge of the blade to the rear, back of the blade to the front.

G. W. H. asks: In several military organizations I have seen a command "Stand at ease" given (a fixed standing position with ride). I have also seen a position "Stand easy" given, and also a fixed position for "at ease" (instead of the equivalent of "rest," with salutes), though on these points I have noticed inconsistency and I have never seen any written or printed version of these movements. They are not mentioned in the I.D.R. (at least not in the edition I have, which was purchased after I first saw those movements given). On what authority do these movements rest? Answer: They have been borrowed from our Allies and in some cases have undoubted merit. They have never been sanctioned by incorporation in the Drill Regulations.

T. M. M. asks: (1) (a) What procedure should be followed in Informal Guard Mounting? Who gives Open Ranks? (b) Does the officer of the day inspect the officer of the guard? (2) (a) Who is entitled to inspect a guard? (b) Is a brigade commander? (3) Where is post of N.C.O. in command of a platoon in battalion parade when battalion and companies are in line? If three paces in front of center of his platoon, what does he do at Officers Center March? (4) If companies pass in review in company front at battalion parade and the company commanders are twelve paces in front of companies, do they give Eyes Right when six paces from reviewing officer or when front ranks of companies are six paces from R.O.? Answer: (1) (a) The ceremony is not definitely prescribed and there is little uniformity to be found in the Service on this point. A satisfactory method is as follows: The detail is formed by the first sergeant on the company parade, inspected and verified by him. It is then turned over to the sergeant of the guard, who, at adjutant's call, marches the guard to its proper position and reports it to the officer of the day (as the sergeant-major reports to the adjutant at formal guard mounting). If an officer of the guard is detailed, he takes his post, the sergeant taking his post in the line of file closers. If no officer of the guard is present, the sergeant takes his post at the right of the right guide and acts as commander of the guard (officers and non-commissioned officers are ordered "Front and Center" and to their posts as in formal guard mounting). The officer of the day makes the inspection prescribed for the adjutant in the formal ceremony; or, if no officer of the guard is present, he makes the thorough and detailed inspection. The guard is not presented and does not march in review, but is maneuvered by the officer of the guard, or the sergeant, if no O.G. is present, upon direction of the officer of the day, who commands, "March the guard to its post (Sir)." (2) You, he does. (2) (a) Only the commanding officer, officer of the day, officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard have authority to inspect the guard. (b) Not unless he comes in one of the classes given above. (3) In rear of the center of his platoon, in the line of file closers. (4) The company commander gives the command when he is himself six paces from the reviewing officer.

G. T. O. asks: At company inspection, including inspection of equipment, the men being at intervals, I.D.R. (p. 747) prescribes that the captain causes them to assemble and take arms. Is the company assembled to the right (left) and then marched forward to the stocks, or do the men assemble on the stocks? Have not it done both ways. Answer: The company should be assembled on the line of the front rank and marched forward to the stocks.

E. E. S. asks: Does a soldier stand "At attention" at a military post when the band plays "America"? Is it prescribed that he stand "At attention"? Answer: No. The only time entitled by orders to attention of military persons are the National Anthem, "To the color," "To the standard" and national anthems of other countries when played or official occasions.

H. D. P. asks: (1) In deploying as skirmishers, while marching, rifles at right shoulder, just where would rifles be brought to trail? (2) In deploying as skirmishers, from a halt, would rifles be brought to right shoulder, while in close order formation and then to trail when deployed, or go to trail from the start? Answer: (1) At command or signal "As skirmishers," given by squad leader. (2) The whole movement is done "At trail."

W. H. V. asks: (1) In forming battalion or regiment not under arms, what command (if any) does the adjutant give

in place of "Present arms," before reporting that the battalion or regiment is formed? (2) Which officers salute when the National Anthem is played at regimental parade when the command is not under arms? Answer: (1) None. (2) Battalion commanders only.

H. C. C. asks: Being at inspection arms, is "I. Left shoulder, 2. Arms" a proper command? A claims that as Par. 99 reads, "I. Order (Right shoulder, port), 2. Arms," we are limited to the positions named, i.e., order, right shoulder or port. B claims that as the position of port is taken at the preparatory command (Par. 99) any command which is authorized when at port (Par. 99) is correct when at inspection arms, and further cites Par. 76 (sixth) in support of his contention. Answer: A is right. The command "I. Left shoulder, 2. Arms" cannot properly follow the command "I. Inspection, 2. Arms."

W. M. K. asks: Battalion in column of companies moving forward in quick time, command is given, "Right front into line, march." What are the proper commands for the captains of the second, third and fourth companies? Answer: All companies are given the preliminary command "Right by squads" immediately after the preliminary command of the major. All companies execute that command at the major's command of execution. The captain of the second company gives "Incline to the right" and marches beside the leading guide to a point five paces to the right of the right guide of the first company. He gives the command "Column right" in time to give the command "March" when he is within one pace of that point. He halts at that point and gives the command "Squads left" in time to give the command "March" as No. 4 of the front rank of the rear squad passes him. The command "Company" follows immediately, and "Halt" follows. The command "Left dress" is given and the command "Front." Captains of other companies give the same commands as above and all directions given above apply, except the third and fourth sentences. For them the following should be substituted: Captains of the third and fourth companies give the command "Column, half right, march" and march beside the leading guide to a point five paces to the right of the right guide of the preceding company. Each gives the command "Column, half right" in time to (and so on as on above).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

FLEET RESERVE.—As you have had over twenty years' service in the Navy, you may be transferred to the Reserve at any time on your own application, and when sent to inactive status you will be entitled to five cents a mile to your home.

CUBA asks: Has there been a Cuban pacification medal authorized for service ashore in Manzanillo in 1917? Answer: No.

R. C. T.—For latest order on leggings, see page 1125, our issue of April 12. Mounted men wear canvas with leather reinforcement. Other foot troops, spiral, as issued.

B. R. W. asks: I was discharged Dec. 14, 1918, as first lieutenant of Infantry. I returned home and because I was recommended for promotion before the armistice was signed, I was promoted to a captain, Cavalry section of Officers' Reserve Corps. This appointment was received April 2, 1919, and was accepted by me. What uniform am I entitled to wear? Answer: As a discharged officer you may wear the uniform of first lieutenant of Infantry, U.S.A., with discharge chevron. When called to active service as a Reserve Corps officer you will appear as a captain of Cavalry, U.S.R., without the red chevron. See Circular 168.

C. C. EMPIRE.—Apply through the channel to the judge advocate of your department for a statement of your rights and privileges.

M. C. B. asks: Is a Reserve officer in the Navy entitled to pay for travel time while traveling home on release from active duty orders? Answer: Pay is figured to cover the time that will take him to the place named in his order.

H. G. S.—See answer to C. L. B.

C. L. B. asks: (1) Is it true that passports will be available after June 30 for the wives of officers serving in the Army of Occupation? (2) Also is there any way to find out if an officer in the Regular Army is to remain over there six months longer when he has already been there a year? Answer: (1) The ban is lifted, announced in our issue of May 17. (2) We have no definite statement as to how long the Army of Occupation must remain. Individual application would need to be made to the War Department regarding the prospective stay of an officer.

L. A. B. asks: Enlisted June 25, 1918; discharged June 24, 1917; re-enlisted June 25, 1917, discharged July 14, 1918, to accept commission; discharged March 5, 1919; re-enlisted March 24, 1919. Section V, Buil. 22, W.D., 1919, says that commissary services shall be counted in computing re-enlistment and continuous service. What period for pay am I in? Answer: You resume your pay status of enlistment entered upon June 25, 1917, and from June 25, 1920, you will receive pay of next period, unless furloughed to the Reserve.

MARINE.—If you will apply to the Major General Commandant through the channel, stating your service in the Spanish War and in Puerto Rico, such badges as you are entitled to will be delivered to you. As to whether Illinois paid a bonus to its citizens who volunteered for the Spanish War, apply to the adjutant general of Illinois.

L. W. K. asks: I served in the U.S. Army from Dec. 17 to Nov. 28, 1918. I am now a member of the N.Y. State Guard. Can the C.O. of the 8th Coast Defense Command, N.Y.S., to which I belong, authorize the temporary wearing of the Victory ribbon, or must I apply to the A.G.O. both for issuance of the actual medal and for permission to wear the ribbon before receipt of medal? The ribbons and medals, though authorized, are not yet ready for issue. See G.O. 48, War Dept., and apply to the Adjutant General of the Army.

V. C.—See Comptroller's decision on page 1209, our issue of May 17, as to rank, promotion and pay of veterans.

W. C.—Non-commissioned officer who enlisted May 15, 1915, under the seven year bill, having served four years of time, is discharged and re-enlists for three years, would retain former grade held prior to being discharged, upon re-enlisting.

R. L. B.—Regarding shortage of pay, apply through the channel for investigation and adjustment. As to your other question, see answer to "A Regular."

J. D. C.—See G.O. 48 as to citation star.

A. REGULAR.—There was no order issued in 1917 stating that all enlisted men who complete their term of four years with the colors will automatically re-enlist in the Army for the period of the war only, and would then be discharged and not furloughed to the Reserve. The fact was that men who had enlisted for seven years (four years of which should be active) and who became of our entrance into the war were held in the Service without passing to inactive status, received the pay of the next period after the completion of their four years' active service. Their contracts were in no wise changed. With improvement in the daily recruiting figures, the time for returning the Reserve men to inactive status will not be indefinitely delayed after the declaration of peace.

W. M. J.—See G.O. 48 regarding battle chevrons and the Victory medal. As to your battle credits on your discharge papers, apply to the A.G.O.

O. S. asks: (1) When did the 10th Cavalry arrive in the States? (2) If a man has completed four years "in active service," is it possible for him to obtain a discharge from the Army so that he may enlist in the merchant marine? Answer: (1) Last foreign service of the 10th Cavalry was 1907-1909, in the Philippines. Sailed from Manila May 1, 1919, and was thereafter stationed at Fort Mills, Altona, for a number of years.



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going to the border for the Mexican troubles and now stationed in Arizona. (2) No.

C. G. D.—When you are furloughed to the Reserve you will receive mileage to the place of your enlistment. To receive the mileage for a greater distance, that is to your home in California, you would have to submit a bill for the difference to the Auditor. The quartermaster at your post, no doubt, has the Comptroller's ruling in this matter.

ANXIOUS REENLIST.—If you re-enlisted July 16, 1914, there would appear to be no reason why you cannot now apply for re-enlistment under the recent circulars and ask for service overseas. See the Adjutant. Your active service held over from the Reserves counts toward retirement. See page 1255, our issue of May 10, or Circulars 201 and 202, regarding re-enlistment.

W. E. D.—The privilege of furlough to the Reserve after one year's honorable service (National Defense Act, Sec. 27) is not now being granted. We are not yet operating solely under the National Defense Act. Your adjutant could tell you whether you have any opportunity for furlough under one of the recent circulars regarding dependency, which you do not mention in your inquiry.

H. F. Man who served three years of his seven years' enlistment, was furloughed at his own request and called back from the Reserve when war was declared, is not entitled to re-enlistment pay during his present contract.

O. J. K.—The 150th Infantry was at Camp Kearny, Cal., May 2.

J. C. asks: (1) What enlistment period should soldier be carried under with following service: June 14, 1904, to June 13, 1907; Dec. 31, 1907, to Dec. 30, 1910; Jan. 5, 1911, to Jan. 28, 1913 (purchase); Feb. 14, 1913, to Feb. 13, 1917; furloughed to Reserve, recalled May 13, 1917, and in service since that date? (2) Has any provision been made for return to Reserve in case similar to above, outside of Clv. 77, 1916 (dependents)? Answer: (1) You should have enlistered as of the second period in 1912; you are still in the same period, as you had passed to the Reserve in 1917. (2) No.

F. J. S.—The grade of sergeant 1st class, Ordnance, is not in the Regular Army; it is in the emergency force only.

MRS. J. W.—There has been no change in the attitude of the Government toward recognition of common-law marriages. See P.R. 8, Spec. Regs. 72, relating to allotments, family allowances, etc.

EX-REGULAR asks: (1) What is a sergeant's pay at this time who will re-enlist on his third enlistment period? (2) In the case of a discharged officer who received the \$60 bonus and who re-enlists, will he be entitled to any extra bonus while in the Service if Congress should authorize a larger amount than \$60? (3) Would a discharged Army officer forfeit his rights to retirement pay as master electrician sergeant should he re-enlist in the Army before the bill is passed placing discharged Army officers on the retired list who accepted commissions from the Regular Army during the emergency? (4) Are men enlisting now in the Army to receive the present Army pay during their entire enlistment period? (5) Will their families receive the War Risk Insurance allowances? Answer: (1) \$44. (2) and (3) When such laws are passed, the interpretation of them will depend upon their final form. (4) Yes. (5) The family allowances will be cut off after the war.

H. E. H. asks: I was discharged on July 17, 1917, to accept a temporary commission in the National Army. Designated my commission in March, 1918, and re-enlisted within three months for the emergency. I was in the Service when the armistice was signed and am in the Service now. Am I entitled to the \$60 bonus? Answer: No.

A. A.—Ordnance sergeants belong to the post non-commissioned staff.

R. W. S. asks: How can I get my \$60 bonus? I was discharged in France, April 5, and returned here a civilian! Answer: See your nearest recruiting officer, and have a true copy of your discharge made for forwarding to the Zone Finance officer.

W. S. C. asks: I enlisted June 10, 1913, for a period of seven years, and at the end of four years I was given credit for an enlistment period. Circular 201, War Dept., April 19, 1919, states that men who have served four years of a seven-year enlistment may be discharged and re-enlisted for a term of three years. If I were to take my discharge under this order and re-enlist for a term of three years would I be entitled to another enlistment period? I will have completed six years of my seven-year enlistment on June 9, 1919. Answer: You would receive \$60 bonus, but would remain in the enlistment period for which you were receiving constructive credit at time of discharge.

OLD TIMER asks: Why take away the travel pay of the old Regular Army men who want to be discharged after serving from four years on upon their current enlistment? Some of us have done just as much, if not more, than our luckier brothers of the "period of the emergency" men, and it seems to me as well as to others with whom I have talked on the subject that we deserve the five cents a mile. The last time I was discharged I had to accept two cents a mile. Now when the mileage goes up Circular 201, War Dept., dated April 19, 1919, says "None for you." Why? Answer: The Comptroller has been urged by the War Department to reconsider his decision in this matter, but until he does rule otherwise, this decision upon which the order in Circular 201 is based must stand. See article on page 1255, our issue of May 10.

J. S. L.—Your voluntary service of 1898-1899 did not entitle you to re-enlistment pay upon re-enlistment July, 1917.

C. H. asks: Does the new Victory Medal take the place of the chevrons? It seems that either one or the other is superfluous, as they represent the same thing. Answer: The chevrons are different, as they are worn on the service uniform to indicate length of service, home or foreign, during the war. See corrected copy of G.O. 48, in the issue of May 17, as to just what the Victory Medal stands for.

PITTSBURGH asks: Captain A ranked Captain B as a first lieutenant due to earlier appointment. Both officers were promoted to grade of captain the same date. Both are Class 3 officers. Captain B has been in the Service longer as a second lieutenant. Does A.R. Par. 12, apply in this case? Who ranks? Answer: Rank either than in the Regular Army is

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governed by G.O. 144, 1917. There are no vacancies at present in the Regular Army to which Class 3 officers may be appointed, and until Congress acts on the future strength of the Army and provides a way for commissioning the Class 3 (emergency) officers as second lieutenants, as under the National Defense Act, if they receive new appointments. They may both have to apply for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Answer: (1) Yes. (2) and (3) Apply to the Adjutant General.

E. B. asks: If an officer in the U.S. Army fails to support his wife and child, making it necessary to have him brought before a grand jury, will this affect his military status? Answer: The master might seriously affect his career, if he persists in the neglect of his duty to his family.

N. B.—There are no vacancies at present in the Philippine Scouts. Examinations are held at various posts, according to department in which the candidate may be living or serving. Mental requirements are stated in a circular obtainable on application to The A.G.

M. J. M.—Ask the Bureau of Navigation as to the possibility of your securing a full discharge from your Naval Reserve enlistment. State the conditions regarding your dependents.

L. L. V. asks: What enlistment period should I be drawing pay for? My service is as follows: March 22, 1899, to March 21, 1902; March 9, 1903, to March 8, 1906; March 9, 1906, to Feb. 9, 1917 (discharged for convenience of Government); Feb. 10, 1907, to Feb. 9, 1910; March 28, 1910, to March 27, 1913; March 28, 1913, to March 27, 1917; serving in present since March 28, 1917. Answer: On May 11, 1908, the date of the last pre-war pay law, you had less than six years' continuous service and were therefore in the second period until Feb. 9, 1910. Your term of March, 1906, to February, 1907, was less than half a term and therefore does not count as a full term (discharge for convenience of Government). You are in the fifth period.

H. H. asks: I served in the Philippine Islands from January, 1905, until June, 1907, on the Island of Linson, in Cavite Province. Am I entitled to the Philippine Campaign badge? Answer: If you were in an expedition against hostile natives. See page 164, Compilation of War Department Orders, at your headquarters.

E. D. C.—We do not recall having published a "special order by President Wilson on the use of the flag for civilians" shortly after we entered the war. Give us a little more data.

X. Y. Z. asks: I took an examination for ordnance sergeant, Ordnance Dept., U.S.A., on July 15, 1917, which was the last competitive examination held for that grade. I passed and was appointed ordnance sergeant Aug. 17, 1917; discharged Feb. 28, 1918, to accept a commission in the Ordnance Reserve Corps. When discharged as an officer, will I be eligible for re-enlistment as an ordnance sergeant in the Regular Service? Answer: Yes.

W. W. asks: Are contract surgeons, dentists or veterinarians entitled to Mexican Service badge if they served with Regular Army organizations on the Mexican border during 1915 and 1916? G.O. 155, War Dept., 1917, states that badges will be issued to enlisted men and officers of the Regular Army, who served on the Mexican border; but contract surgeons, dentists or veterinarians were neither enlisted nor commissioned until June 1916. For instance, the veterinarian was not a commissioned officer until June, 1916, while serving in the Regular Army. Answer: Apply to The A.G. The regulations say: "A contract surgeon or dental surgeon is entitled to a campaign badge only for service rendered by him in campaign as an officer or enlisted man. Service as a veterinarian of Cavalry or Field Artillery is, for the purpose of the award of campaign badges, considered as if rendered as a commissioned officer."

H. J. F.—There are no statistics as to number of Medical officers in the Regular Army, March 29, 1918. The Army Directory for May 1, 1919, shows 960. Your number is 145 among the 274 lieutenants.

G. R. H.—An officer of the U.S.R. who was a corporal of Company C, 2d Mass. Inf., in 1916, says in regard to the service of these Massachusetts troops: "This regiment was assigned to the Punitive Expedition by an order of the Southern Department on or about July 2, 1916, for duty at Columbus, N.M., and continued with that expedition until Oct. 6, 1916, when it was ordered back to Massachusetts for release from active service. The records of this regiment show this fact, as well as the records of the Punitive Expedition." A few of the officers went into Mexico in command of truck companies engaged in carrying supplies into Mexico and drew foreign service pay while performing this duty. They were 1st Lieut. Archie F. Murray, Co. A; Wallace A. Chouette, Co. D; Robert H. Anderson, Co. E; Arthur G. Brown, Co. H, and Charles E. Dunn, Co. M. Our correspondent says further: "The regiment sent an athletic team into Mexico to compete with the other regiments of the expedition. This team, under command of 1st Lieut. Herbert L. Scarles, Co. C, went into Mexico and drew foreign service pay for so doing. I am positive that other parties were sent over as escorts for truck companies, and I remember that a part of Co. C went over the line to escort an ambulance company bringing out sick soldiers of the expedition. I do not believe that this regiment is considered in the award of the Mexican Service badge, but I am of the opinion that the members of this regiment who did cross the line and drew foreign service pay for so doing are entitled to the badge. This organization was inspected by Gen. John J. Pershing at Columbus, N.M., and upon its departure for home he issued a statement commanding it for its work with the Punitive Expedition."

J. H. J. asks: Why are we who have completed four years in the Regular Army being held in preference to men who enlisted in 1917 and for the same period as we did? Are we not due some consideration as to being released from the Army? Answer: The answer is that Congress passed a law making all enlistments begin after April 6, 1917, emergency enlistments, and put them on a par with the selective service men, subject to discharge within four months after peace is declared. The War Department still needs soldiers, and under your contract, which Congress has not changed, you are held to service through the emergency. Recruiting now in progress is showing appreciable increase, and your release should come in the not distant future.

W. S. M. asks: (1) I was a supply sergeant in Co. G, 6th Mass. N.G., enlisting March 23, 1914, to serve six years, three years with the colors and three years with the Reserve, as on March 23, 1917, my time ran out. Enlisting March 23, 1917, seven days before President Wilson called out some of the National Guard, my regiment, the 6th Mass. N.G., being one of them, I was mustered in the U.S. Service by a captain of the U.S. Army and was discharged April 13, 1917, for being too light for overseas service. Now, what I want to find out is a friend of mine's time expired on Jan. 7, 1917, and he went on the reserve. So when the reserves were called on July 23, 1917, he reported and was discharged for dependents. His discharge is a U.S.A. discharge, and the discharge papers that I got were from the state of Massachusetts and the National Guard of the U.S. Can you tell me if mine is as good as his? (2) At the time President Wilson called out the National Guard in June, 1916, I was ordered to go to South Framingham, Mass., to drill recruits, and we were all federalized in the U.S. Service. Do you think I am entitled to the Mexican medal? (3) If my discharge is all right, where can

I get my uniform back? (4) Do you think I can get the \$60 bonus? Answer: (1) It ought to be. (2) If you were not on the Mexican border ninety days you do not receive the medal. (3) Apply to the Zone Supply Officer of the Army in your department, Northeastern. (4) Get a recruiting officer to make a certified copy of your discharge and send it to the Zone Supply Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D.C.

PIERRE.—Your discharge for the purpose of accepting a commission is not considered a discharge for convenience of the Government. Your commissioned service counts as continuous toward computation of enlisted service and enlistment period. Your third period, which began Feb. 1, 1917, ends Jan. 31, 1920.

T. M. O'C.—The A.G. can tell you how much time you have toward retirement. Apply through the channel.

J. W. B.—Man who enlisted Jan. 20, 1917, is due for furlough Jan. 19, 1920, or may re-enlist then.

J. L. B.—Write to the Director of Finance, War Dept., regarding the Liberty bonds purchased on installments by the officer now out of the Service.

T. H. D.—Medals of Honor are awarded to those who, "in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty." See Bulletin 43, 1918. For bills before Congress, follow our reports.

A. A. H. asks: (1) I was commissioned second lieutenant at Pittsburgh Barracks on Sept. 16, 1918, and assigned to the Students Army Training Corps, Cornell University. Served there until my discharge, Jan. 7, 1919. Am I entitled to one of the Victory buttons issued by the War Department? (2) If so, to whom do I apply for same? (3) To whom do I apply for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) and (3) Apply to The Adjutant General.

K. E. D. asks: (1) Has The Adjutant General's Office started the issuing of medals for service with the National Guard on the Mexican border? (2) Is the general order regarding the issue of this medal interpreted to mean that the wearer must have seen three months' actual service on the border, or is it interpreted that three months shall have elapsed between the date of calling into federal service and mustering out? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Actual service.

W. J. C. asks: Is a soldier who enlisted January, 1914, and honorably discharged May 5, 1919, for the purpose of re-enlisting entitled to travel allowance? Answer: The Comptroller says no.

Mrs. B. P.—Watch our columns each week, and you will learn of the assignments of organizations to early convoy as soon as made known to us. Various Regular organizations are coming to Europe after October is not known. See our issue of May 17 regarding lifting of ban on European travel of Army wives.

X. Y. Z.—Submit your questions as to your rights in the matter of transportation of household effects, commutation of quarters for officer under the peculiar conditions mentioned, etc., to the Q.M. of your department. As regards travel pay of men re-enlisted from the Reserve, the Comptroller holds that they are not entitled.

S. D. M.—Submit your summary court questions to the judge advocate of your post. An enlisted man who has served four years of his seven and is held in the Service is entitled to the pay of the next period. In time of peace enlisted men of the Reserve receive \$24 a year. They are not required for periodical service, but must keep the War Department advised of their post-office addresses. Watch our transport movements for arrivals of organizations.

G. F. B. asks: Were civilian truck drivers employed by Pershing to help get the U.S. Army into Mexico during the time the punitive expedition was made, or was the entire work done by the Army personnel? Answer: Our recollection is that the large manufacturers of motor trucks supplied skilled chauffeurs and mechanics for the expedition.

CONSTANT READER.—It is not possible for us to obtain a statement of service of individual enlisted men. As you write to The Adjutant General of the Army, we can only advise that you await his reply. The adjutant of your organization can inform you as to possibility of furlough to return to U.S.

E. C. G. asks: Would the proposed Poindexter bill for retirement, after twenty-seven years, of enlisted men who have served in one or more wars apply to a man who has served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and in the last war, but was not overseas? Answer: This bill required "service as an enlisted man outside the limits of the United States proper."

DESIRE TO KNOW.—As to the former rank of the discharged emergency officer named in your inquiry and the number and character of citations received by him, we must refer you to The Adjutant General, or to the ex-officer himself. Pensions were formerly paid quarterly; now they are paid monthly.

C. F. asks: On returning to the States last December from France I was honorably discharged (first lieutenant) from the Service at Camp Dix, but only received a copy of the special order authorizing my discharge. As I am unable to get my \$60 bonus, or even the service button, without a proper discharge certificate, I would like to find out to whom I should apply for it. Answer: Go to your nearest recruiting office and have a true copy of your order made for forwarding to the Zone Finance Officer.

A. H.—This department cannot undertake to estimate your time for retirement. Apply through the channel. All your Army and Navy service counts. The Adjutant General can tell you your record of Army service and the Bureau of Navigation your credits in the Navy.

Q. T.—If you wish to remain in the Service, having enlisted December, 1913, you may re-enlist now for three years and you will be entitled to a month's furlough. If you do not care to re-enlist, you may be furloughed to the Reserve before long, so be patient.

C. M. W. asks: (1) Are passports granted to the wives of Army officers serving in France? (2) Will Sanitary Corps be a permanent branch of the Service? (3) A.M.H. sergeant with less than a year to serve for retirement was discharged to accept a commission; does the time he served as an officer count for retirement, or will he have to be re-enlist to get in his thirty years? Answer: (1) See article on page 1298, May 17. Only those who are prepared to stay there six months may go. (2) Not provided for in the reorganization plans. (3) His commissioned service counts toward retirement as enlisted man.

SUBSCRIBER.—Watch our Congressional news. A new Congress has just convened, and the bills are beginning to come in. Any left-overs from the last Congress, to receive consideration at this, must be re-introduced. No one can forecast what treatment will be accorded the propositions mentioned in your question.

O. B. G.—Your continuous service from Jan. 7, 1908, to Sept. 23, 1918, with one or more full enlistments more than four months prior to January, 1908, found you in the fifth period when you were discharged to accept commission. Your fourth period ended Jan. 19, 1918.

WEB.—See article on page 1224, May 8.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., May 8, 1919.

Lieut. Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N., who has had charge of the naval radio stations on Point Loma and at Chollas Heights, has gone to San Francisco as officer in charge of radio and signal detail, with station on the receiving ship at that port.

Major E. P. Moses, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Moses, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Will Angier, parents of Mrs. Moses, for a month, have left for San Francisco, to sail for Honolulu, Major Moses's new station. In honor of Mrs. Henry L. Watson, wife of Colonel Watson, who is in command of Mather Aviation Field at Sacramento, Lieut. Bruce Johnson entertained with a dinner party at Hotel del Coronado on Wednesday as a farewell to Mrs. Watson, who was about to leave to join her husband.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles A. Gove, U.S.N., retired, have returned to their home in San Francisco after spending a month or more at Hotel del Coronado. Mrs. E. L. Canady, of

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San Francisco, is a guest at Hotel del Coronado, joining her husband, Lieutenant Colonel Canady, recently returned from service overseas. Mrs. J. E. Crawford and baby have arrived from Fort McDowell for a short stay while Lieutenant Crawford is on a trip to the Atlantic coast with recruits. Mrs. Earl McFarland and children and Mrs. John Cole, of Washington, D.C. have come to this city and taken a residence at 3639 Seventh street during the absence of Colonel McFarland in Europe.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, April 21, 1919.

Brig. Gen. John W. Heard entertained with a dinner on Thursday for General Hodges, Col. and Mrs. Newcomer, Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Col. and Mrs. T. Seigle, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. J. F. Conklin.

More than 800 officers and men from the 17th Cavalry, 3d Engineers and Signal Corps packed the Y.M.C.A. Wednesday night to hear the musical program given by the students of the Punahoa Academy, Honolulu. The affair was in the nature of a reception to the 17th Cavalry. Mr. Bayless had charge of the formal welcome. Colonel Seigle welcomed the men on behalf of all the organized bodies of the post. Captain Augur made the response for the Cavalry. A poem, "We will love you, Honolulu," composed by G. B. Titus, Supply Troop, 17th Cavalry, was read by Secretary Corey. Music for the evening was furnished by the 3d Engineer orchestra.

Mrs. Caum entertained on Friday with a bridge-luncheon, honoring Mrs. Hairston and Mrs. Conklin. Dainty embroidered card-cases were presented to the honorees and the high scorer, Mrs. Rentfro. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Ayers and Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Brier were hosts at a picnic held at Wailua on Saturday night.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis Bonsteel are being congratulated upon the arrival of a daughter, Dorothy Irene.

Major and Mrs. H. Conklin have as house guests Capt. and Mrs. Sanford and little Margaret, who arrived on the Sherman. Capt. and Mrs. McCallum spent the week-end at their home at Waikiki. The officers and ladies of the 17th Cavalry were hosts at the post hop at the "John Heard" pavilion on Friday night. This was the first affair given by the regiment, and a large assembly enjoyed the affair. In the receiving line were Mrs. John F. Conklin, Col. Milton, Colonel Hartman and Captain Harrington.

Major and Mrs. Avery, recent arrivals, have taken quarters in the old 35th Infantry cantonment. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. G. Fish were dinner guests of Lieutenant Underwood at Fort Ruger. Major and Mrs. Coleman entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Clive Mueller, Mrs. W. W. Caum and Lieutenant Caum.

Lieut. Col. E. X. Massee has been giving many interesting talks on his experiences at the front. Tuesday night he gave a lecture at the 1st Hawaiian Infantry Club. Mr. and Mrs. W. Potter and son were week-end guests of Lieutenant Caum. Mrs. Hugh Hairston is spending the week with Judge and Mrs. Robertson.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank Midkiff were hosts at dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Koehler, Major and Mrs. W. H. Ayers and Col. E. K. Massee. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Milton and children are recent arrivals on the post. Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Mueller were honor guests at a tea at Wihawa on Friday. Mrs. Fred Moore entertained with a dinner at the club on Friday, honoring Mrs. John F. Conklin. An Hawaiian orchestra played during the meal. Each of the ladies received a corsage bouquet of violets. Present were General Heard, Mrs. Hairston, Mrs. Caum, Judge and Mrs. Franklin, Col. and Mrs. Koehler, Lieut. and Mrs. Nye, Col. and Mrs. Seigle, Captain Roper and Lieutenant Caum.

Capt. and Mrs. G. Glund entertained Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Jorgenson. Capt. and Mrs. A. P. Kellond are entertaining Lieut. and Mrs. Pabor, who arrived on the last transport. Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Brier have as week-end guests Mr. and Mrs. J. Lynch and Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, of Honolulu. Mrs. W. W. Caum entertained with three tables of bridge on Thursday evening. Prizes were presented to Mrs. H. Coleman, Lieutenant Ayres and Captain Boyd.

Judge and Mrs. Cornell Franklin entertained at dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins, of Kamchamaka, and Mrs. Robertson. Mrs. Cyril Hoogs was hostess for an afternoon of bridge on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Gaynor were arrivals on the last transport and have taken quarters in the new Field Artillery cantonment.

Mrs. Frank Midkiff entertained a number of friends from Honolulu on Wednesday in compliment to Miss May Southernland. Lieut. and Mrs. W. Moe were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, of Honolulu. J. McCally was host for dinner at his home in Castine before the hop on Friday. Covers were placed for Judge and Mrs. Franklin, Miss Speckens and Mr. Abel.

Mrs. E. A. Bishop was hostess for a social afternoon on Wednesday for the 1st Hawaiian Infantry Red Cross Circle. Major and Mrs. H. A. Coleman entertained Capt. and Mrs. H. Pinkerton at dinner on Sunday. On Sunday General Heard entertained at dinner and an automobile ride to the Pali for Mrs. Conklin, Col. and Mrs. Milton, and Lieutenant Muñoz and Caldwell. Capt. and Mrs. McCallum entertained at supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Bishop.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 27, 1919.

Officers here who came into the Service since April, 1917, are required to attend school for two hours daily. The term has just begun and graduation day is the end of June. There are three classes in the 17th Cavalry, two in the 1st Hawaiian Infantry and one in the 3d Engineers. Colonel Milton has been placed in charge, with the following officers designated as instructors: Majors Fisher, Rider, Heron, Ayer, Rentfro and Captain Fish.

General Heard took a party including Mesdames Caum, Conklin, Hairston, Franklin, Pearson and Lieutenant Caum to the Bishop Museum on Thursday. Mrs. Alexander Robertson entertained with a bridge-luncheon on Saturday, honoring Mrs. Hairston. Several from the post motored in for the occasion. The 17th Cavalry has taken over the custom of having "stick around the post" night each Thursday. A good program was enjoyed this week.

Mrs. M. Van Buren was week-end guest of Mrs. John F. Conklin. On Friday Mrs. Milton entertained with a tea for the ladies of her regiment. Mrs. Rider presided at the tea-cart. Plans were made for weekly swimming parties at the post pool. Major and Mrs. Rentfro entertained with five tables of bridge Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. John F. Conklin. Major Marash spent several days on the post last week. Lieutenant Caldwell was host at a dinner and dance at the

Schmelz National Bank

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Capital and Surplus.....\$400,000.00
Total Resources.....\$5,000,000.00

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Moana Hotel on Saturday for Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Conklin, Col. and Mrs. Milton and Lieutenant Mewshaw. Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, of Kamehameha, were guests on the post on Wednesday. The 17th Cavalry and a very pretty hop in the "John Heard" pavilion on Friday. In the receiving line were Mrs. Milton and Mrs. Rider.

Kiawe trees are being cleared off the reservation at Fort DeRussy in the area soon to be devoted to laying out grounds for the erection of quarters for the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, and staff.

About 150 guests were present at Brigadier General Heard's day at home on Tuesday. Tea was poured by Madames Seigle and Caum. The 17th Cavalry band held a concert during the afternoon. Judge and Mrs. C. Franklin entertained Mr. McCalley and Mr. Abel with a table of bridge on Tuesday. Mrs. Fred Moore spent the week with her parents in Honolulu. Capt. and Mrs. Brigham have taken quarters at the Seaside Hotel. They are greatly missed on this post.

Capt. and Mrs. Harvey entertained with a party at Waikiki Beach on Monday. Mrs. Hairston has returned to the post after a week spent in Honolulu, the guest of Mrs. A. Robertson.

Capt. and Mrs. Kirby Smith and Mrs. Calcutt were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bachen, in Honolulu, on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Boyd entertained with bridge on Tuesday for Major and Mrs. H. A. Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. Ayers, Lieut. and Mrs. Silverman, Mrs. Caum and Captain Smith, Fellows and Caum.

The following events were pulled off at the Y.M.C.A. smoker on Friday: The first bout between Bratko, 17th Cav., and Melino, 1st Hawaiian, was pronounced a draw. Zweif and Moore, of the Engineers, went three fast rounds and a draw decision by the judges met with no crowd's approval. Mercede and Sarcido, 1st Hawaiian, fought hard and also got a draw decision. Wrestling matches between Gunsmen, 17th Cav., and Matson, 1st Hawaiian, and Munson, 17th Cav., and Banderebb, Engineers, were declared draws. Kinjo Ikadom met with some real opposition from Grimes, 17th Cav., but finally succeeded in pinning him at the end of eight and one-half minutes. Captains Pearson and Chillingworth acted as judges.

Captains Fellows and Schmidt were supper guests of Major and Mrs. Harrison Coleman on Sunday. Mrs. Hoe entertained the 1st Hawaiian Infantry Circle Red Cross on Wednesday. Tea was poured by Mrs. Lawrence Judd. Lieut. and Mrs. Nold entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Fish at dinner on Thursday. Miss Pascoe, of Honolulu, is the house guest of Mrs. Judd. Major and Mrs. P. Rentfro have moved to the old 23d Infantry cantonment, in quarters formerly occupied by Colonel Bowman.

Capt. and Mrs. P. Glund spent Saturday as guests of Mrs. Jorgenson at Waikiki. Capt. Killian Schmidt entertained informally at dinner Monday. Mrs. W. W. Cain had as guests Capt. and Mrs. Pearson. Mrs. Hugh Hairston has returned to the post after a month spent in Honolulu. Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Boyd had as dinner guests on Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, of Pearl Harbor. Lieut. and Mrs. C. J. Hendrickson leave on the next transport for the mainland. They have been on the islands for eight months.

NEWS NOTES FROM GUAM.

Guam, M.I., April 5, 1919.

The Guam News-Letter for March contains the following among items of interest:

Capt. W. W. Gilmer, U.S.N., governor of Guam, and Mrs. Gilmer were hosts at Government House at a bridge party, at which the guests included Major and Mrs. John R. Henley, Major and Mrs. Evans O. Ames, Capt. and Mrs. O. P. Smith, Capt. C. T. Brooks, Lieut. and Mrs. Bush, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward R. Guinan and Lieut. George A. Wilcox. Major and Mrs. Henley entertained Comdr. John A. McGee, Lieut. G. S. McGee and Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel L. Cohen at dinner on Feb. 27. Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Guinan and Capt. E. E. West came later for cards.

A baby girl was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Hayden on March 1. She has been christened Katherine Nan. Major and Mrs. Henley were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cohen on March 8. Major and Mrs. Henley and Capt. and Mrs. Smith were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Fox on March 12. Capt. and Mrs. Smith entertained Major and Mrs. Henley and Capt. John W. Hingle and C. T. Brooks at dinner on March 17. Mrs. Henley gave a morning party on March 13 to Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Knapp and Mrs. O. P. Smith, who were to leave the islands soon.

An all-day picnic was enjoyed by the American colony from Agana on March 3. Among those who attended were Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Bostwick, Lieut. and Mrs. Cohen, Lieut. R. Moore, Mrs. Briggs, the Misses Detweiler, Moffet, Allen, Gower and Gilbert, Comdr. and Mrs. Carroll Paul, Major and Mrs. Ames, Lieuts. D. H. Vance and George A. Wilcox dined with Capt. and Mrs. Cohen on March 18. Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Guilfoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Brown and Lieut. and Mrs. Guinan came in for cards. Lieutenant Commander Bostwick was host at a dinner on board the U.S.S. Abarenda on March 9, at which several members of the American colony were present. The table was attractively set on the quarterdeck. The ship's orchestra played. Lieut. and Mrs. Guinan were hosts of dinner on March 11, the guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Ridgway, Miss Gever and Lieut. Adolph E. Schmidt. Capt. and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner on March 15 for Lieutenant Commander Bostwick, Miss Detweiler and Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

Mrs. Guinan gave an informal sewing party on Feb. 17 in honor of the ladies of the station whose husbands were to leave soon for the States. Those present included Mrs. Henley, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Bush. Major and Mrs. Ames and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Paul were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Henley on March 2. Capt. and Mrs. Brown gave a dinner on March 15 for Capt. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Captains Hingle and West, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwards. Capt. and Mrs. Knapp had Major and Mrs. Henley and Lieut. and Mrs. Guinan at dinner on March 4.

The U.S.S. Abarenda arrived on March 1. The U.S. Army transport Sherman came in from Manila on March 1 and sailed the same day for San Francisco.

Baseball games played by both sunlight and moonlight are one of the novelties presented by teams of the U.S. Marines stationed at the towns of Agana and Sumay. The News-Letter's baseball reporter, in describing a game recently played, says: "In the last innings a full moon, rising over the palms which border the plaza, added its light to that of the setting sun and watched Sumay make the runs which put the finishing touches to the game."

The island government has decided to pay no more bounties for rats killed. In explaining its decision the Guam Congress announced: "An extravagant sum has already been paid without obtaining other results than having a record of rats brought in. A large percentage of these were caught in the fowls, where hardly any noticeable harm is done by the rodents and where rat poison can be safely administered at a less expense to the government. Furthermore, the rat hunters, that

is, those who have made rat catching their occupation, find it easier and more profitable than cultivating the soil. They catch the species called 'chacan mania,' which are easy victims, as they live in single families in big burrows, while they are not as destructive as the larger rats and farmer's crops they seldom ravage."

An unusual Masonic proceeding took place on the U.S. Army transport Sherman early in the month when Charles Lodge 44 was instituted. The meeting was held in Captain Healy's cabin, where the lodge was duly constituted under the jurisdiction of the Valley of the Philippines. Masonry is well represented among the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps stationed on the islands.

Arrangements for holding an industrial fair at Agana in July are steadily progressing under the general direction of Governor Gilmer. A number of Navy women are lending valuable aid in the work to make it a thorough success. Mrs. O. P. Smith announced at a meeting held on Feb. 25 that in view of the fact that she, with Captain Smith, was to leave for the States shortly, she would be compelled to discontinue her efforts in behalf of the fair, but suggested that Mrs. Glen Briggs be appointed her successor. This was done.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C.Z., April 23, 1919.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. F. Garrard entertained at dinner on Quarry Heights on Wednesday for Brig. Gen. R. M. Blatchford, Colonel Hawthorne, Mrs. Langley, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Hinckley and Miss Margaret Wilkins. General Blatchford entertained Saturday evening at the Tivoli Hotel for Mrs. Langley, Col. and Mrs. Tate, of Corozal, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. F. Garrard, Judge and Mrs. Hanz, of Balboa, Colonel Hawthorne, Major and Mrs. Clifton, Miss Bartell, Miss Vance and Major Morelle.

The officers of the 23d Infantry at Camp Gaillard had their regular bi-monthly hop Friday. Out of the post guests included Major and Mrs. Norman Randolph and Lieutenant Norman, of Quarry Heights; Misses Campbell, McElvane, Corr, Seavy, Christianson, and Mr. Harold Goodwin, all of Balboa; Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Pearson and daughter Eloise, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and daughter Norine, Lieut. and Mrs. Swartley, and Lieut. George L. Potter, of Empire. Before the hop Lieutenant Linden entertained at dinner in the Officers' Club Major and Mrs. Randolph, Misses McElvane, Corr and Christianson, and Lieutenant Norman and Sterling.

Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Hartford entertained at dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Miss Calbe and Miss Jessie Morse. Lieuts. Donald Timmerman and Cheney Bertholf were copper guests of Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse Sunday. Dr. and Mrs. Peter T. Carpenter had Miss Williams, of Cristobal, and Miss Christianson, of Balboa, as house guests over last week-end. Capt. Hugo Dexter, Captain Endres and Lieutenant Goeddel entertained at dinner in the Officers' Club Major and Mrs. Randolph, Misses McElvane, Corr and Christianson, and Lieutenant Norman and Sterling.

A farewell dance was given by the officers and ladies of the Coco Solo Naval Base Wednesday evening in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Calhoun, who sailed on the S.S. Panama on Saturday.

Col. John E. Munroe, O.D., has arrived for duty as department ordnance officer and in charge of the Panama Arsenal, with station at Corozal.

Socially the week has been one continued succession of beautiful tributes to Mrs. W. L. Calhoun, who left Saturday on the Panama with her husband, Coco Solo's beloved commander. On Monday Mrs. Frank de Boisbier entertained at a luncheon for Mrs. Calhoun. On Thursday Mrs. Calhoun was honor guest of Mrs. R. L. Bowen's luncheon and Mrs. N. R. Kharlamann's tea. On Friday Mrs. Combs, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Walker V. Combs was hostess at a bridge-luncheon, which was perhaps the largest gathering of the week. And on Thursday Mrs. Calhoun was herself at home for the pleasant purpose of introducing to her large circle of friends Mrs. Houston, wife of the commander who comes to take up Commander Calhoun's work.

Gatun, C.Z., May 4, 1919.

Brig. Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, in command of the Canal Zone Department for the past year, ordered to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, will sail on the next transport. Brigadier General Kennedy, the new commander of the forces on the Isthmus, arrived on the Kilpatrick. He is house guest of Col. and Mrs. Collin Bell at Quarry Heights. Mrs. Kennedy, who is in Washington, will join the General the last of May.

Colonel Hawthorne, inspector of the Canal Zone Department, sailed for New Orleans this week with his bride, formerly Mrs. Langley, to whom he was married April 5. Among officers and ladies sailing on the Kilpatrick on Saturday are Brig. Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, Capt. Floyd H. Banta, Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce Butler, Jr., Lieut. and Mrs. John Noble, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry S. Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. Francis Stone, Lieuts. William Y. Buck, William L. Byers, Martin G. Adams, Teddie I. Bozeman and John E. Williams.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Noble, 33d Inf., were dinner guests of Lieut. Albert Goeddel and Lieut. John Montague at Camp Gatun on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Parker, Jr., 33d Inf., entertained at dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce Butler, Jr. Lieut. Cheney Bertholf entertained at dinner at the Washington Hotel on Sunday for Miss Margaret Wilkins.

Mrs. H. Willard Otis, of Balboa, was hostess at a tea on Wednesday in honor of the officers of the U.S.S. Nanchang, in port at Balboa. The guests were the Misses Mildred and Marion Rogers, Marian Conover, Roberta Burmester, Ethel Gowen, Marguerite Roberts, Miss Dot Pinkney, Mrs. Maurice Shortland, and the following officers from the Nanchang: Dr. Le Val Lund, Lieut. Thomas McCall, Paymaster, M. J. Mease, Ensign Ralph Houston, Ensign Eichstadt and Ensign W. S. Sutor.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Robertson, 33d Inf., at Camp Gaillard.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Hinckley, of Fort Amador, gave a party on Sunday for their house guest, Miss Margaret Wilkins, of New York. The party first went to Taboga Island, where they visited the native village, returning to the Hotel Aspinwall for dinner. Then to Taboguilla Island, where all enjoyed the ocean bathing. The guests returned to Fort Amador and had supper at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Hinckley. The guests were Miss Margaret Wilkins, Lieut. and Mrs. William Clarke, Mr. Seymour, Miss Jessie Morse, the Misses Gray and Lieutenant Silvia Timmerman, Bertholf and Pryde.

Capt. and Mrs. B. C. Morse entertained at a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Miller, Captain Tackabury and his mother, Mrs. Huntley, Lieut. and Mrs. George Seney and Lieut. and Mrs. Alan G. Paine. Miss Jessie Morse was the house guest of Miss Margaret Wilkins, of Fort Amador, last week-end. Miss Ellsworth and Miss Wingquist of Balboa, were house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. John Hall at Camp Gatun over last week-end. Mrs. Colby, mother of Lieut. Elbridge Colby, arrived on the S.S. Colon on Tuesday to be the house guest of her son at Camp Gatun. Mrs. Colby is from St. Paul, Minn.

Capt. and Mrs. B. C. Morse entertained at dinner for their house guest, Miss Margaret Wilkins, on Friday. Before the Coco Solo dance on Saturday Commodore and Mrs. Walter V. Combs entertained at a buffet luncheon, celebrating the sixth anniversary of their wedding.

Major R. M. Clarke, of California, and Lieut. R. G. Tonkin, of Atlanta, Ga., were killed instantly Friday evening when an Army hydroplane in which they were traveling back to France Field from Balboa fell into the lock at Miraflores. Lieut. J. R. L. Hitt, pilot of the machine, was severely injured. The three men belonged to the Army aviation station at France Field. Major R. M. Clarke was the brother-in-law of Lieut. Col. Willard Harmon, commanding at France Field, and was living with his mother, Mrs. Clarke, at Fort Randolph, Atlantic Side.

A social event of the week was the wedding of Miss Julia Hoad, daughter of Mr. Sam Head, superintendent of the Panama Railroad, and Lieut. Charles S. Head, 33d Inf. Miss Sadler, of Balboa, was maid of honor and Captain Morse, of Corozal, was best man. After the wedding a large reception was given to all the friends on the Isthmus. Lieutenant Head

Men of the Army and Navy



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is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College and has been in the Army, for the emergency only. Lieut. and Mrs. Hess sailed on the S.S. Colon on Thursday for New York.

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders issued to Officers May 13, 1919.
Capt. (U.S.C.G.) J. R. Beane to assignment by commodore comdr. C.G.

Comdr.: C. E. Wood designated as naval aviator in U.S.N. C. S. Joyce to command expedition consisting of U.S.S. Hannibal and squadron of sub-chasers for duty in Northern Pacific.

Lieut. Comdr.: M. R. Pierse to U.S.S. New Hampshire as navigator; E. J. O'Keefe to U.S.S. Bushnell as torpedo off.; E. Davis to comdr. f.o. U.S.S. Burns and as exec. off. when commdr.; H. M. Lammons to Naval War College, Newport, R.I., on staff of Naval War College; L. A. La Roche to aid and commanding officer R.S., at New Orleans (from comdr. Nauvoo, New Orleans, La.).

Lieuts.: H. S. Boardman to duty R.S. at New York; W. Magee to Cap. Finisterre; B. B. Matthews to Liverpool crew; C. D. Swain to U.S.S. Champlain as exec. off.; I. D. White to R.S. at Mare Island (from comdr. navy yard, Mare Island); F. S. Gibson to U.S.S. McCook; J. G. Hutchinson rel. all active duty.

Lieuts. O. T. Miller and J. Reber to report to Admiral Halstead for assignment.

Lieuts. (M.C.): F. I. Ridge to duty Nav. Tr. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; G. B. Story to duty El Oriente.

Lieut. (D.C.) W. B. Nash to duty under comdr. Crn. and Trans. Force.

Lieut. (P.C.) H. D. Nuber to duty as supply off. on board naval troop transport revoked, to duty as supply off. on U.S.S. Plattsburgh.

Lieuts. (I.E.): A. Rader to duty S.N.A.R., New York; A. Jennings to duty Nav. Air Sta. Montauk, N.Y.; B. J. Keegan and J. C. Drury to duty Prinz Frederick Wilhelm; A. C. Bove to duty R.S. at New York; B. A. Mullin to duty under instruction at University of New York; G. H. Ladlow to duty Nav. Air Sta. Bay Shore, N.Y.; E. L. Daverso rel. from all active duty.

Lieut. (J.G.) (D.C.) C. Johnson to duty Nav. Tr. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lieut. (I.E.): H. T. Fitzpatrick to duty under instruction at University of New York.

Ensigns: E. C. Hall to U.S.S. Pocahontas; D. H. Weaver to Sub-Chaser 408.

Ensigns H. V. Snell, W. A. Harper, H. A. Dunn and B. V. Fisher rel. from all active duty.

Ensigns J. C. Hatton to duty E. F. Luckenbach.

Ensigns (P.C.): A. B. Berland to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; E. S. Davidson rev. orders April 11, 1919, to duty Nauvoo and Nauvoo orders rev.; W. P. Conway to duty under instruction at University of New York.

Ensigns (P.C.): J. W. Mason, M. Mordell, J. D. Moore, B. C. Higgins and J. W. Hoins to duty under instruction at University of New York; W. M. Fischer to duty fleet supply base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ensigns (P.C.): R. H. Sudokum to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; N. C. Stommel to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; H. M. Parsons to duty under instruction at University of New York; W. M. Fischer to duty fleet supply base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ensigns (P.C.): C. L. Eierman, E. C. Fisser, W. R. Littleton, W. W. Bowers, B. L. Cook and D. W. Cahill to duty under instruction at University of New York.

Ensigns (P.C.): D. C. Akers to duty Maricopa.

Ensigns (P.C.): G. E. S. Bayles, F. M. O'Connor, R. T. Nickerson and P. L. Kerser to duty under instruction at University of New York.

Ensigns (P.C.): G. J. Tyler to U.S.S. Oklahoma; E. D. Steger to report to Admiral Halstead for assignment; G. L. Aulmann to Admiral Halstead for assignment; H. J. Taylor to Naval Port Office, Marseilles.

Pay Clerk J. Snell to duty Solace.

Guns: H. W. Overby to U.S.S. Rochester for radio duty; J. C. Fields to U.S.S. Illinois for radio duty.

A.P. Clerk J. P. Kotva to U.S.S. Michigan as supply off.

Orders issued to Officers May 14, 1919.

Capt. H. I. Cone to Nav. War College, Newport, R.I., for course of instruction.

Lieuts. Comdr.: C. O. Mass to duty Office of Nav. Intelligence; E. W. Huntley to duty Hoxhibit, England, under comdr. Plattsburgh; N. L. Proctor to duty Santa Elias; H. W. Barstow to duty Admiralty; O. T. Nelson to duty El Sol.

Lieut. Comdr.: J. A. Jensen, A. W. McNeil, C. S. Santina, A. Palmer, B. Carson and O. Breland det. Sagas, to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Lieut. Comdr.: J. McL. Clark to duty Mobile; A. H. Robinson to duty S.N.A.R., New York; H. Nygren to duty S.N.A.R., New York; E. L. Sherwood report to comdr. 5th N.D.; A. O. Lustig to duty Eten; H. R. Hansen to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Lieut. Comdr.: D. B. Castle to duty 12th N.D.; W. H. O'Brien to Office Director Naval Communications, Navy Dept.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) S. L. Higgins to Naval Hosp., Wards Island, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. (P.C.): H. B. Ransdall to Navy allotment officer; E. H. Douglass to Nav. Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md., as supply and disbursing off.

Lieuts.: W. Dunn rev. of orders temp. and addl. duty of April 30; T. J. Haffey to Panillas comn. nuc. crew No. 2; C. Campbell to comdr. f.o. U.S.S. Chandler and on board when comdr.; I. Lehrer to comdr. f.o. U.S.S. Fred Talbot and on board when comdr.; K. M. Hoefel to comdr. f.o. U.S.S. Ingram and on board when comdr.; H. D. Stailey to comdr. f.o. U.S.S. Cole and on board when comdr.; A. Weltzman to officer-in-charge Nav. Rtg. Sta., Newark Dist., Newark, N.J.; W. M. Johnson to office administrator harbor floating equipment port of New York; C. B. Dell to naval inspector mack.; Mobile, Ala.; W. H. Hubbard to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; P. H. Landenberger to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; W. F. Hoffman to duty as officer-in-charge Nav. Rtg. Sta.

(Continued on page 1344.)



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Navy Gazette of May 14—Continued from page 1343.
Sta., Raleigh Dist., Raleigh, N.C.; R. B. Miller to duty as 1st Lieut. Alabama.
Lieuts.: H. G. Henyon to duty Kaiserin Auguste Victoria; C. D. Bennett to duty S.N.A.R., New York; C. Turner to duty Eten; A. S. Whitehead to duty Mobile; W. H. Robe to duty S.N.A.R., New York; A. J. Pollard to duty Callao; W. M. Fleischman to duty Graf Waldersee; E. J. Bernson to duty as chief engr. on board Cape May; E. P. Lenhardt to duty Princess Matoika; R. D. Lank to duty S.N.A.R., New York; B. J. Curry to duty Besoeks; J. Bergesen to duty under U.S.N. port officer, Liverpool, England, for duty Imperator; W. H. Scollman to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; R. Neilson to duty S.N.A.R., New York; F. H. Karlsson to duty S.N.A.R., New York; L. Jakobsen to duty S.N.A.R., New York; A. K. Johnson to duty S.N.A.R., New York; M. H. Dauplaise to duty Santa Elias; W. J. Foote to duty S.N.A.R., New York; H. T. Daniels to duty Rende; I. H. Skarstrom to duty S.N.A.R., New York; G. J. Hughes to duty Imperator; J. Marcussen to duty Prince Frederick Wilhelm; J. M. Logan to duty S.N.A.R., New York; T. Jamieson to duty S.N.A.R., New York; C. P. Jamieson to duty Agamemnon; F. G. Haugwout to duty S.N.A.R., New York; M. P. Higgins to duty Eten.

Lieuts.: O. J. Channon to duty Houven; C. J. Bakman to duty S.N.A.R., New York; H. C. Fish to duty Patricia; H. P. Frank to duty Amphion; F. S. Moulton to duty Kaiserin Augusta Victoria; P. C. Mitchell to duty Santa Malta; T. L. McAvay to duty Callao; K. G. A. Johansen to duty Princess Matoika; F. Stokes to duty Soesdijk; J. T. Romio to duty S.N.A.R., New York; G. J. Hughes to duty Imperator; H. W. Hiller to duty Western Front; R. A. Brett to duty Pretoria.

Lieuts. (M.C.): J. B. Bostick to U.S.S. Olympia; A. H. Sarno to Naval Port Office, Plymouth; E. D. Craig to U.S.S. Murray; C. L. Andrus to Nav. Hosp., 13th N.D.; J. E. Miller to Nav. Hosp., 13th N.D.; C. O. Rogne to Nav. Hosp., Nav. Trs. Sta., Great Lakes; H. L. Noreen to duty Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes; H. P. Bell to Recruiting Sta., Parkerburg, Va.; T. C. Anderson to Nav. Hosp., 13th N.D.; E. H. Mitchell to Nav. Hosp., Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. (P.C.): F. D. Foley to Naval Armor and Projectile Plant as disb. off.

Lieut. (P.C.): E. W. Mott to duty under U.S.N. port officer, Liverpool, for German transport.

Lieuts. (P.C.): M. G. Starow, L. Moyer and W. C. Colbert to Navy Allotment Office.

Lieut. (C.C.): E. S. Covey to industrial dept. Nav. Sta., New Orleans.

Lieuts. (j.g.): G. E. Short to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Thornton and on board when commd.; G. M. Jackson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hamilton and on board when commd.; S. E. Haddon to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tingey and as watch off. when commd.

Lieuts. (j.g.): C. Van Putten to duty Canonicus; N. Shillman to duty Konig der Nederlanden; A. Rader to duty Antigone; S. W. McKinney to duty Eten; W. C. Hoagland to duty Eten; K. Hansen to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Lieut. (M.C.): A. W. Staff rev. of orders May 2, 1919, Rad. Lieuts. (j.g.): S. N. Blossom to duty Nav. Refg. Bureau, New York; A. W. Howe, Jr., to duty U.S.S.C. 345; J. J. Flanagan to duty Pretoria; P. F. Dolan to duty West Georgia; T. Urdal to duty Patricia; R. A. Rasmussen to duty Prince Frederick Wilhelm; J. I. Milne to duty Kroonland; K. J. Skomar to duty Eten; J. G. Kellam to duty Hoven.

Lieuts. (j.g.): H. K. Range to duty Santa Clara; M. E. Jensen to duty comdg. of U.S.N. Avia. Repair Base, Queenstown, Ireland, in connection nuc. crews; J. G. M. Grant to duty Lake Gedney; R. M. Eschen to duty Santa Ross; D. Robinson to duty Callao; A. M. Hulsey to duty Imperator; J. R. A. Vincent to duty Canadasignus; C. E. Morgan to duty Swansea; J. W. Broos to duty Sol Nas; H. Delvig to duty Santa Elias; J. M. Cullen to duty Santa Elias.

Lieuts. (j.g.): J. M. Ripley to duty Pretoria; J. C. Myers to duty Pretoria; B. W. Miller to duty Houven; S. W. Mallory to duty Eten; Y. M. Le Bitoux to duty Cheapeake; J. L. Burgess to 5th N.D.; E. C. Stinchart to duty Pretoria; G. L. Armstrong to duty Santa Elias; O. N. Frauge to duty Sol Nas.

Lieuts. (j.g.): to duty S.N.A.R., New York: O. Odell, B. W. Miller, B. Montag, J. Roehle, R. G. Lang, J. C. Devlin, J. S. Davis, A. C. C. Bove, C. D. Schut, F. J. Vera, N. B. Hyllstad, W. Turner, W. Ferguson, L. McA. Bushnell, O. Peterson, H. H. Howard, T. A. Ramsey, F. Bascom, G. J. Buckingham, J. J. McLaughlin, J. D. Johnson, W. P. Manuel, H. A. Hansen.

Lieut. (j.g.): (D.C.) C. L. Norris to Naval Dispensary, Navy Dept.

Lieuts. (j.g.): R. A. Auringer to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sol Nas and as supply off. when commd.; F. M. Michel to duty Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

Ensigns: J. H. Winn to duty Ancon; E. H. Adler to temp. duty 2d N.D.; H. J. Hanna to U.S.S. Davis; E. J. Houghton to U.S.S. Cowell; J. B. Carr continue duty U.S.S. George Washington; D. McClary to S.P. 2373; W. A. McCreary to S.P. 179; F. L. Barnes to U.S.S. Champlain; H. L. Smith to duty Nav. Air Sta., Marginal Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y.; P. J. McElroy to duty 4th N.D.; H. H. Baumgartner to duty Graf Waldersee.

Ensigns: P. W. Walker and L. R. Arnold to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Ensigns (P.C.): A. D. Turner to fleet supply base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.; G. L. Aulmann report to Admiral Halstead for assignment to U.S.S. Wicks.

A.P. Clerk: A. J. Pfannenstiel to Naval Experimental Station, New London, for duty with supply officer.

Gunsrs.: C. C. Thomas to 13th N.D. for radio duty under dist. commn. supt.; S. H. Burn to Naval Radio Sta., Annapolis, Md.; R. F. Cross to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sproston and as torp. off. when commd.; H. W. Jones to astt. to radio material off. navy yard, New York; O. J. Byrnes to Admiral Halstead for assignment.

Macha.: H. L. Lilla to U.S.S. Utowana; W. S. Reid to U.S.S. Evans as engr. off.

Btsn. W. A. Harrell to U.S.S. Cap Finisterre.

Carp. L. J. Clark to Ferguson Steel and Iron Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

Orders Issued to Officers May 15, 1919.

Capt. A. MacArthur to aid to comdr. 4th N.D.

Comdr.: W. B. Franklin recalled to active duty; W. L. Beck assigned U.S.S. Oriole as comdr. Div. No. 3, mine sweeping.

Lieut. Comdr.: E. P. Nickinson to U.S.S. Nevada as ast. fire control off.; H. T. Smith to Bu. Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.; M. J. Peterson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Imperator and on board when commd. (base comdr., Cardiff); W. F. Newton to hqrs., London.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) E. E. Curtis to navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieuts.: G. Howard to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; W. O'Brien to duty Philippines; W. H. Reardon to duty Kwains; E. Topp to Staff Bass No. 7; S. C. Washington to Kirkwall for duty Mine Sweeping Det.; G. B. Woolley to naval port office, Spalato; F. Kerr to Lake Denmark (Dover), N.J., in Naval Ammunition Depot; J. G. Sanders to U.S.S. North Dakota; W. Martin, retired, died at Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., April 28, 1919.

Lieuts. (M.C.): H. J. Kooiker to duty El Oriente; D. H. Murray to U.S. via U.S.S. von Steuben; H. L. Holzberg to duty R.S. at San Francisco (comdt. 12th N.D.); F. N. Pugley to Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, H.T.; K. L. Cohn to U.S.S. Brutus.

Lieuts. (P.C.): G. W. Clement to conn. accounts sub-chasers, Fort-a-Prince, Haiti; F. C. Dunham to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Santa Lenora and as supply off. when commd.; R. O. Green to naval port office, Spalato.

Lieuts. (j.g.): T. H. Boyer to duty R.S. at New York; E. V. Wilder to Base No. 29; H. W. Olds to U.S.S. Sigourney as engr. off.

Lieuts. (j.g.): T. H. Taber to duty El Oriente; M. B. Glismans to duty Arcadia.

Lieut. (j.g.): D.C. X. S. Duggan to duty Alert.

Ensigns: J. M. Griner to duty Pennsylvania; R. A. Gardner rel. all active duty; S. F. Nolan rel. all active duty; M. S. Under continue treatment at Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ensigns: R. A. Bick, H. H. Irredell, T. A. Hanna, P. N. Baker and R. B. Osterholz rel. all active duty.

Ensigns: F. Vaughan to duty Culgoa; C. W. Browne det. duty office of D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; M. P. Smith to U.S.S. Maine; F. E. Vensel, Jr., to command Sub-C. No. 2; L. C. H. Beighey to U.S.S. Maine; R. Blair to Sub-C. No. 264.

Ensigns A. C. Sickenerger and L. W. Putnam, Jr., to duty mobile.

Ensigns: J. F. O'Brien to duty Eten; P. S. Barbour to duty Soesdijk; C. Van C. Chamberlain to duty Amphion; M. K. Campbell to duty Callao; H. C. Chance to duty Solace; H. C. Canney to duty Otsego; A. B. Chadwick to duty Hiske; R. C. Brummer to Great Northern.

Ensigns: A. I. Andrews and E. J. Hayes to duty Comfort.

Ensigns: L. V. Haeger to duty Panaman; M. M. Handley to duty Manchuria; L. J. Gaibrecht to duty Soesdijk; W. T. Hall to duty West Apaum; O. H. Parker to duty Amphion; H. A. Platz to duty Western Front; W. S. Porteous to duty 3d N.D.; J. R. O'Hara to duty Ball; L. M. Merritt to W. A. Luckenbach; J. J. Maroney to duty K. I. Luckenbach; D. A. McCaslin to duty Pensacola; M. U. Lieb to duty Neptune; P. M. Ressinger to duty Lancaster; P. E. Stephenson to duty U.S.N. hqrs., Brest, France; B. F. Walker to duty Amphion; G. L. Witbeck to duty Newport News; G. O. Zoellner to duty Mercurius; C. D. Van Horn to duty Polar Sea; F. R. West to duty Orion; R. H. Irving to duty Mercy; E. C. Badger to duty Callao.

Ensigns: A. W. Preston to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; H. P. McAuliffe to duty Arctic; A. Lotus to duty Sterling; H. C. Kipp to duty Hoven; W. S. Kimball to duty Dakotan; F. S. Dondero to duty Chinampa; K. I. Coldwell to duty Troy; W. H. Briggeman to duty Hoxbar; T. P. Adams to duty South Bead; W. H. Bradford to duty Federal; J. L. Taylor to duty Eten; H. C. Scranton to duty Troy; A. Kilgore to duty Texan; F. A. Loeb to duty Lake Bridge; A. B. Johnson to duty Gen. A. G. Goethals; C. H. Bryant to duty Santa Barbara; F. W. Bieben to duty Kapawha; E. A. Anderson to duty Chinampa; J. W. McMae to duty Suwanee; A. B. White to duty Santa Malta; A. L. Thompson to duty Santa Elias; T. C. Ramsay to duty Marica; C. D. MacGillivray to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; P. J. McIntyre to duty Santa Malta; E. T. McLatitude to duty Troy; W. A. Long to duty Kanawa; H. D. Hamilton to duty Kroonland; F. C. White to duty 3d N.D.; L. L. Walker to duty 3d N.D.; E. L. Dents to duty Federal; J. E. Hollyday to duty nuc. crews, Liverpool, England; S. N. Galvin to duty Graf Waldersee; B. Washington to duty Dixie; D. T. Shaw to duty Cap Finisterre; L. E. Sherman to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., to duty Hoven; H. Slappey to duty Imperator; H. J. McGee to duty Imperator; W. H. Wilson to duty Cuyana.

Ensigns (P.C.): G. E. Round to duty Patricia; F. H. Dischko to duty under instruction at New York University, N.Y.; C. J. Dutreux to duty Mexican; S. E. Hall to duty in conn. with settlement of claims of Educational Inst. of 3d N.D.; W. W. Mahany to U.S.S. Eten as supply off. (comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force); R. C. Smith to duty Hoxbar; W. H. Wynn to duty Nav. Fuel Depot, Charleston, S.C.

Ensigns: E. C. Jepson to U.S.S. New Hampshire.

Btms.: H. J. Messier to command Sub-C. 146; J. J. McIntyre to duty Santa Malta; E. T. McLatitude to duty Troy; W. A. Long to duty Kanawa; H. D. Hamilton to duty Kroonland; F. C. White to duty 3d N.D.; L. L. Walker to duty 3d N.D.; E. L. Dents to duty Federal; J. E. Hollyday to duty nuc. crews, Liverpool, England; S. N. Galvin to duty Graf Waldersee; B. Washington to duty Dixie; D. T. Shaw to duty Cap Finisterre; L. E. Sherman to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., to duty Hoven; H. Slappey to duty Imperator; H. J. McGee to duty Imperator; W. H. Wilson to duty Cuyana.

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Samuel P. Adkisson, 39th Inf.; near Septanges on Oct. 10.

Clarence G. Elmer, 9th Inf.; near Belval Bois des Dame on Nov. 2.

Walter Sweet, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; near Chateau-Thierry on June 25.

Sergt.—Sergt. Major—Lee M. Ray.

Sergts.—Walter L. O. Petersen, Walter T. Christensen, Wacaw Darkoski, Arthur M. Fuller, Harry P. Merritt, William H. Nourse, Carol Walker.

Corpls.—Andrew Dunn, James A. Greene, George D. Hufges, Marion Kohn, Abel J. Levine, Charles A. McCoy, James J. Murphy.

Pts.—George W. Bartlett, Sam Bloomberg, Leo H. Blume, Joe Collette, Louis Mazzoni, Silas E. Bowman, Carl J. Broberg, Jesse L. Cline, Walter A. Detrow, Henry P. Garside, Gustav Gjerstad, Isaac Goldstein, Chest R. Huff, Axel Jermaison, Carl F. Joerger, Harry J. Kennedy, Herbert K. Lenox, Frank Mangiacino, Paul J. Pappas, Eddie J. Parent, Clarence Siebert, Orlando H. Petty, Lester L. Pratt.

XI.—See under Posthumous.

XII.—Awards of D.S.C. in A.E.F.

Brig. Gen.—Benjamin A. Poor, 7th Inf. Brig.; at Bois de Septanges on Sept. 27, and at Bois du Fay on Oct. 11.

Capt.—The citation on P. 13, G.O. 20, War Dept., 1919, relating to Myron Holt Peck, 2d Engrs., is rescinded and the following substituted: . . . Myron Holt Peck, 2d Engrs.; at St. Etienne on Oct. 9.

Robert Valois, French army; near Thiaucourt on Sept. 25.

The citation in G.O. 125, War Dept., 1918, relating to Lieut. Fred W. Ames is rescinded and the following substituted therefor: Fred W. Adams, 16th Inf.; near Soissons on July 22.

The citation in G.O. 121, War Dept., 1918, relating to Lieut. Louis G. Bernheimer, and certain other officers of the 88th Air Sqdn., is rescinded and the following substituted therefor: Louis G. Bernheimer, 88th Sqdn.; John W. Jordan, 7th Field Art.; Roger W. Hancock, James S. D. Burns, deceased, 165th Inf.; Charles W. Plummer, 101st Field Art.; Joel M. McClelland, deceased; Philip R. Babcock, Joseph A. Palmer, 15th Field Art.—all attached to the 88th Sqdn. Lieutenant Bernheimer, near Fismes on Aug. 11; also the oak leaf cluster for action near Tally on Nov. 2.

Leon Marchand, French army, attached 30th Inf.; during the battle of the Marne on July 15; an oak leaf cluster, near the Ferme de Madeline du Cunel on Oct. 14.

Horace L. Borden, Signal Corps; near Cunel on Oct. 29.

Fred Thomas, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; near St. Etienne on Oct. 4; also an oak leaf cluster, near Chateau-Thierry on June 25.

XIII.—See under Posthumous.

XIV.—Award of Distinguished Service Medal in A.E.F.

Major Gen.—The citation in G.O. 12, War Dept., 1919, relating to the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Major Gen. William H. Johnston is rescinded and the following substituted therefor: William H. Johnston, 91st Div., during the Argonne-Meuse offensive; later in participation with the French in the attack and capture of the important city of Audenarde in the closing operations of the war in Belgium.

XV.—Awards of D.S.C. in A.E.F.

Col.—William F. Harrell (then major), 16th Inf.; near Apremont on Oct. 4.

Majors—Samuel W. Fleming, jr., 315th Inf.; near Beaumont on Nov. 9.

Capt.—Earl Almon, 16th Inf.; near Fleville on Oct. 4.

Dan S. Helmick, 1st U.S. Engrs.; near Bois de Moncy on Oct. 9.

Horace L. Smith, 1st Engrs.; near Charpentry on Oct. 4.

Lieuts.—Thomas B. Gold, M.C., 119th Inf.; near Busigny on Oct. 9, and near Mazinghien on Oct. 18-19.

Lloyd G. Hill, 363d Inf.; at Tronson Farm on Sept. 29.

Alvin J. Luecke, 142d Inf.; at Roche on Oct. 27.

Robert Walton, jr., 328th Inf.; at Cornay on Oct. 9-10.

Harry A. Yeagle, 132d Inf.; at Hamel, Belgium, on July 4.

Sergts.—Bryan Hamilton, Hanning G. Johnson, Frank A. Kojane, Laurence M. Lumpkin, Charles R. Reilly, Frank J. Vida.

Corpls.—Ernest W. Ball, Harry J. Davis, Jeremiah A. Phelan.

Pts.—Peter L. De Rosell, Charles L. Dolan, George King, John D. Reese, Archie Riddic, Larry L. Sale, Harry Shelly, Golbert D. Short, James J. Snyder, Ben Van Gunday, Richard Wahler, Herman Wallenmeyer.

XVI.—Awards of D.S.C. in A.E.F.

Capt.—William E. Kepner, 4th Inf.; near Cunel on Oct. 4-5.

August F. Behrendt, 16th Inf.; near Exermont on Oct. 9.

Henry H. Grave, 116th Inf.; near St. Baussian on Sept. 12.

Lieuts.—Floyd L. Cunningham, 116th Inf.; near Brabant on Oct. 8.

Edward A. MacGuire, 6th Inf.; near Bois de Chatillon on Nov. 5-9.

Aristeo V. Simoni, chaplain, 111th Inf.; near Le Chene Tondu on Oct. 3.

Matthew E. Conklin, 310th Inf.; near St. Juvin on Oct. 16.

James A. Soules, 16th Inf.; near Sedan on Nov. 6-7.

Sergts.—Arthur Aamot, Robert I. Birch, Clark Butterfield, Bruce Epley, George C. Jackson, David Madden, Clyde Shelton, Hubert Ver Mehren.

Corpls.—Henry E. Dye, Julius A. Piazzini, Edward J. Mulcher, William Rockkind, Albert C. Westfall, Charles V. Williams.

Pts.—Robert Falzer, Mark W. Mails, Charles J. Gude, Peter A. De Vos, John J. Murphy, Elliott R. Harbin, George Meyers, Wade C. Wales, George K. Hagemeyer, James Neely, John R. Manning, Frank C. Donahoe, Blake Bell, John M. Baker, Helmer Peterson, Carl Tuftin, Irvin B. Horn, Henry Hoy, Nathaniel C. Trippett, Thaddeus R. Richards, Wilbur Jones.

XVII.—Awards of D.S.C. in A.E.F.

Lieut. Col.—Jesse M. Cullison, 28th Inf.; at Lavergines on July 18.

Sergt.—Walter I. Barnhart.

Corpls.—David B. Hunt, Charles D. Rounds.

Pts.—George Dreschel.

XVIII.—See under Posthumous.

XIX.—Awards of D.S.C. in A.E.F.

Majors—Andrew D. Brune, 4th M.G. Battn.; near Vierzy on July 17-18, and near Blanc Mont on Oct. 3-4.

Casey H. Hayes, 10th Field Art.; at Greves Farm on July 15.

Capt.—Eldridge G. Chapman, jr., 5th M.G. Battn.; near Thiaucourt on Sept. 12.

Harold D. Ressegue, 311th Inf.; near Grand Pre on Nov. 1.

Joseph Walker, 76th Field Art.; near Biesmes Village on July 15.

Lieuts.—William T. Hopkins; near le Charmel on July 28.

Marvin J. Menefee, 116th Inf.; at Molleville Farm on Oct. 12.

Robert G. Merrick, 10th Field Art.; at Courbon on July 14-15.

Harry H. Neuberger, M.C., 76th Field Art.; near la Trinité Farm, Ferme, on —, and at Courbon on July 14-15.

William H. J. O'Brien, M.C., 76th Field Art.; at Trinité Ferme on July 14-15.

Robert G. Waite, 7th Inf.; near Cunel Woods on Oct. 11.

Richard J. Walsh, D.C., 303d Engrs.; near Marcq on Oct. 18.

George Bower, 6th M.G. Battn., U.S.M.C.; near Thiaucourt on Sept. 15.

John J. Burke, 165th Inf.; near Villers-sur-Fere on July 28.

Sherman G. Harriman, 6th U.S. Engrs.; near Crezancy on July 15-16.

James A. Henney, 10th Field Art.; near St. Eugène on July 14-15.

Washington Reed, 60th Inf.; near Pont-a-Mousson on Sept. 25.

Sergts.—Morris Admoot, Harry N. Anderson, George W. Caldwell, Charles H. Hickok, John Kader, Edgar J. Rude, George G. Sibold, Harry P. Sampson, Carr M. Thomas, William H. Williamson.

Corpls.—Kenneth Gardiner, Guy M. Habcker, Gordon V. Kellogg, Augustine C. Kelly, John H. Loomis, Owen R. Marlow, Harold D. Red, Eli R. Shapiro, Walter Williams.

Pts.—Anthony Buonomo, George H. Burchill, Walter F. Burke, Carl E. Gustafson, Sidney H. Hatch, Harvey M. Hopp, Thomas H. Morris, George V. Rosenberger, Rufus W. Warren, Eugene M. Ashcraft, Charles W. Booth, William C. Carter, Henry Daniel, James Fuquay, Lewis M. Giesecke, James E. Holden, Harry Howard, George R. Huston, Jonathan Layer, Carl Lee, Dale W. Lloyd, Patrick J. Moran, Allison W. Reid, Willes Rodgers, Frank W. Ryan, Daniel C. Shroy, Edward Sittler, Theodore Walsh, Arthur J. Young.

XX.—Awards of D.S.C. in A.E.F.

Col.—Edward R. Stone, 23d Inf.; near Medea Farm on Oct. 3-10.

Lieut. Col.—John D. Murphy (then major), 26th Div.; near Epieds on July 22.

Majors—Julius O. Adler, 306th Inf.; at St. Juvin on Oct. 14.

William E. Southard, 103d Inf.; near Torcy on July 18.

Capt.—Edward Edmunds, jr., 102d Inf.; near Verdun on Oct. 27.

Dan M. Gillilan, Tank Corps; near Varennes on Oct. 26.

Marcel Lorans, 42d Div.; during the battle of the Ourcq on July 26-Aug. 2.

Lieuts.—Lynn S. Helm, jr., 11th Field Art.; near Laneuville on Nov. 7.

Lansing McVickar, 7th Field Art.; near Very on Oct. 4.

Louis C. Simon, jr., 147th Aero Sqdn.; near Cierges on Sept. 28; an oak leaf cluster for attacking five enemy airplanes and destroying one.

Eliot A. Carter, 103d Inf.; near Bois de St. Remy on Sept. 12.

Thomas B. Dodwell, Royal Air Forces, British army; near Bruges, Belgium, on Aug. 13.

Thomas W. Vinton, 371st Inf.; near Ardeuil on Sept. 29-Oct. 1.

Cecil J. Widdifield, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; near St. Etienne on Oct. 5.

Sergt.—Major E. K. Lawless, 39th Inf.

Sergts.—Frank McBride, David Nadeau, Charles F. Sigg, Benjamin Dickens, John W. Faust, Charles L. Hicks, Harold A. Hudson, Ray L. Ingalls, Silas Johnson, Dennis H. Lockard, Glen O. McEwen, Bernard Nelson, Steve G. Norris, Alexander Stoker.

Corpls.—Timothy Ahearn, Henry Bradysner, Clarence L. A. Dunsing, Lewis E. Lohman, William L. Murray, Mile B. Seay, Fred C. Stein, Waldo Thompson, George Young.

Pts.—Joseph T. Angelo, William J. Birgando, Charles H. Bluet, Israel J. Chamberlain, Ralph A. Chapelle, Warren A. Chittum, John A. Crafts, Werner Eich, Eric C. Gumb, Harrison A. Hardy, Harry G. Holland, Henry Knight, William A. Kruezman, Cal M. Lange, Joseph J. Lo May, Charles A. McCarthy, Iver Orcutt, Harry H. Palmer, Emerson Smith, George B. Ward, Martin Yanchulis.

POSTHUMOUS AWARDS—ALL IN A.E.F.

II.—Award, Posthumous, of Medal of Honor.

The citation in G.O. 34, War Dept., 1919, relating to Lieut. Col. Frederick E. Smith is rescinded and the following substituted therefor: Lieut. Col. Fred E. Smith, 308th Inf.; near Biniville on Sept. 28.

IX.—Awards, Posthumous, of Distinguished Service Cross.

Major—Shadforth O. Beasley, M.C., 76th Field Art.; near Petit Bourdeau Woods on July 14-16.

Capt.—Newell R. Fiske, 7th Inf.; near Fossoy on July 15.

Arthur D. Marsh, 113th Inf.; near Verdun on Oct. 12.

Lieuts.—Dean N. Jenks, 7th Inf.; at Fossoy on July 16.

Ralph W. Stine, 132d Inf.; near Firges on Sept. 26.

George H. Yardborough, jr., 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; in the Bois de Bellean on June 23.

John A. Blackman, 308th M.G. Battn.; near Jauly on Sept. 26.

Howard A. Bair, 314th Inf.; near Barricourt on Nov. 2.

Bayard Brown, 26th Inf.; near Soissons on July 22.

Arvid W. Gulbrandson, 132d Inf.; near Bois de Chaume on Oct. 8.

Sergts.—Francis J. Brown, Alexander Gosselin, John A. Hartung.

Corpls.—Blackburn W. Ballard, Edward Barry, Stuart Carkener, Neal D. Fenton, Alexander Fols, Albert A. Huth, Leo J. Lavoie, Marsh W. Nottingham, Dewey Owens.

Pts.—William C. Barbour, Dan Giltz, Nathaniel C. White, Myron D. Burns, William E. Cuff, Frank F. Dubord, Frank Dugan, Ivan S. Kay, Walter J. Kleiber, Herbert W. Mackner, Sylvester Phillips, Joseph H. Roberger, Luman K. Sanford, Herbert S. Turrentine.

XI.—Awards, Posthumous, of D.S.C.

Capt.—George A. Campbell, 18th Inf.; near St. Mihiel on Sept. 12.

Lieuts.—Frederick M. Linton, 51st Inf. Brig.; near Marcheville and Riviere on Sept. 25-26.

Robert M. Bailey, 114th Inf.; near Verdun on Oct. 12.

Tilmer A. Running, 114th Inf.; near Verdun on Oct. 12.

Joseph A. Crandall, 9th M.G. Battn.; near Chateau-Thierry on July 14-15.

Sergt.—Andrew F. Vogel.

Corpls.—Raymond Buma, Frank B. Carpenter, Herman Spickerman.

Pts.—Rodolphe Desrechers, Howard H. Morrow, William L. Barron, John Brown, Harry L. Causland, Andrew W. Dilbeck, Clarence E. Lauber, Eli Mutie, John P. O'Rourke, Bobell Purdy, Benjamin T. Tubbs.

XII.—Awards, Posthumous, of D.S.C.

Lieuts.—William C. Acheson, 320th M.G. Battn.; near St. Juvin on Oct. 14.

The citation in G.O. 37, War Dept., 1919, relating to Lieut. George P. Cather, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor: Grosvenor P. Cather, 26th Inf.; near Cantigny on May 27.

Horace B. Scanlon, 106th Inf.; near Ronsoy on Sept. 27.

Sergts.—Milledge A. Gordon, William J. McGlinchey.

Corpls.—Fred N. Rapp, Ira V. Swanger, Ernest N. Wright.

Pts.—George Deggs, William A. Jacobson, Oscar E. Johnson, Donald H. Pegg, Earl H. Stennson.

XVIII.—Awards, Posthumous, of D.S.C.

The citation in G.O. 35, 1919, relating to Edgar L. Burton, alleged lieutenant, 126th Inf., is rescinded and the following substituted therefor: Edward A. Burton, 126th Inf.; near Cierges on Aug. 1.

Edwin W. Evans, 16th Inf.; south of Soissons on July 23.

Glenn E. Wilcox, 30th Inf.; near Jaulgonne on July 25.

Edward M. Young, 11th Inf.; attached to Div. Q.M., 89th Div.; near Beauvois on Nov. 8.

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Corpl.—Frank Zilkey.

Pts.—Ernest E. Anderson, George W. Hall, Harry Hillig.

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Louis D. Goodrich, John Granchowski, Martin Grava, Sterling Greenman, Lawrence Grimes (Marine), Fred Grusky, Otto Guillion (Marine), Carl Gustafson, George M. Harmony, Michael J. Hardiman (Marine), William A. Hartman, William H. Haskell (Marine), Arthur E. Hawks, Earl E. Hedelson, Heritter, Arthur, Winfred S. Hilton, Samuel C. Hirst (Marine), Leonard A. Hitler (Marine), Walter H. Hobright (Marine), Myron I. Hoffman, Robert Hoffmann, Earl B. Holbrook, Alton L. Holcomb, Harry G. Holloman, Otho C. Holland, William H. Holland, Edward A. Holtz, Rodney M. Holtz, Francis J. Homet, Raymond S. Hood, John Hughes, William R. Hughes, Harry B. Insel, Emil Isaachsen, Rollo Janssen, Abe Johnson, John A. Johnson, Stephen Jona, Richard O. Jordan (Marine), Robert P. Jordan, Howard W. Josephs (Marine), Marvin G. Justice (Marine), Nancy R. Kain, Charles I. Kane, Frank Kaulsky (Marine), Edward J. Keen, John J. Kelly (Marine), Raymond D. Kempton, Joyce Kilmer, John S. Kitchener, James Koberna (Marine), Martin Komorski, Frank Kowarek, Earl H. Kuene, Carl L. Lang, Edward Lawrence, John R. Lee, Robert W. Lennox, Alfred A. Lepage, Loyd R. John P. Diggins, John Dolos, Hardy C. Dougherty, Georges Joseph E. MacCarthy (Marine), Clark T. McCormick, John L. MacInnes (Marine), Thomas McElwoll, Harry McGowan, Charles W. McKinney, Jules U. Mangold, William Mapes, Le-grand Mason, John J. Meaff, Gustave Michalka, James R. Miller, Arthur Mitchell, Daniel J. Moncham, Fred T. Moore, Ray H. Mullins, Michael H. Murphy, Ezra Muse, Joseph Nazy, Archie C. Nash, Axel E. Nelson, English Norman, John J. O'Brien, John Patrick O'Brien (Marine), George Oiler, Carl O'Neill, Wallace M. O'Reilly (Marine), Frederick Orlando, Alfred W. Ortman, Alfred W. Page, Fred A. Parr, Carl F. Payson, Albert J. Perron, Williams Peters, William G. Piepho, Winfield A. Pierce, William J. Pierson, Henry Plakhooy, Harris Pubanz, Charles L. Putnam* (Marine), Richard Queen, Ralph Ramsell*, John J. Reagan, John E. Reed, William Reinhard, Frank Reiterman, Charles E. Richmond (Marine), Lawrence Scott Riddle, Charles Rizicka, Daniel Roach, Joseph P. Robertson, John C. Rockwell, William F. Rockwell, Lawrence E. Rue, Robert Ryans, Albert E. Sawyer (Marine), Samuel Schmitt, Rich Schultz, Alvin H. Seger, Randolph A. Shafer, Frank H. Shawty, Alfred Shimonowski, Joseph W. Silvey, Samuel S. Simmons (Marine), Reginald Sinclair, Clayton K. Slack, Dean F. Smiley* (Marine), Ernest A. Smith, Ivan Smith, Emanuel Smolik (Marine), Aboil E. Snyder*, Graland Spain, Isaac Stephens, Bert L. Stewart, Eustace P. Strout, Robert Stover (Marine), Charles M. Tarter, Arley Tatum, Robert L. Thiemme (Marine), Everett Thomas, John W. Thompson (Marine), Orrie Thompson, Charles A. Tilton (Marine), Bernhardt Topp, Hugh P. Travers, John Turano, Roy Tyhurst, Andres Vavasio, Erwin H. Vonderan (Marine), James H. Warren (Marine), Anthony J. Weis, Harry Weiss, Herman Wentzel (Marine), John L. Whyte, Walter Wieschman, Ernest J. Wiedman (Marine), Felix H. William, Frank G. Williams, Willie C. Wilshir, William C. Wilson, William M. Woodsmall.

G.O. 53, APRIL 19, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Awards of French Croix de Guerre, with palm.—Following is a list of persons who, while in the military or naval service of the United States, have been awarded the French Croix de Guerre, with palm, and who, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bul. 43, War D., 1918), are authorized to wear on their Army uniform, according to uniform regulations, that decoration or a ribbon indicative thereof [* indicates deceased]:

OFFICERS.

Major Gens.—Henry Tueman Allen, sr.; Robert L. Bullard, commanding 2d Army Corps; Joseph T. Dickman; Charles S. Farnsworth, Jr.

Brig. Gens.—Ewing E. Booth, 8th Inf. Brigade; Albert J. Bowley; Beaumont B. Buck; James G. Harbord; John L. Hines, 1st Inf. Brigade; Charles W. Kutz, 13th Engrs.; Ulysses G. MacAlexander; Douglas MacArthur, 42d Div.; Wendell C. Neville; Joseph P. O'Neill, 90th Div.; Samuel D. Rockenbach.

Cols.—Edmund L. Butts, 30th Inf.; Joseph R. Davis, 15th Field Art.; Hansen E. Ely, 28th Inf.; William N. Hughes, Jr., 42d Div.; James A. Logan, Jr.; Perry L. Miles, 37th Inf.; Hu B. Myers; James C. Rhea, 3d Inf. Brigade; Richard P. Rienber, Jr., 2d Sig. Corps.

Lieut. Cols.—Robert Bacon, Inf.; Joseph W. Beacham, Inf.; Thomas B. Bowen, Air Ser.; Carl Boyd, 3d Cav.; Daniel D. Gregory, 3d Div.; Samuel O. Gurney, Med. Corps; John A. Holabird, 123d Field Art.; Noble B. Judah, Jr., 42d Div.; Mert Proctor, 7th Field Art.; Leonard Craig Sparks, 17th Field Art.; Julius S. Turrill, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.

Majors.—Frederick W. Black, Med. Corps, 28th Inf.; Elbert E. Farman, Jr.; Thomas Halcomb, U.S.M.C.; William S. T. Halcomb, 17th Field Art.; Harry L. Kimmel, 16th Inf.; Matthew H. Kingman, 6th Mach. Gun Battn., U.S.M.C.; Evan E. Lewis, 102d Inf.; Kenneth P. Littauer, 88th Aero Sqdn.; William P. Meehan, 1st Engrs.; George K. Shuler, U.S.M.C.

Captains.—Fred W. Adams, 16th Inf.; Kenneth G. Althaus, 147th Inf.; James Beane, 69th Aero Sqdn.; William P. Belk, 17th Field Art.; William Earl Boyce, Med. Corps, 30th Inf.; Arthur W. Bryan, 56th Engrs.; Solomon F. Clark, 7th Field Art.; Lucian H. Cooke, Aero Sqdn., No. 39; Charles J. Freeborn, No. 2, Ambulance Field Ser.; Ferdinand H. Herman, 2d Engrs.; Edwin B. Ives, 9th Inf.; Empie Latimer, 5th Field Art.; Charles Z. Leshner, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Morgan R. Mills, Jr., 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; George Gilliam Munce, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Robinson Murray, 38th Inf.; Lee M. Neagle, 28th Inf.; John H. Nichols, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Jolly Wrenn O'Brien, 23d Inf.; Macon C. Overton, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Maurice C. Pincoffs, Jr., No. 1, Ambulance Ser.; Grover C. Rippetoe, 26th Inf.; Harold D. Shannon, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; John H. Shanks, 11th Inf.; Thomas S. Whiting, U.S.M.C., 2d Div.

First Lieuts.—Clarence E. Allen, Jr., 30th Inf.; Walter Bender, 91st Aero Sqdn.; Thomas Butkiewicz, No. 523 Ambulance Service; William Calkins, 129th Aero Sqdn.; Charles K. Campbell, 141st Inf.; George Carey, 28th Inf.; Bernard Shirley Carter, 103d Inf.; Clifton B. Gates, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; George R. Cogswell, No. 629, Ambulance Service; William O. Coleman, 3d Cav.; Harry Craig, 120th Aero Sqdn.; William C. Dabney, 25th Inf.; Ervin T. Drake, No. 646, Ambulance Service; Marcell E. Ducaise, 456 Ambulance Service; Wesley Fremly, Jr., 26th Inf.; Carl W. Garvin, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Max Gilligan, U.S.M.C., 2d Div.; Alvin C. Goodale, 12th Aero Sqdn.; Jesse A. Gover, 2d Engrs.; Horace Moos Guillert, 91st Aero Sqdn.; James Goodwin, Jr., 11th Aero Sqdn.; Robert Anderson, Hall, 18th Inf.; William F. Hendon, 17th Field Art.; George H. Henney, 12th Mach. Gun Battn.; Paul H. Hines, 102d Inf.; John L. Hyman, 125th Inf.; Raymond B. Janes, 30th Inf.; William W. Johnston, 167th Inf.; Luther W. Kelly, No. 567, Ambulance Service; Miles W. Kress, C.A.C.; William H. Leahy, 138th Inf.; Manderson Lehr, 117th Aero Sqdn.; Edwin D. Bramble, Frank Brasfield (Marine), William H. Braxton, William N. Brennan* (Marine), Arthur W. Brewer, John Broderick, Dudley L. Brown* (Marine), Frank Brown*, Joshua C. Brown, Samuel R. Brown, Carroll O. Burre, Walter R. Bussey, Richard Butler*, William Butler, James L. Cain, George S. Caldwell, Andrew Courtney Campbell, William E. Campbell (Marine), Joe Carter, Lloyd B. Case, Howard P. Casson, Louis Cecilia, Max C. Chamberlin, Granville J. Chambers, Isaac Chandler, Leroy C. Christensen (Marine), Mac. Clark, Lonnie E. Cline* William F. Codner, Alvin Coleman, Moses Collier, James T. Condon, Edward Connell, Charles J. Connors, Fred Connell, Coleman Conroy (Marine), Robert R. Cook, Walter Cook (Marine), Walter Cook, Willis W. Corkle, Andrew Cornell, Ben O. Cox, Thomas P. Crabb (Marine), Robert E. Craige*, Karl Criss, Edward L. Crockett, Paul T. Crosby, Frank J. Cummings, Henry Cunningham, Leon Cushion*.

Charles Davis, Harrison Davis, John G. Dickason, Jr., John P. Diggins, John Dolos, Hardy C. Dougherty, Georges S. Downing, William D. East, William R. Edwards, Curtis A. Endicott, John J. Faulkner, Ried Ferguson*, Joseph Flynn, William A. Foss, Lewis G. Frantz, Floyd F. Gallogly (Marine), Ethus E. Gentry, Sydney G. Gest (Marine), George D. Gibbs, Leslie T. Gilbert (Marine), William Glassco*, Virgil Goad,

ENLISTED MEN OF VARIOUS GRADES.

All of the Army unless otherwise indicated; * indicates deceased.

Albert F. Abbott (Marine), Robert L. Abbott, Julian Alsup (Marine), Benjamin F. Amerson (Marine), Alonzo Amendola, Lloyd Anson, William Appel*, Harry Arison, Paul W. Athey, Dalton F. Ayer, Alfred G. Bailey, Edward Baird (Marine), Frederick E. Ballard*, Arthur Barbin, Alvin G. Beatty (Marine), Irving W. Beideman (Marine), Roy H. Beird (Marine), Edward A. Bellinger, George Belmont (Marine), John Bender*, William Bessinger*, Felix Bird, Albert Blains, John A. A. Bobovnyk (Marine), Henry S. Bogan (Marine), Jack Bone, Lambert Bos (Marine), William A. Boyke, Albert C. Breckett, Edwin D. Bramble, Frank Brasfield (Marine), William H. Braxton, William N. Brennan* (Marine), Arthur W. Brewer, John Broderick, Dudley L. Brown* (Marine), Frank Brown*, Joshua C. Brown, Samuel R. Brown, Carroll O. Burre, Walter R. Bussey, Richard Butler*, William Butler, James L. Cain, George S. Caldwell, Andrew Courtney Campbell, William E. Campbell (Marine), Joe Carter, Lloyd B. Case, Howard P. Casson, Louis Cecilia, Max C. Chamberlin, Granville J. Chambers, Isaac Chandler, Leroy C. Christensen (Marine), Mac. Clark, Lonnie E. Cline* William F. Codner, Alvin Coleman, Moses Collier, James T. Condon, Edward Connell, Charles J. Connors, Fred Connell, Coleman Conroy (Marine), Robert R. Cook, Walter Cook (Marine), Walter Cook, Willis W. Corkle, Andrew Cornell, Ben O. Cox, Thomas P. Crabb (Marine), Robert E. Craige*, Karl Criss, Edward L. Crockett, Paul T. Crosby, Frank J. Cummings, Henry Cunningham, Leon Cushion*.

Charles Davis, Harrison Davis, John G. Dickason, Jr., John P. Diggins, John Dolos, Hardy C. Dougherty, Georges S. Downing, William D. East, William R. Edwards, Curtis A. Endicott, John J. Faulkner, Ried Ferguson*, Joseph Flynn, William A. Foss, Lewis G. Frantz, Floyd F. Gallogly (Marine), Ethus E. Gentry, Sydney G. Gest (Marine), George D. Gibbs, Leslie T. Gilbert (Marine), William Glassco*, Virgil Goad,

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II.—Awards of French Croix de Guerre, with gilt star.—Following is a list of persons who, while in the military or naval service of the U.S. have been awarded the French Croix de Guerre, with gilt star, and who, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bul. 43, War D., 1918), are authorized to wear on their Army uniform, according to uniform regulations, that decoration or a ribbon indicative thereof [* indicates deceased]:

OFFICERS.

Brig. Gens.—Charles H. Cole, commanding 52d Inf. Brigade; Evan M. Johnson, 158th Inf. Brigade; Paul B. Malone, 23d Inf.

Cols.—Frank M. Hume, commanding 103d Inf.; Percy Jones, chief of American Sanitary Sections with French Army; Russell C. Langdon, Inf., 32d Div.; Manus McCloskey, 12th Field Art.

Lieut. Cols.—Robert W. Crawford, 30th Engrs.; Ziba L. Drolinger, machine-gun officer 2d Div.; William R. Gruber, 17th Field Art.; William A. Hazle, 147th Field Art.; Nathan H. Jones, 112th Engrs.; Harry Lay, inspector 2d Div.; Hugh L. Matthews, 2d Div.; James H. Van Horn, signal officer 81st Div.; Charles Elwell Whiting, 13th Engrs.

Majors.—Stanley F. Berry, 316th Sanitary Train; Enoch B. Leavell, 316th Engrs.; Lethal R. Long, 6th Mach. Gun Battn. (with two stars); Don R. McGill, 308th Battery, Trench Artillery; Daniel J. Martin, 128th Inf.; William J. Masoner, 132d Inf.; John P. McCann, 6th Mach. Gun Battn.; Cristie F. McGarey, 18th Mach. Gun Battn.; Faulkner Heard, 15th Field Art.; Nathaniel Lamson Howard, 13th Engrs.; Ralph S. Keyser, U.S.M.C., 2d Div.; Bernard H. Kyle, 12th Field Art.; Arthur W. Little, 369th Inf.; Harlan E. Major*, 6th Mach. Gun Battn.; Charles M. C. Maxwell, M.C., 12th Field Art.; Russel L. Mundhenk, 112th Field Signal Battn.; Ward W. Piereson, 315th Inf.; Luman D. Turner, chief of staff, 73d Brigade; Eric F. Wood, staff, 88th Div.

Captains.—Stanhope Bayne-Jones, 101st Inf.; David W. Belkamy, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Paul F. Cadman, 2d Field Art. Brigade; John B. Carlock, 30th Engrs.; Harold Cogswell, 316th Field Art.; Peter Conachy, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; William B. Croka, 6th Mach. Gun Battn.; Thomas J. Curtis, 6th Mach. Gun Battn.; Sidney J. Cutler, 12th Field Art.; James H. Day, 9th Inf.; Louis R. de Roode, 6th Mach. Gun Battn.; Peil W. Foster, Jr., 12th Field Art.; Carl Edward Glock, 316th Inf.; John F. Goodman, 102d Inf.; Ralph G. Gray, U.S.A.; Richard T. Guthrie, 17th Field Art.; John P. Harvis, 6th Mach. Gun Battn. (with two gilt stars); Robert B. Hood, 12th Field Art.; Charles F. Houghton, 7th Mach. Gun Battn.; LaRoy F. Hunt, U.S.M.C.; Gilder D. Jackson, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C. (with two stars); Matthew H. Kingman, 6th Mach. Gun Battn.; John H. McCormick, 132d Inf.; John R. Mendenhall, 7th Mach. Gun Battn.; James A. Nelms, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Edmund F. Norwood, 6th Mach. Gun Battn.; Macon C. Overton, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; William G. Reynolds, 23d Inf.; William G. Schaeffer, 90th Aero Sqdn.; Ralph L. Schieswahl, 6th Mach. Gun Battn.; Lindsay M. Silvester, 30th Inf.; Paul D. Strong, 316th Inf.; Allen M. Summer, 6th Mach. Gun Battn.; Roy C. Swink, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Fred D. Tibbets, 12th Field Art.; Frank C. Tolles, 112th Engrs.; Arthur H. Turner, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Roswell Winans, U.S.M.C.

First Lieuts.—Clarence E. Allen, 30th Inf.; Earl L. R. Askam, 23d Inf.; Robert Edward Barclay, 127th Inf.; Adrian Francis Barlow*, 125th Inf.; Earl A. Billings, 9th Inf.; Fred N. Brown*, 23d Inf.; Thomas Cassidy, 163d Aero Sqdn.; Louis H. Cockerman, Ambulance Co. No. 15; John K. Conant, 17th Field Art.; Harvey Conover, 90th Aero Sqdn.; Leo J. Crum, San. Det., 126th Inf.; William C. Dubney, 26th Inf.; Harold G. Davis, 18th Cav.; John R. Deval, 128th Inf.; Irving E. Doane, 103d Inf.; Edwin C. Dunbar, 101st Inf.; Aaron J. Ferch*, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Wayne Flowerer, 4th Mach. Gun Battn.; Hugh Fulton*, 12th Field Art.; Charles A. Hammond*, 125th Inf.; Mathias W. Haney, 39th Inf.; Jack S. Hart, 6th Mach. Gun Battn.; Armin F. Herold, 137th Inf.; Raymond C. Hill, 267th Aero Sqdn.; William F. Howe, 102d Art.; Jesse F. Hoyt, 12th Field Art.; Stanley A. Jaworski, 127th Inf.; Henry Y. Juniper, 17th Field Art.; Harry M. Keiser, 125th Inf.; Lester E. Kirkpatrick, 9th Inf.; Melvin C. Leonard, 9th Inf.; Charles Z. Lester, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; MacCormick, 164th Aero Sqdn.; Russell C. McCormick, 64th Aero Sqdn.; William B. Moore, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Clive E. Murray, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; James O'Neil, 2d Engrs.; Gill-Pagan, 3d Brigade HQs.; Albert W. Payne, 30th Engrs.; Edward R. Paul, 23d Inf.; Reuel A. Pierces, Medical, 103d Inf.; William Ponter, 163d Aero Sqdn.; Carroll P. Price, Medical, 17th Field Art.; John I. Rancourt, 88th Aero Sqdn.; Joe H. Ruff, 37th Inf.; Lemuel C. Shepherd, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; John D. Southworth, M.O. Ambulance Co. No. 15; Robert G. Stockley, 23d Inf.; Frank S. Stoneburner, 12th Field Art.; Allen W. Talley*, 5th Mach. Gun Battn.; Sidney Thayer, Jr., 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Abraham F. Thomas, M.C., Ambulance Co. No. 1; Charles Thompson, 23d Inf.; Oliver E. Van Alyea, M.C., Ambulance Co. No. 16; Robert Wade, 23d Inf.; Jerome P. Webster, 30th Engrs.; Harry S. Wheat, M.R.C., 125th Inf.; Weir W. Wicoff, 103d Inf.; Roger Williams, 103d Inf.; James J. Wood, 12th Field Art.

Second Lieuts.—James E. Adams, U.S.M.C.; James P. Adams, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; John O. Adams, 9th Inf.; Robert C. Babcock, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Robert M. Balch, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; George R. Bell, 12th Field Art.; Louis D. Bell, 23d Inf.; T. H. Bell, 12th Field Art.; Henry M. Bias, 103d Inf.; Vernon Bourdet, 6th Mach. Gun Battn.; Thomas V. Brady*, 9th Inf.; Valentine J. Burger, 90th Aero Sqdn.; Murray K. Cadwell, 4th Mach. Gun Battn.; Robert S. Carleton, 112th Sig. Bn.; Charles J. Churchman, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Thomas F. Coleman, 1st Anti-aircraft Mach. Gun Battn.; Emmet M. Connor, 9th Inf.; Richard E. Cook*, 126th Inf.; Cyril Courte, 2d Engrs.; Charles N. Crary, 6th Mach. Gun Battn.; John M. S. Cromelin, 12th Field Art.; Charles Edward Daly, 4th Mach. Gun Battn.; Edwin J. Davenport, 74th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Frederick Decker, 372d Inf.; Harry Dillon*, 26th Inf.; John J. Donovan, Jr., 1st Anti-aircraft Mach. Gun Battn.; George E. Dugger, 23d Inf.; John Durr, 12th Field Art.; Robert H. Flanagan, 103d Inf., M.G.B.; Carroll C. Fox, 1st Anti-aircraft Mach. Gun Battn.; Chester H. Fraser, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Russell M. Fredericks, 6th Mach. Gun Battn.; Clifton B. Gates, U.S.M.C.; Henry P. Glendinning, M.C., 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Arnold D. Godfrey, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Melville E. Grey, 17th Field Art.; John A. Gustafson, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Horace E. Hall, 30th Engrs.; Joseph T. Hanlon*, 30th Engrs.; Allen G. Hanson, 9th Inf.; Henry J. Harding, Jr., 102d Inf.; Hugh B. Hester, 12th Field Art.; George W. Hopke, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Duncan M. Johnson, 1st Gas Regt.; Scott M. Johnston*, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.; John W. Kelley, 12th Field Art.; John S. Kramer, 103d Inf.; Ralph E. Ladue, 11th Mach. Gun Battn.

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Alexander Salik, Walter Schaffer, Walton A. Schaffer, Alfred Schiani (Marine), Lawrence G. Schnell, Howard S. Schrader (Marine), Arthur Schultz, John Schutte, John I. Sebold, Lester E. Shaw, Edgar Sheets (Marine), James D. Sidwell (Marine), Anthony Simmons, Frank Simon (Marine), Charles M. Singer (Marine), William Sles, Emmett Sloane, Arthur C. Small (Marine), Charles A. Smith, Charles J. Smith (Marine), Clarence Smith, James L. Smith (Marine), John P. Smith, Leon Smith, Millard Smith, Paul W. Soderquist, John O. Sorenson, Ira G. Spade, Bernard F. Spaulding*, Paul J. Spindler, Frederick W. Steffgen, Jacob Stein, Harold W. Stevens, Walter L. Stevens, Guy C. Stickney (Marine), James K. Stinson, Clarence G. Stone, Tom Joseph Stoney*, Arthur J. Stuart*, Francis X. Sullivan, Clyde M. Summers, Frederick Swabey, Joe B. Swan, Walter Swanner, Finley R. Taylor*, Samuel A. Terrell, Max P. Thalke, Thomas V. Thomas* (Marine), Jerryold B. Thomson, Arthur J. Tickner, John Trefz, Dock Tucker, Clarence L. Turley, Claude Turner, Isidore Vissillo, Carl W. Walling, William Walls, Orvin Webber, James W. Wedge, Adolph Weinberger (Marine), Norris Weir, Alfred J. Welch, John L. Weyer*, Alva D. White, Howard Whitehead, Frank L. Whitney, Cecil O. Wilder, Jessie Williams, Pontiac Williams, Edwin B. Willis, Elmer Wills, David H. Wilson (Marine), Harry Wilson, Norman Winsmore, Robert F. Winters, David Wise, Mike Wodarczyk (Marine), George A. Wolfgang, Walter Young, Walter C. Young, Ward W. Young, Pete Zabiski, John Zarnowski*, John J. Zeldam.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1328-1331.

G.O. 57, APRIL 30, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Publishes instructions previously published in certain War Department numbered circulars for the month of April, 1919, relating to the following subjects: Service contracts; signature of a subordinate in lieu of his commander; who will fire dismounted pistol course in Infantry; new forms for enlistment paper and physical examination for enlistment; construction of welfare buildings; instructions for examining boards; care of compensable insane.

BULLETIN 15, APRIL 28, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Claims for private property lost, damaged, or destroyed in the military service.—Sec. IV., Bul. 56, War D., 1918, is rescinded, the matter contained therein, with important modifications, being incorporated in Part 726, Army Regulations, as amended by C.A.R. No. 87.

II.—Disposition of colors.—I. So much of Sec. III., Bul. 6, War D., 1919, as requires that when units of the U.S. Army which are not identified with any particular states are to be demobilized, their colors or standards and guidons will be turned in to the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic for safekeeping, is rescinded.

2. The commanding officer of each organization designated for demobilization will submit in writing to The Adjutant General of the Army, through the commanding officer of the demobilization center at which the organization is to be demobilized, a report, based on the organization records, of the number of men furnished the organization by each state at the time the organization was formed. This report will be used as a basis for the disposition of the organization's colors, or standards and guidons, in conformity with Sec. III., Bul. 6, War D., 1919. When the state from which the majority of the men originally came cannot be determined from the records, or when, in the opinion of the organization commander, final disposition of the colors in conformity with the principle stated in Sec. III., Bul. 6, War D., 1919, would not constitute the most equitable disposition of the colors, or when the organization cannot be identified with any particular state, the organization commander will include in his report his recommendation as to which state should in equity be designated as custodian of the colors. The organization commander will give his reasons for his recommendation, with other pertinent data available on the subject.

The report will also include in each appropriate case a statement of the battles and other engagements participated in by the organization during the present war, with places, dates, and other available data, and will be accompanied by a proper requisition for the silver bands authorized by Par. 244, Army Regulations.

The commanding officer of the demobilization center will take action on the report as follows: In case the report leaves no doubt as to which state should in equity be designated as custodian of the colors, or standards and guidons, of a designated organization are to be turned over to that state as custodian for the United States, and that the United States will retain title thereto. The bulletin then gives further instructions regarding the making out of the report and the forwarding of the colors, and then goes on to say:

"In case the report of the organization commander leaves a doubt in the mind of the demobilization center commander as to which state should in equity be designated as custodian of the colors, the demobilization center commander will cause the colors to be turned over to him for safekeeping and will forward to The Adjutant General of the Army, with his own recommendation as to final disposition of the colors, the original report of the organization commander. The colors will then be disposed of as ordered by the Secretary of War."

"The silver bands authorized by Par. 244, A.R., will be forwarded when requisition has been approved directly to the adjutant general of the state selected as custodian of the colors."

CLAIMS FOR LOST PROPERTY.

Circular 229, May 1, 1919, War Dept.

1. Boards of officers appointed to consider claims for private property lost, damaged or destroyed in the military service, submitted in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 726, Army Regulations, as changed, will before acting on a claim, communicate with the Lost Baggage Section, Transportation Service, Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in service now or formerly in the American Army or Navy? If so, ask him about

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. Americans, British, and French use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the friction from the shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all Post Stores and Army Canteens

Staff, Washington, D.C., to ascertain whether or not the claimant's property has been located.

2. All claims for private property lost, damaged or destroyed in the military service of discharged officers, enlisted men and members of the Army Nurse Corps, and of casual officers, enlisted men and members of the Army Nurse Corps who are unable to secure the appointment of a board of officers as prescribed in subparagraph b, paragraph 726, Army Regulations, as changed, will be submitted to the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic for the action of the board of officers appointed by special orders, Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff.

By order of the Secretary of War:

FRANK MCINTYRE, Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

NOTATION OF DECORATIONS ON DISCHARGE CERTIFICATES.

Circular 232, May 1, 1919, War Dept.

1. Hereafter there will be entered on each discharge certificate a heading "Decorations, medals, badges, citations," immediately after the heading "Battles, engagements, skirmishes, expeditions."

2. Under the heading "Decorations, medals, badges, citations" there will be noted, with the authority for its award, each decoration or citation awarded the soldier for valor and for service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

FRANK MCINTYRE, Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. G. Bell, Jr., U.S.A., to Camp Grant, Ill., and assume command of that camp. (May 17, War D.)

Major Gen. P. C. Hains, retired, to Baltimore, Md., for duty. (May 16, War D.)

Brig. Gen. H. Deakyne, Engrs., to New Orleans, La., and take station. (May 15, War D.)

The following assignments of brigadier generals, U.S.A., are ordered to take effect upon their arrival in the United States: J. T. Dean to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty; G. Lek. Irwin to Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., for duty; J. H. Lindsey to Camp Travis, Fort S. Houston, Texas, for duty; E. E. King to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty; L. R. Holbrook to Camp Bragg, S.C., and assume command of that camp; F. S. Cochran to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty. (May 16, War D.)

Brig. Gen. R. D. Walsh, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A., only, to take effect May 31, 1919. (May 16, War D.)

Leave one month, about May 18, 1919, to Brig. Gen. La R. S. Upton, U.S.A. (May 17, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lient. Col. R. C. Bull, M.C. (major, U.S.A., retired), from further active duty, May 31, to home. (May 15, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major R. W. Runyan to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman; Major L. C. Covington to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; Capt. C. H. Belknap to Detroit, Mich., Hospital No. 36; 1st Lieut. E. E. Byrd to Akron, Ohio, Army balloon and airship detachment, Wingfoot Lake. (May 15, War D.)

Lient. Col. R. C. Bull, M.C., is honorably discharged as lieut. col. U.S.A. only. (May 15, War D.)

Lient. Col. J. H. McHenry, M.C., to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2, for duty. (May 16, War D.)

Capt. A. A. Gartner, M.C., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Hospital No. 26, for duty. (May 16, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. C. C. Hawke, M.C., is accepted, to take effect this date. (May 16, War D.)

Appointments, Medical Corps.

Appointments of medical officers (emer.) from May 13, 1919: To be majors, M.C.: Capts. T. L. Davis, W. F. Schmalz, G. L. A. Dale, J. P. Chance and K. D. Roller, Jr. (May 15, War D.)

Capt. R. L. Sensenich and W. M. Wildman, M.C., to major, M.C., May 13. (May 15, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. C. M. Gandy to Governors Island, N.Y., as department surgeon; Col. D. S. Fairchild to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Littlepage will report to Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office; Major H. Clark to Fort Bliss, Texas; Major A. S. Dabney to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16; Major L. A. Greene to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Major F. J. Cullen to American Lake, Wash.; Capt. F. Cohen to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Capt. W. F. Morrison to Philadelphia, Pa., Hospital No. 23; Capt. S. H. Heller to Philippine Islands; Capt. R. B. Reed to Governors Island, N.Y., Eastern Dept. (May 17, War D.)

Capt. F. B. Abbott, M.C., to Hospital No. 19, Oteen, N.C., for treatment. (May 17, War D.)

The leave on account of sickness granted Lieut. Col. F. S. Macy, M.C., is extended one month. (May 17, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. G. D. Graham, D.C., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Army General Hospital No. 26, for further treatment. (May 15, War D.)

First Lieut. M. D. Rigby, D.C., to C.O., Hospital No. 30, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (May 15, War D.)

First Lieut. I. A. Fried, D.C., to Pittsburgh, Pa., Hospital No. 24, for duty. (May 16, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. A. Berkowitz, San. C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for duty. (May 16, War D.)

Capt. R. M. Davenport, San. C., report in person to Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, for duty. (May 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. H. Woodruff, San. C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 17, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Second Lieut. G. W. Rawson, V.C., to San Antonio, Texas, Remount Depot No. 329, Camp Travis, for duty. (May 15, War D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. A. S. Martin, V.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted for the good of the Service. (May 16, War D.)

Resignation by C. F. Bennett, V.C., as temp; 1st lieut. and 2d lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (May 17, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major G. H. Harrell to Washington, D.C.; Major W. D. Ray to Camp Holabird, Md.; 1st Lieut. C. E. Jones to Fort Douglas, Utah. (May 15, War D.)

Capt. C. R. Morris, Q.M.C., is detailed as assistant statistical officer for the National Matches, 1919. (May 16, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major H. G. Foster to

(Continued on page 1348.)

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THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

FOR real enjoyment and delight, one box of Murads is worth a dozen packages of ordinary cigarettes that "merely smoke."

Murads are Pure Turkish! 100%
Buy a pack of Murads if you are not more than satisfied, return half the package to us and get all your money back.

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Judge for yourself!

MURAD
THE TURKISH CIGARETTE
ANARGYROS

Q.M. Corps.—Continued from page 1347.

Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.; Major F. A. Warner to Philadelphia, Pa.; 1st Lieut. D. W. Yancey to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Brown to Hoboken, N.J. (May 17, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BACK, C. OF E.

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Col. J. C. Sanford to New York, N.Y.; Col. J. C. Oakes to Norfolk, Va.; Lieut. Col. A. Fries to Baltimore, Md., and relieve Col. W. H. Walker, Chem. War. Ser., from his present duties in connection with Edgewood Arsenal; Major W. H. Ferguson to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Major T. F. Quilty to Washington, D.C.; Capt. A. H. Jones to Washington, D.C. (May 15, War D.)

Col. W. G. Caples, C.E., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as department engr., relieving Col. W. P. Stoye, C.E. (May 16, War D.)

Col. W. P. Stoye, C.E., to Cincinnati, Ohio, and take station for duty. (May 17, War D.)

Engineer officers from assignment to 56th Engrs., to Washington, D.C., and take station: Capt. J. H. Pengilly, 1st Lieuts. W. J. Crocker, Jr., M. Brunet and 2d Lieut. C. S. Breese. (May 17, War D.)

Sick leave for one month and fifteen days to Major E. L. Jaco, C.E. (May 17, War D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. A. L. Chamberlin, Engrs., is extended one month. (May 17, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. OF O.

Major T. J. Hayes, O.D., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty. (May 15, War D.)

Capt. H. E. Barron, O.D., to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal for duty. (May 15, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major A. K. Sears to Pittsburgh, Pa.; Capt. A. G. Buehler to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty with 1st Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; Capt. H. Bornstein to New York city, N.Y. (May 16, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Col. J. B. Dillard and Lieut. Col. W. A. Capron are relieved from duty as members of the board of officers appointed for making a study of the armament, calibers, and types of material, kinds and proportion of ammunitions, and methods of transport of the artillery to be assigned to a field army; Capt. J. S. Crawford to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Sandy Hook Proving Ground; 1st Lieut. C. S. Burns to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. R. A. Hill to Washington, D.C. (May 17, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Col. C. P. Hartmann, S.C., to Northeastern Dept., Boston, Mass., as department signal officer. (May 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. F. Repp, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 15, War D.)

Major F. Veiteneheimer, S.C., to New York city for duty. (May 15, War D.)

Col. L. C. Brown, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty with the Transportation Service. (May 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. E. Goodier, Jr., S.C., is honorably discharged as lieut. col. U.S.A., only, May 20, 1919; Colonel Goodier (capt., U.S.A., retired) is relieved from further active service. (May 16, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. E. Carberry, S.C., is honorably discharged as lieut. col., U.S.A., only, to take effect this date. (May 17, War D.)

Capt. R. G. Hoyt, S.C., to Army Balloon School, Lee Hall, Va., for duty. (May 17, War D.)

Capt. R. H. Lake, S.C., from Camp Kearny, Calif., and upon the expiration of leave to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty. (May 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. A. T. Waterman, S.C., to 1st lieut., S.C., May 14. (May 16, War D.)

First Lieut. J. S. Martin, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. P. Gilmore to 1st lieut., S.C., May 14. (May 16, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, D.A.S.

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Major C. H. Maranville to Akron, Ohio, take station and assume command of Army balloon and airship detachment; Major G. E. Lovell, Jr., to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif.; 1st Lieut. E. J. Lyons attached to the M.T.C. and to New York city; 1st Lieut. W. T. McCarty to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Kelley to the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for assignment to the Siberian replacement detachment; 2d Lieut. J. J. Barry to Philippine Islands on May 25, 1919. (May 15, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to Washington, D.C., to Director of Air Service for duty; Capt. P. P. Magoffin, 2d Lieuts. H. C. Schall and P. G. Peik. (May 17, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to Dayton, Ohio, for duty: Second Lieuts. K. G. Fraser and K. D. Geunther. (May 17, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: First Lieut. G. R. White to San Diego, Calif.; 2d Lieut. E. P. Byrne to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas; 2d Lieut. B. E. Hinkley, Jr., to Hazelhurst Field, N.Y. (May 17, War D.)

Officers to the stations indicated for assignment to the

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain F. A. Biendl to Newport News, Va., for duty. (May 17, War D.)

Chaplain F. A. Seifert to Newport News, Va., for duty. (May 17, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. E. P. Orton to France to A.E.F.; Capt. N. W. Listle of Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to the overseas replacement detachment; Capt. F. J. Herman to Camp Travis, Texas. (May 15, War D.)

Capt. H. C. Gilbert, Cav., is transferred to General Hospital No. 19, Oteen, N.C., for further treatment. (May 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. H. Davidson and A. T. Colley, Cav., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (May 16, War D.)

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. R. McClebeck, Jr., to Camp Custer, Mich.; Col. R. C. Williams to 4th Cav., Fort Ringgold, Texas; Lieut. Col. H. R. Hickok is assigned to 7th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas; Major J. F. Crutcher to Washington; Capt. J. A. Pearson will report to Brig. Gen. F. A. Winter, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (May 17, War D.)

The sick leave granted Major C. B. Hazeltine, Cav., is extended one month. (May 17, War D.)

Resignations by C. U. Fisher and H. A. Barnhart, Cav., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (May 15, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. K. M. Harris, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 15, War D.)

Resignation by W. H. Porter, Cav., as temp. capt. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (May 12, War D.)

Resignations by A. P. Tenison, W. McEl. Robinson and V. LeMay, Cav., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (May 17, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

82D—Capt. D. O'Keefe, F.A., from detail with Air Service and assigned to 82d F.A., Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (May 15, War D.)

83D—Capt. G. A. Monagan from assignment to 83d F.A. to Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 15, War D.)

151ST—Col. G. E. Leach, 151st F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (May 16, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Lieut. Col. E. T. Spencer, F.A., to Camp Bragg, N.C., for duty. (May 15, War D.)

First Lieut. G. S. Goodspeed, F.A., is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States as 1st lieut. only, this date. (May 15, War D.)

Capt. J. M. Jenkins, Jr., F.A., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty. (May 16, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to France, A.E.F., for duty: Cols. W. F. Morrison, L. P. Collins, H. E. Marr, R. C. F. Goetz, Lieut. Col. L. R. Dougherty, R. G. Kirkwood, Jr., L. E. Jones, E. P. Parker, Jr., Majors I. Spalding, H. Eager, H. E. Maguire. (May 15, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to France, A.E.F., for duty: Cols. M. G. Randolph, E. P. King, R. E. Deek, H. E. Miner, O. A. Dickinson, J. L. Devers, P. W. Booker, Lieut. Cols. F. C. Wallace, E. R. Van Deusen, A. V. Arnold, T. C. Martin, C. Andrus, Majors W. O. Crane, Jr., J. E. McMahon, Jr., J. C. Wyeth, Capt. R. M. Danford. (May 15, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. W. H. Peek to Washington; Col. H. W. Huntley to Fort Sill, Okla., School of Fire; Major W. W. Hess, Jr., report in person to Lieut. Col. R. S. Donaldson, F.A., Camp Dix, N.J.; Major D. McKenna to Washington; 1st Lieut. G. F. Schreiber assigned to 1st F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. J. C. Osborn to 1st F.A., Fort Sill, Okla. (May 17, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. G. S. Goodspeed, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 15, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Officers of C.C.A. to duty as follows: Col. C. D. Winn to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; Capt. L. W. Coopert to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; Capt. G. M. Wells to Fort Adams, R.I. (May 15, War D.)

Col. A. Hasbrouck, C.C.A., is honorably discharged as col., U.S.A., only; Major Hasbrouck having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto is retired from active service. (May 15, War D.)

Officers of C.C.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. C. Koening to Hoboken, N.J., for duty with the Transportation Service; Major L. B. Weeks will make not to exceed one visit per month to Milwaukee, Wis., from Washington on business pertaining to the inspection of Army mine planters undergoing construction at that place; Major F. G. Munson is detailed for duty in the J.A.G. Dept., Newport News, Va.; Capt. R. M. Kimball to Fort Warren, Mass. (May 16, War D.)

Resignation by O. C. Moore, C.C.A., as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted. (May 16, War D.)

Resignation by S. D. Bridge, Jr., C.C.A., as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (May 14, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. Furnival, C.C.A., is honorably discharged as 1st lieut., col., U.S.A., only, to take effect May 31, 1919. (May 17, War D.)

Officers of C.C.A. to Fort Monroe, Va., to coast defenses indicated for duty: To Coast Defenses of the Delaware, Fort Du Pont, Del.; 1st Lieut. H. T. Morrison; to Coast Defenses of Portland, Fort Williams, Me.; 1st Lieut. W. W. Wertz; to Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, Fort Worden, Wash.; 1st Lieuts. H. B. Beale and W. A. Harrod. (May 17, War D.)

Capt. E. S. Draper, C.C.A., to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (May 17, War D.)

Capt. L. O. LaMont, C.C.A., to Fort MacArthur, Calif., for duty. (May 17, War D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. B. Scott, C.C.A., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 17, War D.)

Resignation by E. S. Draper, C.C.A., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted. (May 17, War D.)

INFANTRY.

31ST—First Lieut. F. M. Ogden, 31st Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, is assigned to 44th Inf. and will join. (May 17, War D.)

49TH—First Lieut. J. M. Rogers, 49th Inf., take station at Chicago, Ill., for duty. (May 17, War D.)

309TH—Sick leave for three months to 1st Lieut. E. K. Inman, 309th Inf., effective about May 17, 1919. (May 17, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Major J. E. Beller, Inf., is detailed for duty with Ord. Dept. (May 14, War D.)

Col. T. Schultz, Inf., to Jeffersonville, Ind., and take station. (May 15, War D.)

Officers to Camp Custer, Mich., for assignment to 10th Inf.: Major C. H. Fitzgerald and Capt. R. E. Willis, Inf. (May 15, War D.)

Capt. J. B. Wiener, Inf., is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States as captain only, to take effect this date. (May 15, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. W. A. Burnside, Inf., to Hoboken, N.J., for temporary duty in connection with camp recruiting, publicity and recruiting propaganda at that port and the camps under the jurisdiction of the port commander; Col. R. B. Parrotto report to The A.G. of Army for duty in his office; Lieut. Col. C. Lynn to Washington for duty in the Personnel Branch, Operations Division; Major H. H. Hall to Ayer, Mass., for assignment to 36th Inf. (May 16, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. C. Clement, Jr., Inf. (promoted subject to examination), having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a lieutenant colonel of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a lieut. col. is announced. (May 16, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. C. Clement, Jr., Inf. (promoted subject to examination), having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a lieutenant colonel of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a lieut. col. is announced. (May 16, War D.)

Officers to the stations indicated for assignment to the

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must be able to stand up under the stress of real campaigning as well as look presentable on all occasions. Vogel boots are made to order to your measure.

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regiments indicated: To 1st Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., Major A. L. Estelle, Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; to 36th Inf., Camp Devens, Mass., Major G. H. Rarey, Inf., Camp Lee, Va.; to 5th Inf., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Major G. B. Hoyle, Inf., Camp Lee, Va.; to 2d Inf., Camp Dodge, Iowa, Major J. W. Hurt, Inf., Camp Lee, Va.; to 10th Inf., Camp Custer, Mich., Major B. L. Knight, Inf., Camp Lee, Va.; to 12th Inf., Camp Stuart, Va., Major F. J. Maher, Inf., Camp Lee, Va.; to 20th Inf., to be assigned to station by regimental C.O.), Major F. L. Meagher, Inf., Camp Lee, Va.; to 29th Inf., (to be assigned to station by regimental C.O.), Major J. A. Rose, U.S.G., Camp Lee, Va.; to 43d Inf., (to be assigned to station by regimental C.O.), Major P. E. Dessauer, Inf., Fort Bliss, Texas. (May 16, War D.)

Officers assigned to 20th Inf. and will proceed to stations to which assigned for duty: Capt. J. C. Cody, 1st Lieuts. H. N. Gibson, T. D. Davis, Jr., C. P. Somers, 2d Lieuts. E. L. Osborne, L. V. Chisholm and C. O. Appelgram, Inf. (May 16, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. C. Gerhardt to Camp Sherman, Ohio, thence to his proper station Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Lieut. Col. F. L. Davidson to Fort Jay, N.Y., for assignment to 22d Inf.; Lieut. Col. F. W. Kobb to Camp Grant, Ill., 14th Inf.; Lieut. Col. H. D. Coburn to Camp Custer, Mich., 10th Inf.; Lieut. Col. H. B. McGee to port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. A. Smith to Washington; Capt. H. P. Sheldon to Boston, Mass.; 2d Lieut. G. Trowbridge to Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., for assignment to 22d Inf. (May 17, War D.)

The sick leave granted Lieut. Col. H. E. Comstock, Inf., is further extended one month. (May 17, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. B. Wiener, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (May 15, War D.)

Resignation by H. F. Rusch, Inf., as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted. (May 12, War D.)

Resignation by W. C. Hendricks, Inf., as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (May 12, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieuts. G. T. Metcalf, C. A. Ames and 2d Lieut. H. T. Hayes, Inf., as officers of the Army are accepted. (May 17, War D.)

Resignations by C. H. Turner and H. D. Emery, Inf., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (May 17, War D.)

Sergt. S. Reid, Inf., unassigned, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Myer, Va., and to his home. (May 17, War D.)

Appointments, Infantry.

Lient. Col. J. L. Benedict, Inf., to col., Inf., May 12, 1919. (May 12, War D.)

Capt. E. A. Powell, Inf., to major, Ord. Dept., May 15, 1919. (May 12, War D.)

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF DUTY.

Officers to Washington, War Plans Division, General Staff, for duty: Major F. M. Fling and 2d Lieut. R. B. Yewdale, U.S.A. (May 16, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. C. M. O'Connor, retired, from his present duties at Governors Island, N.Y., and from further active duty May 25 to home. (May 17, War D.)

Col. H. L. Ripley, retired, now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, for treatment. (May 17, War D.)

Advancement to col. on retired list of Lieut. Col.

J. P. Wheeler, Cav.; C. R. Wilson, U.S.A.; De R. C. Cabell, Jr., Cav. (May 15, War D.)
Officers to France for duty: Capt. C. E. Bartley, Q.M.C., and 2d Lieut. J. S. Butler, Inf. (May 15, War D.)

BRITISH NAVAL ARCHITECTS MEET.

The annual conference of the Institution of Naval Architects in London, England, which began on April 9, was perhaps the most interesting in the institution's history, which dates back fifty-four years. As the veil of secrecy which had been kept down tight since 1914 was now lifted, some highly instructive details of important features of British navy construction and of American shipbuilding were included in the information made public. The principal feature of the conference, which the London Times reports in full, was the paper furnished by Sir Eustace Tennyson d'Eyncourt, K.C.B., chief constructor of the British navy during the war. His paper was entitled "Naval Construction During the War," and was accompanied by plans, tables and photographs of ships, which were republished elaborately in the London Engineer of April 11, 1919. In his address to the meeting Lord Bristol, who presided, dwelt on the great part naval constructors and shipbuilders had played in meeting and successfully combatting the enemy's efforts on the seas.

In the discussion following the reading of the warship papers, "Ships of the British Navy in 1916 and Some Matters of Interest in Connection with Their Production," by Sir Philip Watts, and "Naval Construction During the War," by Sir E. H. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, Comdr. Lewis B. McBride, Construction Corps, U.S.N., welcomed the records contained in the two papers, but feared that the naval officer or naval architect who read them in the hope that the trend of development of various types of war vessel had been unsettled by the experience of war would be disappointed. The controversy on that subject would continue. From the point of view of the American Navy he could say that from the moment the United States entered the war all the experience and knowledge of the British Admiralty was placed at its disposal, and if Admiral Sims had been still in London he would have been present at that meeting to give public expression to his realization of the great work which had been done in England by those responsible for the design and construction of warships.

Among the interesting papers read was one entitled "The Naval Construction Corps of the United States Navy," by Constructor-Commander S. V. Goodall of the British navy, who had spent fifteen months in the United States studying the work of our Construction Corps. Sir E. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, in comment on the paper, said:

"The great difference between the American Corps and our own Royal Corps of Naval Constructors was that the British corps was civilian in constitution and the American essentially naval. Those in the British corps were shipbuilders from the time of their entry in the dockyards until they passed through the course at the Royal Naval College. They thus obtained a full knowledge of the design and construction of warships both in theory and practice. Under the American system less time was paid to the practical side of shipbuilding, although more naval and sea experience was given than under the British system. His own impression was that the merits of the two systems required to be judged very carefully to ascertain which was likely to give the best results. Referring to the design of the ships built in the two countries during the war, the American designs were certainly of extraordinary merit and showed certain advantages, particularly in regard to the accommodation of the crew, but he could not help thinking that in many practical and essential features British ships were superior."

Comdr. Lewis B. McBride, Construction Corps, U.S.N., said that the character of the co-operation between the American and British navies during the war period had not yet even been fully realized. With regard to the methods of training ship constructors in the two countries, it was extremely difficult to make comparisons, and it would be generally agreed that each method presented advantages which the other did not exhibit.

Constructor-Commander Goodall, in reply, commented on the advantage enjoyed by the American student in going to sea for two years. In many cases he visited foreign countries during the course of his sea training, which broadened his outlook, and he personally regarded the two years so spent as a very useful part of the American training. He was glad that Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt considered the American system worthy of study with a view to the application of it in some measure to the British service.

RESTORING USE OF SOLDIERS' HANDS.

Restoration of the use of hands of soldiers injured by shells, bullets or other missiles is being accomplished at Army hospitals by a unique method devised by Major H. R. Allen, Med. Corps. It is an instantaneous process of reshaping tool handles so that they may be used by deformed or crippled hands, and is the most recent of the ingenious inventions of Major Allen, which have included various appliances for the treatment of fractures, dislocations and deformities. The application of the newest invention is far-reaching, making for prompt improvement in the use of crippled or deformed hands.

Many of the experiments conducted by Major Allen in the development of this system were made at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, where moving pictures were taken of the soldiers on whom experiments were tried. Six enlisted men, who had received wounds in the left hand, were the objects of the first test. Their wounded hands were entirely healed, but their grasp remained so weak that the hand was practically useless. The new method is based on the principle that to gain the use of a crippled hand the member must be systematically used, exercised and constantly flexed and extended. This gives strength to the fingers and palm and compels the muscles and tendons to function. To exercise the wounded hand a gelatine mold of the clasped hand is prepared, the hand is closed upon it, and this mold may be carried about in the hand without inconvenience or undue notice. By constantly squeezing and releasing the mold, the hand receives the kind of exercise required to restore its use and wounded hands rapidly regain their faculties under this treatment.

To enable the soldier to use the injured hand a rough model of the hand may be cast in plastic gelatine or modeling composition such as is used by dentists in plate work, which model may be carried by the patient and used in grasping any object desired. Another way is to shape the form of the hand in a like plastic mold over



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the surface of tools or other articles whose use is desired. These models are made to fit the hand, and being soft and pliable may be made to fit over any article, such as a knife or fork, to enable the soldier to use the injured member in eating, or on a hammer or other tool. The composition of the mold is of such a character that it can be remade into any form desired. It becomes soft and plastic when placed in hot water, but will not melt or run. When softened and a mold is made it can be retained by plunging the substance in cold water, the mold becoming hard and brittle as some forms of amorphous rock or more like terra cotta or some kinds of glass. This process of reshaping the mold may be gone over any number of times without loss or deterioration of the substance.

For instance, to reinforce a hammer and prepare it for use by a wounded hand, the desired quantity of gelatine or molding composition is made into a mold and dipped in hot water. By squeezing and modeling it becomes plastic and is fitted around the handle of the tool, where the user will grasp it. The wounded hand seizes this mass of soft compound and presses the palm and fingers into it until they are comfortably closed and the maximum grasping capacity brought into play. The molded handle is then dipped into cold water, which sets the mold. The patient discovers that he can readily pick up a nail with his sound hand and drive it with the one in which he holds the reinforced tool. As the hand improves and grasp becomes closer and stronger, the form of the molded handle can be altered by the patient by dipping it in hot water, without detaching it from the tool handle. He can squeeze it with the wounded hand until a well fitting, comfortable handle is molded, and then fit it by the immersion in cold water. In the same way a model of a hand may be made for a soldier who has lost that member, and it can be fitted to hold any tool or instrument. The user may hold a fork, pencil or pen, use a typewriter, or work in all sorts of useful ways. All that is required is to plunge the hand in hot water, mold it to the new tool and dip it in cold water to set the mold. There is seemingly no end to the possibilities of this method for wounded soldiers and its use is becoming general among the wounded men in Army hospitals.

NAVY AIR NAVIGATION DEVICES.

The United States Navy has issued an official announcement that three new navigational devices have been invented to aid the transatlantic flight of the NC seaplanes. They are the aerial sextant, a drift and speed indicator and a course and distance indicator. The sextant, invented by Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Byrd, U.S.N., will enable the air navigator to locate his position regardless of the state of weather and regardless of the very fast speed of the airplane. A bubble in a tube takes the place of the horizon. A specially constructed lens is used in sighting the bubble, which is reflected in a mirror. The sun is reflected in another mirror. The sun tangent brought to a line simultaneously with that of the bubble will give the observer the altitude of the sun. With this new sextant the curvature of the earth does not need to be taken into consideration in calculating position. The bubble is illuminated at night, so that stellar and lunar observations may be made.

Only a fifth of the time formerly required in making astronomical observations is necessary on the NC boats. A zenithal projection chart of the Atlantic ocean has been designed for the purpose. It does away with difficult mathematical calculations, and the aviator can make his calculations in a few minutes.

Another great problem of the sea-air navigator is the calculation of the speed and direction of the wind, both day and night. The compass can only give the course upon which the craft heads, and in determining the true course, allowance must be made for side-wise drift caused by the wind. To overcome this difficulty bombs have been invented which ignite upon striking the surface of the water and give a dense smoke and bright light for ten minutes. An instrument enables the navigator to determine velocity and direction of the wind by sighting on the smoke or light. This instrument, called the speed and drift indicator, has proved successful. When the navigator has found speed and direction of wind, he must then calculate the course. To do this an instrument has been designed to solve the triangle of forces, thus doing away with cumbersome mathematical calculations.

The navigator's cockpit is in the fore part of the boat and is equipped with a chart board, a chart rack and lights. He has special headgear for telephonic com-

munication with the pilots, as the noise from the motors is so great that it is impossible to hold conversation otherwise. Instruments show him the altitude of the plane and the time the sun keeps with the Greenwich meridian, because in going to the eastward so rapidly it is difficult to keep the correct time. In aerial navigation positions must be determined very quickly, which these instruments enable him to do.

TREE TELEPHONY AND TELEGRAPHY.

In the course of an address on "Tree Telephony and Telegraphy," delivered before the Physical Society of America in Washington, D.C., on April 25, Major Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, made some disclosures as to the use of growing trees as antennae for radio telegraphy that, while well known to those officers and men of the Services who are actively connected with signaling work, are unfamiliar to the wider public. General Squier began his address by stating that he conducted some experiments with a view to utilizing growing trees as antennae in 1904 during the summer maneuvers of the Army at Camp Atascadero, Calif., where, due to the prevalence of the dry season and the unusual character of the soil, it was found that the regular Army buzzer telephone and telegraph sets were inoperative with any ordinary ground or earth, but became operative when connected to a metallic nail driven in the trunk or roots of a tree. He conducted a further series of experiments in the autumn of 1904, and wrote a report on the subject which was incorporated in the Official Report to the War Department on the Military Maneuvers in the Pacific Division, 1904.

General Squier continued: "In connection with the organization and development of transatlantic radio reception which was carried out during the period of the war to provide against the possibility of the interruption of the submarine cable system, the Signal Corps established a chain of special receiving stations in different parts of the United States to copy and record enemy and Allied radio messages from European stations for the information of our Army General Staff. In the prosecution of this work, directions were given to the Signal Corps Laboratory at Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J., and also to the experiment staff in Washington to test the efficiency of growing trees as receiving antennae in connection with this service, using the vastly superior technique and facilities now represented in the radio art as compared with the crude apparatus with which the discovery was made in 1904. It was immediately discovered that with the sensitive amplifiers now in use it was possible to receive signals from the principal European stations by simply laying a small wire netting on the ground beneath the tree and connecting an insulated wire to a nail driven in the tree well within the outline of the tree top.

"This encouraging first result justified a more careful examination of the phenomena and the most suitable arrangement of circuits for the purpose. Without entering into the details of these preliminary experiments, it may be said that one of the best receiving arrangements is found to be an elevated tree earth-terminal in the upper part of the tree top as described later, and an earth consisting practically of several short pieces of insulated wire sealed at the outer ends radiating out from a common center, and buried a few inches beneath the surface of the ground in the neighborhood of the tree. It was soon found that a tree-antenna could be used efficiently as a multiple receiving set over widely different wave lengths, receiving either from separate terminals at the same or different heights of the tree or in series from the same terminal. This same type of circuit was employed in an inverse manner for telephonic transmitting purposes, although the experiments thus far have been limited to short distances, and it was found that two-way telephonic communication was easily established with remarkably low values of transmitting antenna current.

"The flexibility of this arrangement is very striking. The linking up of wire and wireless methods was found to be convenient and efficient. Radio telephonic messages from airplanes were readily received by the tree-antenna arrangement and transferred thence to the wire system of the city of Washington, and finally received at any point desired. Furthermore, telephonic transmission through the tree-antenna was received by another tree-antenna, and automatically returned to the sender on a wire system, thus making the complete circuit. Long distance reception on any wave length from all the larger European stations and from our ships at sea was easily accomplished and traffic copied on a

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twenty-four hour schedule by the regular enlisted operators of the Signal Corps. A small portable house serving as a field laboratory was erected in the midst of the forest area on Grant Road, Washington, D.C., between the Bureau of Standards and Chevy Chase, Maryland, and here was assembled a collection of the most efficient vacuum tube amplifiers developed to date by the Signal Corps of the Army, the Navy, the British and the French, and of commercial firms in the United States. With these unusual facilities, it was a matter of a few days to test out, at least in a superficial manner, a large number of proposed arrangements using trees as antennae.

"For four years, under the stimulus of the world war, the efforts of engineers have been expended in producing instrumentalities for the generation and reception of radio signals, and there has been little time to co-ordinate and assimilate the information gained into a better understanding of the ether mechanism for the transmission of electromagnetic waves through space, over the surface, or through the earth itself. The physicist and engineer, accustomed to deal with inanimate material, is here confronted with the employment of living vegetable organisms of growing trees. However, from the moment an acorn is planted in fertile soil, it becomes a "detector" and a "receiver" of electromagnetic waves, and the marvelous properties of this receiver, through agencies at present entirely hidden from us, are such as to vitalize the acorn and to produce in time the giant oak. In the power of multiplying plant cells it may, indeed, be called an incomparable "amplifier." From this angle of view, we may consider that trees have been pieces of electrical apparatus from their beginning, and with their manifold chains of living cells are absorbers, conductors and radiators of the long electromagnetic waves as used in the radio art. For our present purposes we may consider, therefore, a growing tree as a highly organized piece of living earth, to be used in the same manner as we now use the earth as a universal conductor for telephony and telegraphy and other electrical purposes."

U.S. NAVY DOUBLES ITS LOAN QUOTA.

It was announced at the office of Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, P.C., U.S. Navy Victory Loan Officer, on May 14, that the Navy had more than doubled its quota of \$12,500,000, the figures at the end of that day standing very close to \$27,000,000 subscribed, and belated reports were coming in by hundreds. Despite the Navy's efforts on all ships and at all stations to pile up a tremendous subscription, its greatest effort was applied to putting the loan over the top nationally. Admiral Cowie has been warmly congratulated by Secretary of the Treasury Glass and through letters from all parts of the country for supplying one of the best ideas for bringing the loan before the people. He planned the Victory ship voyage from San Francisco to New York, and the assignment of a flying squadron of six destroyers for loan duty along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, besides the employment of the U.S.S. Kentucky on the New England coast and the U.S.S. Oregon on the Pacific coast. Three destroyers were employed in the coast to coast voyage, the Marblehead, from San Francisco to San Diego; the Crane, from San Diego to Panama; the Calhoun, from Panama to New York. This progress of the voyage, barometer of the loan takings, was recorded in daily newspapers and on billboard maps in the large cities and created a nation-wide interest, so that it is not wide of the mark to credit the Navy with adding many millions to the total subscriptions. Latest reports indicate that among the battleships the U.S.S. Texas is well in the lead, and that the Mare Island Navy Yard leads the yards, with Philadelphia a close second and New York third. Mare Island has the highest per capita subscription, \$225, with New Orleans second, \$200.

FAREWELL BANQUET FOR GENERAL HUTCHESON.

The farewell banquet tendered to Major Gen. and Mrs. Grote Hutcheson, U.S.A., by the officers, field clerks and enlisted men of the 160th Depot Brigade at the Post Tavern, Battle Creek, Mich., on May 12, was the largest and most elaborate affair held there for some time. Places were provided for 600 banqueters and the guests of the occasion included the officers of Camp Custer staff and their wives. The dining room was unusually attractive with beautiful flowers and flags most effectively arranged, and when supplemented by the vari-colored carnival hats and caps worn by all, the result was most impressive. Mrs. Croft selected the table decorations and favors which included whistles, horns, squawkers and a variety of noise-making instruments. Col. Edward Croft, camp commandant, very ably officiated as toastmaster. Colonel Ruttencutter, 160th Depot Brigade, spoke for the officers of the command and 1st Sergeant Brewster responded for the enlisted men, ex-

pressing the keen regret of all at the departure of General Hutcheson from Camp Custer. Colonel Croft then introduced Gen. and Mrs. Hutcheson. The General took occasion to most heartily commend the officers and men of the demobilization center for their very efficient accomplishment and exceptional record as a demobilization unit, expressing his appreciation of the loyalty and co-operation he had received from all and his sincere regret at parting with them. In behalf of the assembled guests Colonel Ruttencutter presented Mrs. Hutcheson with a very beautiful silver service of rare design. Later a reception in the lobby of the hotel accorded Gen. and Mrs. Hutcheson opportunity to say good-bye to all. The officers and ladies adjourned to the bridge room where dancing was enjoyed, and the enlisted men attended the special performance at the Bijou theater. The program and arrangements were most successfully effected through the untiring efforts of Colonel Ruttencutter's committee composed of Captain Myer and Captain Morris.

DINNER AT TOURS TO GENERAL WILLIAMS.

Brig. Gen. J. H. Rice, U.S.A., Chief Ordnance Officer, A.E.F., gave a delightfully appointed dinner on April 30 at the Hotel de l'Univers, Tours, France, in honor of Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance of the U.S. Army, who is now in France on an inspection tour. Covers were laid for thirty. The banquet hall was tastefully decorated with flags of England, France and the United States, and an orchestra from the 11th Regiment of Marines furnished music. Among those present were: Major Gen. C. C. Williams, U.S.A.; Requichot, commander of the 9th Region, French army; J. G. Harbord, U.S.A., commanding general, S.O.S.; and W. C. Langford, U.S.A., chief engineer, A.E.F.; Brig. Gen. H. N. Sargent, chief of British mission, Hqrs. S.O.S.; J. H. Rice, U.S.A., chief ordnance officer, A.E.F.; W. D. Connor, U.S.A., chief of staff, S.O.S.; E. E. Booth, U.S.A., 1st Section, Gen. Staff, Hqrs. S.O.S.; T. Q. Donaldson, U.S.A., inspector general, A.E.F.; J. R. Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; Edgar Russell, U.S.A., chief signal officer, A.E.F.; Charles Keller, U.S.A., deputy chief engineer; Edgar Jadwin, U.S.A., Director of Division of Construction and Forestry, A.E.F.; M. L. Walker, U.S.A., Director of Motor Transport Corps, A.E.F.; W. W. Atterbury, U.S.A., Director General Transportation, A.E.F.; S. A. Cheney, U.S.A., Army Transport Service, A.E.F., and F. R. McCoy, U.S.A., deputy director general transportation; Col. Guillot, chief of the French mission, Hqrs. S.O.S.; L. H. Bash, U.S.A., A.G., Hqrs. S.O.S.; D. M. King, U.S.A., O.D.; J. T. Knight, U.S.A., chief Q.M., A.E.F.; Blanton Winslow, U.S.A., J.A.G.; George Van Orden, 11th Regiment, U.S.M.C., and J. C. Rhea, U.S.A., Gen. Staff; and Capt. E. H. Sirich, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

PRIVATE AVIATION FIELDS.

The Packard Motor Car Company has acquired a tract of land on the outskirts of Detroit for use as a private experimental flying field in the development of its aviation program. The field lies almost midway between Morrow Field in northwest Detroit and Selfridge Field near Mt. Clemens. Lieut. Col. J. G. Vincent, of the Packard Company, one of the principal designers of the Liberty motor, and his staff will now have facilities for proving out both engines and planes. As to installation of flying fields, particularly in the neighborhood of our larger cities. He said: "The whole development of peace-time aviation is limited strictly by the landing-field facilities. Private companies and individuals are seeing this with increasing clearness, and communities that want their share in the development of this new form of transportation should be energetic in action right now. Immediately after the war, Packard announced its increasing interest in aviation, and especially in the peace-time development of the airplane, as well as in co-operation in every way with the Government's development of equipment that would have a wartime value. With this field, we shall be able to further our work in the most practicable manner. Our intention is to exchange courtesies with companies and individual aviators interested along the lines we propose. For instance, at Dayton, Ohio, Col. E. A. Deeds, who was one of the chief forces in creating the American military air service, and C. F. Kettering, the eminent electrical engineer, have a private field. Through the efforts of Messrs. Deeds and Kettering, a fine field has been established at Ohio State University, in Columbus. Prominent citizens of Detroit are supporting a movement to have the municipality take over the present U.S. Air Service field, known as Morrow Field."

MOTHERS' DAY.

In honor of "Mothers' Day" on May 11 Gen. P. G. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., issued a statement saying: "The anniversary of Mothers' Day on the second Sunday of May arrives at a time peculiarly appropriate for a recognition of the mothers of this country. During the war they gave their sons patriotically to the service of their country and now that the war is over and their sons are returning to them again, these sons know better than any other persons how much their own splendid attitude in the war was the result of their mothers at home. The grief of those mothers who have lost their sons in this war is softened by the fact that those sons have written an illustrious page in the history of the United States; that they have died modestly and gallantly as befits Americans; and on this day the whole country joins in the feeling of its mothers. It grieves with the grief-stricken and rejoices with the joyous." Brig. Gen. E. L. Munson, chief of the Morale Branch, Gen. Staff, also issued a statement in honor of Mothers' Day. The Secretary of War caused a telegram to be sent to all commanding officers to urge every officer and soldier to write a letter home on Mothers' Day. The President directed that the Flag be displayed on all Government buildings and invited the people of the United States to display the Flag at their homes.

CHANGES IN AERONAUTICAL EQUIPMENT.

The Office of the Director of Air Service announces that changes or alterations in the construction or design of aeronautical equipment are prohibited at Air Service stations, unless specifically authorized, except as follows: Commanding officers of experimental fields may make changes authorized by the chief, Engineering Division, Supply Group, in connection with experimental and development work. C.O. of other Air Service stations may authorize changes recommended by their engineer officers which do not decrease the original factor of safety. Engineer officers will report, enclosing photographs, result of any changes and will forward recommendations for suggested changes not authorized at the



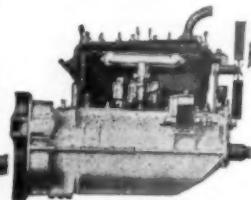
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station, to the Director of Air Service, Supply Group, Property Division. They will also report faults in aeronautical equipment that indicate weakness in construction or design, with specific recommendation as to changes.

VENEREAL DISEASE AMONG DRAFT MEN.

Of the men inducted into the Army with the second million, five and four-tenths per cent. had a venereal disease, according to figures just compiled by the Surgeon General of the Army for the U.S. Public Health Service. This is an increase of 2.4 per cent. over the average of the first million Selective Service men. The increase is due to the fact that examining officers were able to make more careful examinations and accurate reports of the second million men than with the first, but even with the second million only the obvious cases were recorded. It was not practical to give Wassermann tests. Vermont had the distinction of sending the cleanest body of men into the Army, with 1.30 per cent. Florida placed the greatest burden on the Army surgeons by sending in 15.63 per cent. of her drafted men with venereal diseases, with accompanying loss in efficiency and hospital expenses. Georgia was a close second with 13.03 per cent. Tennessee, whose Governor recently vetoed a bill for control of the diseases, sent 6.26 per cent. of her draftees venereally diseased, six times the number from Vermont. Generally speaking, the North, Middle West and West had the lowest averages, while the Southern States had the highest. Following is a record by states with the number of venereally diseased for each one hundred men: Vermont, 1.30; South Dakota, 1.53; Porto Rico, 1.67; Wisconsin, 2.01; Alaska, 2.13; Oregon, 2.19; Idaho, 2.21; Wyoming, 2.29; Massachusetts, 2.31; Minnesota, 2.31; Maine, 2.35; Colorado, 2.39; Connecticut, 2.59; Rhode Island, 2.67; California, 2.67; Washington, 2.82; Iowa, 2.88; New York, 2.91; Kansas, 2.92; Nebraska, 3.00; Nevada, 3.09; Montana, 3.31; New Jersey, 3.41; Pennsylvania, 3.58; Kentucky, 3.81; Ohio, 4.01; Michigan, 4.34; Indiana, 4.53; Arizona, 4.59; Illinois, 4.96; West Virginia, 5.15; Missouri, 6.10; Maryland, 6.23; Tennessee, 6.26; New Mexico, 6.71; North Carolina, 6.75; Virginia, 6.91; Delaware, 7.24; District of Columbia, 7.53; Oklahoma, 7.79; Arkansas, 9.93; Alabama, 10.32; Texas, 11.02; Louisiana, 11.21; Mississippi, 12.48; South Carolina, 12.66; Georgia, 13.03; Florida, 15.63.

PROVISION FOR PUBLIC COMFORT.

Sound sense on a subject that is of special importance at the present time, when so many men in process of demobilization from the Services are moving from place to place and temporarily without permanent location, appears in the following extract from *The Valve World*: "We revert to a topic which never will be 'worn threadbare' until it has become a settled public policy throughout the length and breadth of this land, and that is the constantly growing need of public comfort stations. The passing of the saloon, the coming of prostitution, press this matter to the fore as it never yet has been pressed. With the saloon will go a measure of public accommodation that provided for thousands what should have been provided years ago as a matter of municipal duty. The question of the public comfort station has become as important as that of public sewers, public health and other features of public comfort and sanitation. We venture to say that there is not a city in the United States as adequately provided with public comfort stations as it should be, and there are many cities with practically no provision at all in this direction. It is a reproach on our often boasted advancement and enterprise that thus far we have left a necessity so urgent and so essential to the initiative of a business we have voted out of existence and to the courtesy of hotels, stores and office buildings."

LIFT THE BAN ON PARCEL POST.

Under the heading, "Lift the Ban," The Watch on the Rhine of April 25, published at Andernach, Germany, by the men of the 3d Division, Army of Occupation, prints the following: "What the boy in Germany or France wants is some of the pie or cake that mother used to make, a little of the best girl's fudge or a few of the little unnecessary things that will take the tedium out of the Rhine watch. Why not take off the ban on sending parcels from America to men in the A.E.F.? With a large number of troops home the flow of supplies to France is much lessened. Surely there is room on those eastbound transports for a few hundred packages which would bring us a little taste of home. The folks back in the States are anxious to send us



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anything we want. Why not unwind the red tape that prevents us from having these things?"

A CHEERFUL HOME-COMER.

A lieutenant of Field Artillery in writing to change his address adds to his official entitlements, "M.S.O.T. E," the same being translated, "Member of the Society Opposed to Travel in Europe." He says: "For heaven's sake, don't send any more mail to me 'American E.F., Germany.' I'm coming home and—oh boy!—never again. I'm a home and fireside bird from now on. You can have all of the eastbound ocean passages I'm entitled to, you can buy my Baedeker, and you can borrow my cootie-proof underwear, but—as for me—I've discovered why all of the Irish and French and Dutch and Swedes who go to America never use their return tickets. I'm off! In the meantime, my address is (deleted), U.S.A."

PLANS FOR TRIUMPHAL CELEBRATIONS.

A triumphal march of the Allied armies through Paris is planned to take place after the signing of the peace treaty says a press message from the French capital. In England huge pyrotechnic displays are to be the chief feature of the country's celebration of peace. In addition to chains of bonfires on hills and heights throughout the country, civic authorities are arranging brilliant spectacles of fireworks. The exhibit of fireworks, it is thought, will exceed anything of the kind ever seen in England.

CASUALTIES IN FRENCH AIR SERVICE.

The official list of casualties in the French air service during the war announced in Paris on May 12 numbered 6,328, divided as follows: Killed, 1,945; wounded, 2,922; missing, 1,461. Of the missing, it is stated, 700 must be considered to have lost their lives. Outside the war zone the casualties totaled 1,227, bringing the aggregate for the whole service to 7,555.

REDUCING BELGIUM'S ARMY.

The Belgian Minister of War informed the Belgian Parliament on May 13 that Belgium's army at present numbers 210,000 men, and of these 115,000 are about to be demobilized, according to a press dispatch from Brussels. The Minister added that he would do his utmost to reduce the military forces to 100,000 men as soon as possible.

PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

The Office of the Surgeon General of the Army reports that physical reconstruction of wounded soldiers is now being carried on at fifty-six Army hospitals. Under the guidance of trained reconstruction aids, the men are being taught useful occupations and trades which they will be able to take up in civil life when discharged as cured.

BOOKS FOR HOSPITAL RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

By arrangement made through the Surgeon General of the Army with the Library War Service of the American Library Association, that association will furnish upon request all or any of a selected list of books for the use of the educational service at Army hospitals

functioning in the physical reconstruction of wounded soldiers. The books cover wood-working, carving, basketry, bookbinding, business methods, architecture and mechanical drawing, free-hand drawing, metal work, pottery handicraft, printing and lettering, designing, toys, leather work, home decoration and drafting.

COLLECTIONS OF X-RAY MATERIAL.

Collections of X-ray material for the Army Medical Museum in Washington are being received monthly from various Army hospitals. Already a considerable number of plates and films of interesting pathological conditions have been received.

INFORMATION FOR A.E.F. TOURISTS."

The Stars and Stripes gathers the following "facts about America and information for A.E.F. tourists to the United States":

In America, even a buck private M.P. is called "officer."

If you go A.W.O.L. for a week or so back there, it makes the duration of your job shorter instead of longer.

In France, a tank is something that can cover much ground. In America it is somebody that can't.

If you long for the beauties of a French winter, try walking around on the bottom of the Mississippi river for a while.

Being a careless nation in many respects, America has so far made no law providing immunity for murderers of ex-burglars.

A derby hat is the same thing as a trench helmet except that it is a trifle less hard boiled and a trifle more uncomfortable.

Remember that the human equivalent of the cootie is the man who, without invitation, takes up the whole evening telling his war experiences.

In America all are free and equal. Everybody has a chance to become President except top sergeants.

Don't wait for a bugle call before you draw your pay on Saturdays. America is an unmusical nation.

A veteran sergeant of the 3d Division who has seen duty in all parts of the world where American troops have been stationed in the last eighteen years, tells the following story of his first experience with rank in the British army:

"Many years ago before I had risen above the rôle of a 'buck' in the rear rank I was standing in a bar room in China, enjoying the pleasures of a recent pay day and a short leave. There were no other Americans in the room and I felt rather lonesome. Finally a British non-com. wandered in and began to view the array behind the mahogany with an envious eye. Thinking that possibly his financial standing did not warrant the purchase of a drink, I asked him to join me in having a little refreshment.

"For an instant the Tommy seemed shocked. Then he stiffened up like a general inspecting an army and snorted out:

"What, me, for five years a lance corporal in the Queen's Own, drink with a private?"

"I was kind of stunned for a minute, but I finally recovered enough to express my opinion of both him and the 'Queen's Own.' Then I bought a drink for the bartender."—*The Watch on the Rhine*.

By way of providing exercise for its hundreds of girl employees, officers of the Ordnance Department in Washington arranged last summer daily military drills for the fair young war workers. It was a great success until a girl who hadn't left her dignity behind when she went to the capital from Peoria, protested to a group of her mates that she had not given all to the Government when it needed her, just to be insulted.

"I'm a lady," she said, "and I don't propose to stand in line out there and have anybody, even if he is an officer, and has a gold bar on his shoulder, call me fresh names. I'm surprised you girls stand it."

"Why, what's the matter, Ethel?" one of her surprised friends demanded. "I was with you all afternoon



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and I didn't see a thing out of the way. Everything was perfectly lovely."

"Lovely!" Ethel cried. "Lovely! Didn't you hear that lieutenant stand there and yell 'Squabs right!' and 'Squabs left!' every few minutes?"—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

THE FOURTH MAN WON.

They were having a contest to see who could tell the biggest war lie.

"I drew a bead on a Boche airman with a rifle, wireless him, 'Hands up,' and made him come down inside our lines," said one.

"I whistled like a .75, scattered an enemy machine gun squad, captured the gun and took the whole crew prisoner," said the second.

"I sneaked a limousine, ran it to a German corps headquarters, told the C.G. I had a message from the Reichstag for him, and brought him back to our regimental P.C." said the third.

"My spirals never came down," said the fourth.—*The Stars and Stripes*.

REVERSE ENGLISH.

General Pershing was astonished to receive last month from a New York vaudeville manager a five-figure offer to deliver short daily war-talks in the vaudeville houses throughout America.

The General did not reply to this telegram, but a fortnight went by. Then the vaudeville man wired again:

"Have you entertained my proposition?"
"No," General Pershing wired back. "Your proposition has entertained me."—*New York Globe*.

At a Saturday morning inspection a private was not wearing a belt.

First Sergeant: "Have you a belt?"

Private: "No, sir."

First Sergeant: "You report to the quartermaster sergeant for a new one and tell him to charge you for the one lost. I'll stop this carelessness."

Private: "All right, sir; but I loaned you the belt about two weeks ago and you still have it."—*Whizz-Bang*.

A young man entered a sergeant's office, and as he approached him he saluted. The sergeant returned the salute. In the background a captain was looking on and when the soldier left came forward, saying to the sergeant, "Sergeant, you know you are not entitled to that salute, and you should not return it." The sergeant replied, "Captain, I always make a point of returning things I am not entitled to."—*Ex.*

The O.D.—"Who watches that safe during the night?"

Pvt. (on night guard duty)—"That's all right, lieutenant, I sleep on it."—*Ontario Post*.

OFFICIAL TEXT BOOKS FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION

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